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IRRA Papers From Spring Meetings:

Role of Unions in French and Australian Industries

Research on Attitudes of Trade-Union Members

Workmen's Compensation: III—Federal Legislation

Employment and Income of Negro Workers

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor*

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Notice to Subscribers . . .

Beginning with this calendar year, the Monthly Labor Review will change volume numbers every 12 months instead of every 6. Thus, the July 1953 issue will be Volume 76, No. 7. Volume 77 will begin with the January 1954 Review.

Volume 1, No. 1, of the Review appeared in July 1915.

The indexing procedure for the Review is also being altered and will conform to the change in volume numbering. A single index will be published for calendar year 1952, and subsequent regular indexes will appear on a calendar year basis—one for each volume number.

The Labor Month in Review

OVER-RIDING many other important labor developments in recent weeks was the announcement on June 2 that the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations reached a no-raid agreement, subject to ultimate approval of their respective conventions and constituent unions. (The CIO Executive Board ratified it on June 5.) This agreement covers the calendar years 1954 and 1955 and is the outgrowth of continuing unity discussions between the two federations. The cold statistical facts or poor returns on raiding investments were convincing evidence to the parties. Over a 2-year period, a total of 1,245 inter-raiding ventures involving 350,000 workers resulted in a net gain of 8,000 members to the AFL. Current contracts and NLRB certifications will be respected under the agreement, but AFL and CIO international unions are not barred from negotiating formal mergers of their organizations under one or the other parent body. Disputes over application of the agreement will go to an impartial umpire.

The pact apparently was not considered a deterrent to organization by either group. In a general sharpening-up maneuver, the AFL put 15 organizing regions under directors while the CIO separated its organizing and service functions and consolidated 50 regional offices into 13.

In a separate and unrelated manifestation of unity, the AFL, CIO, and United Mine Workers of America issued a joint pronouncement relating to the Third World Congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in Stockholm, beginning July 4. The 3 groups pledged the efforts of their 25 delegates toward ICFTU action in combating subjugation of workers, "whether from totalitarian slavery or colonial exploitation." WHILE the parent bodies worked for overall organic unity, there has been a stirring of merger moves and manifestations of fraternal feeling between individual rival organizations. The AFL Machinists and CIO Auto Workers, in renewing their no-raid pact on June 12, included provisions

for exchange of information, joint negotiations, and mutual strike support when both are recognized by the same companies. Approved by the national CIO is a merger between the Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Union and the Distributive, Processing, and Office Workers, a purified residuum of certain unions expelled from the CIO for Communist orientation. Another consolidation is being discussed by the CIO Oil Workers and Chemical Workers. Of greater import is the negotiation, reportedly making progress, for absorption of the CIO Packinghouse Workers by the larger AFL Meatcutters and Butcher Workmen. A merger between the AFL Seafarers and the independent Marine Firemen and Oilers awaited a referendum by the latter union. In Canada, a union of about 4,000 express workers joined the AFL Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. In a cooperative mood were talks between the CIO Marine Engineers and AFL Masters, Mates, and Pilots organization; each is voting on the issue of unity. The amalgamation of the AFL Blacksmiths and Boilermakers was approved by referendum votes and awaits only a joint convention. Friendly letters afloat mutual problems but containing no hint of merger were exchanged between Harry Lundeberg, secretary-treasurer of the AFL Sailors Union of the Pacific, and Joseph Curran, president of the CIO National Maritime Union.

SOME of the more important policy decisions of the American Federation of Labor Executive Council, which met the week of May 18, were obscured by anticipation as to how the Council would receive the progress report from the International Longshoremen's Association. The union had been under notice since February 3 to effect an attic-to-basement housecleaning and remodeling of its practices. The Council considered the ILA report "inadequate" and rejected it. The union was told to report again 2 weeks prior to the August 10 Council meeting.

The Council supported President Eisenhower's proposal for no general tax reduction this year, but opposed postponement of a one-half percent increase in Social-Security taxes scheduled for January 1, 1954. On general economic outlook, a resolution called for a Presidential Commission, representative of important economic elements, to make specific recommendations to foster "continued economic expansion, financial stability, and

full employment." The Council pointed to deflationary signs with some apprehension. It urged Congress to strengthen and extend the Mutual Security program, especially with regard to the encouragement of free trade unions, which constitute the "first line of defense against Communist penetration."

In an important organizational action, the Council set up a three-member committee to study the problem of jurisdictional disputes within the Federation. With the apparent preparations for intensified organizational activities on the part of both the Federation and some of its affiliates (notably the Teamsters), the problem of jurisdiction, always knotty, may become of extraordinary importance. (At about the same time, the CIO announced that Nathan P. Feinsinger, former chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board, would replace George W. Taylor, as umpire for its jurisdictional disputes.)

CONCURRENT with the Council meeting was the triennial convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers in Chicago. With a wary but innocent eye on the longshore situation, President David Dubinsky, who had been aggressive in pursuing the longshore matter with the Executive Council, took the unusual step of appointing a full-time investigator to maintain a continuous vigil against gangsters and dishonest officials who might entrench themselves in the union. Indeed, the union had revealed itself at the convention as an attractive prize. Its assets, including welfare funds, were more than \$166 million, up one-third since the last convention. Its 1952 income was nearly \$70 million. One significant convention decision prohibited locals from signing contracts for more than a 35-hour basis workweek. This move was to protect the conditions already prevailing in the New York area. Another decision, subject to the employers' approval, would give workers transferable pension rights throughout much of the industry.

THE most significant settlement news of the month came from the CIO United Auto Workers.

It reached an agreement with General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler over adjustments to their 5-year contracts which expire in 1955. The amendments convert the escalator clause to the Revised Consumer Price Index, effective with the June 1, 1953, pay period (this saved the union 2 cents an hour); fuse 19 cents of the 24-cent cost-of-living allowance into base rates; increase the annual improvement factor by 1 cent to 5 cents; raise skilled rates by 10 cents an hour; and set new monthly pension maximums of \$137.50. The union also apparently won a conceptual victory—its "living document" theory as applied to long-term contracts.

But International Harvester, with a similar contract, declined to revise terms. A corporation official disagreed "that a contract is subject to change whenever one of the parties wants further concessions." Most thinking on the matter concluded that the auto settlement would influence other negotiations, important among which are steel, electrical equipment, railroads, rubber, hosiery, and maritime.

AN INTERESTING National Labor Relations Board case, decided early in June, sharply differentiated between the good and bad faith an employer might exercise in insisting that union representatives (as opposed to the Taft-Hartley requirement of officers only) sign non-Communist affidavits as a condition to negotiations. The Board held that the Square D Switch Co. acted in bad faith and for reasons unrelated to national security when it demanded the affidavits from the United Electrical Workers (Ind.). The Board found that the alleged pro-Communist proclivity of the union (it was expelled from the CIO for such) was not the motivating reason.

ILLEGAL ENTRY of Mexican workers was still plaguing the Government. In a 10-month period, about 650,000 "wetbacks" have been returned (many are repeaters) and an estimated 500,000 have escaped detection. On the Mexican side of the border, control is hampered by a constitutional provision against interfering with the free movement of citizens within or leaving the country.

Papers From the IRRA Spring Meetings

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The following articles are excerpts or summaries of papers given at panel sessions of the annual spring meeting of the Industrial Relations Research Association, Pittsburgh, April 24, 1953.*

The Role of Unions in French and Australian Industries

France

The revolutionary syndicalists in France dreamed of an economy (vaguely conceived) run entirely by workers' voluntary groups without benefit of either capitalist employers or state coercive apparatus. The syndicalist heritage of protest was taken over by the Communist Party. Even outside Communist circles, a whole complex of historical reasons—slow rates of economic growth, the weight of small-scale and family-structured enterprises, the lack of entrepreneurial vigor except in fighting unionism, the country's revolutionary political changes for a century after 1789—have kept alive labor's weakness for revolutionary solutions.

Syndicalism was a casualty of World War I. Since then, labor's chief demands for a role in industry have centered about nationalization of industry and national economic planning by functional economic groups which give labor a leading voice at the national level, a measure of economic democracy in the plants, and collective bargaining.

In form, many of these demands have been realized. Nationalization of industry as demanded by the General Confederation of Labor (CGT) was to be not complete state control, but the so-called "industrialized nationalization." Following World War II, labor obtained this in the coal, gas, and electric power and distribution industries; the largest part of the insurance industry and the largest banks; the nation's biggest automobile

manufacturer; and a few other concerns. Railroad and aircraft manufacture had been brought under national control before the war. These are all public corporations, run by tripartite boards representing labor, government, and consumers. Labor is also represented in numerous agencies of national economic policy and investment planning.

Also, after World War II, labor obtained a share in economic decision at the plant level. Its representatives on plant committees deal with all sorts of production, price, and other economic issues, but with consultative powers only; in social welfare matters, they have powers of decision. The committees are compulsory in all plants employing over 50 workers, and representatives are elected by all workers from slates nominated by the unions. Shop stewards are obligatory in all enterprises of over 10 employees; they too are elected by all workers from union slates.

The right of collective bargaining, first set forth in 1936, was suspended during World War II and also during the postwar-scarcity period, when the Government not only controlled, but set, wages. Full collective bargaining was restored in 1950.

What does this all amount to? The appearance is impressive; the reality, frustration. Nobody is happy about it. Employers feel their authority threatened. Workers feel that they have little stake in the production process. The economy is again stagnant.

Nationalization and labor consultation in national economic planning agencies have been vitiated by two factors: Politicization by the Communist Party of everything which the CGT has touched and union defense of the narrowest of employee pressure-group objectives, at the expense

of efficiency and innovation. Paradoxically, these have gone hand in hand, with the dramatic result that, since the Communists went into the opposition in mid-1947, public industries have had the worst strikes. The unions, despite their place on the boards of directors, have contributed little to public industries' investment, price, and production policies.

The plant committees have made only a trifling contribution. Union leaders like to say that the powers of the committee are too limited. Actually, the committees have hardly used the economic powers the law gives them. They have been doomed by (1) their politicization by the CGT, which has turned them from agencies of union-management cooperation to weapons for every Communist cause; (2) the hostility of employers to giving the committees any say in decisions outside the comparatively innocuous social welfare field; and (3) the lack of trained personnel to represent the workers.

Shop stewards, for the same and other reasons, contribute little to union-management cooperation or to the code of industrial behavior. The stewards' powers are based on law, not on agreement. Workers' relations to the stewards are confused, first of all, by union competition. There are three major national union centers and several splinter groups. The three major ones are represented in almost every sizable plant. The steward, moreover, is only one of four or five possible channels through which a worker may take up a grievance. Even if the steward happens to be of the same union as the worker, there is a diffusion of the worker's potential loyalty to his union as the agency of protection on the job. There is also a blurring of the reciprocal responsibilities of union and management.

Grievance procedure is seldom laid down by contract; usually, there are only general provisions of the law to go by. Nor do the parties have agreements for arbitration of unresolved disputes. Thus, the grievance procedure can hardly give the union much of a role in shaping conditions of work or production.

At the plant or local level, the union has no functions of contract administration. Most contracts are simple wage settlements. Moreover, almost all contracts are negotiated by trade associations on an area basis, not on a company or plant

basis. The trade associations, as well as the unions, cover wide industrial jurisdictions. The agreement, even when it goes beyond simple wage clauses, seldom gives the unions a role at the plant or company level.

Collective bargaining, therefore, does not set most of the conditions of employment. It is doubtful whether it even sets money wage rates. All the way up France's low wage structure, rates have tended to follow adjustments in the government-fixed minimum wage which have been determined by cost-of-living rises.

Why have French unions not achieved a more constructive role in industry? Part of the answer is in the fascination with revolutionary solutions, the persistence of millenary hopes, the concern with general ideas at the expense of immediate, gradual, partial advances. Membership in unions is a negative reflex of class conformity, rather than a positive move for job control.

Along with revolutionary reminiscences, workers have low, immediate, standard-of-living expectations. Low geographical mobility has been accompanied by great fear of unemployment. With area-wide association bargaining, wages have been geared to the marginal firms' ability or willingness to pay. Prices are likewise geared in the opposite direction—to the capabilities of the marginal firm. Weak unions, afraid of any plant shutdown, have accepted these conditions of "marginalism in reverse." Nothing in union structure or bargaining bridges the gap between modest daily expectations and revolutionary hopes. Comparative lack of union pressure on wages has meant a lack of impulsion toward higher rates of capital investment or improved industrial organization.

Since 1945, the Communist Party has controlled the apparatus of the CGT and all the major industrial unions. It has used them steadily for party purposes in its ostensibly economic demands as well as in its overtly political gymnastics. The non-Communist national centers are dependent on the Government because of their weakness *vis-à-vis* employers and the CGT, and because of the key role of Government in wage setting and in long range decisions affecting the size and distribution of the national income.

The weakness of union structure is both a cause and an effect of historic political concern and of the lack of union bargaining or benefit programs.

This weakness shows most clearly in the non-Communist unions. Communist Party control gives an appearance of decision to the CGT, and furnishes, for the first time in French union history, a fairly competent, though not an independent, union bureaucracy. Workers persist in the old refusal to pay dues high or regular enough to maintain union organizations. Class feeling leads to sterile resentments rather than to the building of unions able to make themselves felt in economic life. Union behavior reflects the general lack of civic spirit which Frenchmen bemoan.

Far greater than the unions' responsibility is that of the employers, for theirs is the far greater power. French and Italian employers prove rather literally that employers get as good unions as they deserve. In France and Italy only, of all major countries of the free world, are the labor movements in Communist hands. French employers' lack of economic vision is matched only by their secrecy and reluctance to share authority.

—VAL R. LORWIN

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Australia

The labor unions in Australia and their relationship to the Labor Party provide excellent, even classic, illustrations of a trade-union movement turning, during a period of economic depression, to politics—to a Labor Party. In addition, the record shows the development of great dependence upon parliamentary enactment rather than upon direct self-help, the molding of a political labor movement, and, finally, certain disatisfying stalemates that such a program has produced.

The building of the Australian Federal Commonwealth coincided roughly with the development of the Labor Party. At the time of the 1891 trade depression, during which Australia was still composed of six, independent, self-governing colonies, under the rather loose hegemony of the British Crown, the dynamic job-oriented labor movement suffered a crushing defeat that seemed to spell the end of unionism and collective bargaining. In order to defend themselves from the exigencies of the law, certain union leaders went into politics. They were amazed at their electoral appeal and eventual parliamentary success.

At about the same time, the six colonies federated under a constitution modeled on that of the United States. However, the strong unifying factor was not in the interstate commerce clause, as in the United States, but in a clause which enabled the Federal Parliament to set up an agency to conciliate and arbitrate labor disputes. This agency, popularly called the "Arbitration System," is the sole Federal authority in most industries on matters pertaining to industrial disputes. It, rather than Parliament, sets minimum wages, maximum hours, and compulsory leave. In addition, it handles most detailed award-making decisions, analogous to our own contract discussions. Finally, it has nominal powers of enforcement, although one should admit that the record is replete with defiance of its decisions.

Mechanically speaking, the unions and employers come to the System only when an irreconcilable dispute exists. In practice, however, all issues have tended to be thrust on the System, since each party knows that the other has the opportunity to get this authority to run interference for it. Its officials, unbound by strict legal rules, have most frequently tried to develop logical, practical awards and decisions. Yet the awards are not "ratified" by the litigants and it is possible—and it has happened—that a particular award irritated both parties. There is no real method of redress within the System. In effect, then, the development of the Arbitration System has tended to take from both the employers and the unions some of their decision-making prerogatives. It has created a bureaucratic administration in the government and within the ranks of the unions and the employers. This administrative crutch may be the major cause of the low rates of industrial efficiency in the country.

Besides swaying the authorities by argument, and "politely" exerting pressure by threat of non-compliance, the parties can and often have appealed to Parliament to amend (or to threaten to amend) the law under which the System operates. This lateral pressure is at times effective, but is invariably awkward. The price that the unions have to pay for this type of service may appear excessively high to the outsider. In any event, those unions, wishing to work within the frame-

work of the established System, have had to become dependent upon the political Labor Party, itself dependent upon the general electorate. Thus, particular unions find themselves at times at odds with their strongest voice, the Labor Party, because the latter is committed to general popular-appeal programs, with which a given union demand or proposal may not be in accordance.

Certain atypical but important unions have not depended upon the Labor Party. Their leaders have not depended upon personal political advancement through parliamentary channels. Generally, these latter, more voluntaristic unions have had radical or aggressive leaders—many of them Communists. In the jurisdiction of these unions, there has been a tendency toward the development of more typical (from the American viewpoint) collective bargaining, providing the employers, too, can and are willing to stand on their own feet. And when this bipartitism has come face to face with the Arbitration System, it is often the latter which has had to give ground. With the development of greater industrialization in Australia, this type of approach has grown. In addition, the major nonlabor political party has tried to seduce some trade unions with promises of concessions.

In general, however, the trade unions must depend upon Labor Party pressure to influence decisively the Arbitration System. As one can see, an intriguing set of issues in the 50 years of the System has resulted in the unions' becoming functionally quite ineffective although numerically large. The employers have suffered a similar debilitation, although it is far from certain whether their own weakness is a result or a cause of the Arbitration System's existence. At all events, industrial efficiency leaves much to be desired. Real wages have not advanced very much in the 50-year period, and Australian trade unions have few plans for the future. Since it is almost certain that the Labor Party will form the Government within 18 months, the problem of what to do is as pressing as it is discouraging. There seems to be no one in industry or in the ranks of the industrial labor movement who is, to quote that dynamic American phrase, "willing and able" to take the initiative.

—MARK PERLMAN

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Research on the Attitudes of Trade-Union Members

Participation

PARTICIPATION by workers toward improving their working conditions depends on their relations with one another on the job and their relations with union leaders both on and off the job, according to Professor Leonard Sayles of the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University. However, to measure worker participation in terms of gross numbers attending union meetings or participating in other ways would be "fallacious and misleading," he added, since for most members the union is "in the plant" much more than it is "in the meeting hall." The attitude of union membership toward this type of participation "is perhaps the most perplexing of all elements in the study of internal union behavior." Such attitudes, he stated, are conditioned primarily by the workers' ability to participate, need for participation, and cost of participation.

"Ability to participate can be related to the opportunity for communication among workers and between workers and union leaders," Professor Sayles stated. This ability depends largely on such critical determinants as the size and disbursement of the local units and the ratio of machinery to workers. For example, the fact that typographers appear to show greater evidences of democracy than do pressmen is due, in part, to their close proximity with one another, enabling an exchange of ideas, whereas pressmen work in small crews around huge pieces of equipment. On a contrary basis, insurance workers, with individual sales routes, have outstanding participation records because they are anxious to meet and compare job problems; the union meeting provides one such opportunity.

A serious barrier to the exchange of ideas is status differentiation, Professor Sayles stated; where all workers are doing about the same job, receiving the same pay, and ethnic and sex differences are minimal, participation will be greater. On the other hand, rotating shifts, excessive overtime, emotionally and physically taxing work, and labor markets that extend for a radius of many miles, tend to reduce the ability to participate.

The ability to participate is also dependent

upon the structure of the grievance procedure, i.e., the extent to which important union offices are filled with elected officials with whom workers have almost daily contact, as compared with officials who are separated from the workers by a significant gap in status and geography.

The second determinant—the need for participation—"is directly correlated," Professor Sayles pointed out, "with the extent to which workers believe they can influence collective bargaining decisions important to them through internal union political activity." In such industries as men's and women's clothing, for example, "there will probably always be the problem of relative productive efficiency and quality with keen competition forcing these variables to the forefront of management and even union thinking." Seniority and protective work rules become of prime importance in the railroad industry where declining employment opportunities constitute the relevant consideration. In many of the mass-production industries, the questions concerning day-to-day promotions, promotion incentive ratios, and job changes, according to the Professor, "capture most of the interest and energies of management men and the union."

Collective bargaining contracts and their applicability to plant problems affect membership participation. For instance, in the building trades and some service trades, the contract is "silent," except for specified wage and hour provisions and some fringe benefits. This means that the union and its officers take little interest in other matters, thereby sharply reducing not only the need but the incentive for members to participate. In the clothing industry, however, although the contract is limited essentially to provisions of wages and hours, "there is almost no subject involving the work or the workers in which the union does not interest itself," Professor Sayles pointed out.

The workers' status in society and their cultural background may provide the impetus for participation. Those who "feel socially ostracized or victimized by society will tend to be active in opposition organizations such as unions." Similarly, Professor Sayles added, "members of certain ethnic minority groups both for internalized cultural reasons and as a reaction to social pressure may also feel the need to do something through union activity."

The cost of participation is perhaps the least clear of the three conditions because, in a sense, it is the resultant of the other two. According to Professor Sayles, when the need for participation is high and the ability to participate is low, the cost of participation in actuality is great. For example, if a contract is limited in scope or negotiated without rank-and-file control, Professor Sayles said, and a business agent determines who shall get jobs or even the conditions under which a member works "the *potential* cost of differing or appearing to differ with the incumbent officers is very great. The average member feels dependent upon their good feelings and is reluctant to participate if this may be interpreted as any form of opposition."

Evaluation

STIMULATING local unions to do something about the problems identified in a union-membership attitude survey is the research project receiving the greatest emphasis at the Union Education Service of the University of Chicago. The project, according to John McCollum of the University's Industrial Center, grew out of the long range relationship between a fairly large industrial union and the University, and their joint concern over "apathy, [problems of] democracy, and lack of participation in local union affairs." Basically, the program's objectives are "to build greater rank and file participation and involvement in union affairs, to develop improved techniques and skills of communication between the rank and file and the officers, to identify the structural and administrative problems that impede the effective operation of the organization, and to broaden the base of union leadership by creating opportunities for new leaders and by developing the programs that will train and utilize these new leaders."

To discover member attitudes in the union's 29 locals, the Union Education Service distributed questionnaires. The membership response varied; locals with their members scattered over a large area and amalgamated locals had a 45 to 55 percent return, whereas one-plant locals ranged from 65 to 70 percent.

Although statistical results have not been completely analyzed, it was found that in all locals

more than 90 percent of the members stated that they were better off with a union than without one, and in those locals without a union shop the majority of the members preferred to have one. Most of the workers indicated that they were satisfied with the last strike, that the union was justified in striking, and that the strike was personally worthwhile to them.

The results also disclosed that the majority of the members had confidence in their union officers and that their contract was better than others in the same area. In most locals, higher wages, improved pension plans, and medical programs ranked highest as benefits which the members would like to see improved or included in the contract.

Most members stated that they learn about union activities from other workers and from membership meetings, but indicated that they would like to learn in a more indirect manner—from the stewards and local union newspapers. In nearly all the locals, however, the surveys disclosed very little rank and file participation and involvement beyond the most elementary union activities. But in every local, almost all respondents stated that they would like to have the union participate in community activities and in politics, with interest in the former slightly higher than in the latter.

Emphasizing the importance of taking positive action with respect to the problems brought out in the survey, Mr. McCollum pointed out that it would be useless to submit reports of the survey to each local and let the program end there. "Nothing would be done," he warned; "the day-to-day activities of the local union would always take precedence over any problem-solving program." For this reason, local unions are given assistance in setting up discussion groups and in analyzing the results of the survey. In addition, an international representative of the union is currently being trained to lead such discussions.

Since the problems are somewhat similar from local to local, the discussion programs, in general, follow three general areas, Mr. McCollum stated. First, local union officers are urged to view their participation and involvement problems "not so much in terms of 'lazy' members as in terms of the need to stimulate membership participation and involvement with imaginative programs and ac-

tivities." Second, because intralocal union communication is usually a serious problem, positive methods of improvement, such as making the stewards a more crucial part of the communication chain of the local union, are discussed. The last discussion area attempts to look at the programs and activities of the local union and the potential leadership that could be developed if the locals were to expand their role into, for example, community activities.

Procedures

A SCIENTIFIC method of not only determining union members' "attitudes" toward their union, but also providing an understanding of such attitudes was outlined by Ruth Alice Hudson, a sociologist at the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, University of Illinois. The method was used in a study requested by a large regional union, and was under the direction of both Dr. Hudson and Dr. Hjalmar Rosen, a psychologist.

The union had about 25,000 members in 21 locals. Therefore the only practical method of conducting the survey was by means of a mail questionnaire. Six thousand questionnaires in all were mailed to a random sample of members in each of the locals and to all shop stewards and local union officers. The forms were returned by 45 percent of the members and 78.5 percent of the stewards and officers. To guard against bias, a random sample of the nonrespondents was questioned orally; the results disclosed that the replies of mail respondents in 18 of the 21 locals and those of nonrespondents did not differ significantly.

The questionnaire dealt with five main areas of union functions, chosen both on the basis of a pre-test and through consultation with business agents. The areas were: collective bargaining, handling of grievances against management, union business agents, union meetings, and union political action. Supplementary questions included: general evaluation of the union, the company as a place to work, union dues, members' complaints against the union, and communications about the regional union.

Each question had three parts: (1) a "norm"—what should be done on the particular item; (2) a "perception"—what was seen as actually being

done on the same item; and (3) an "evaluation"—the feeling about what was seen as being done. This information, Dr. Hudson pointed out, "would give depth to the questionnaire responses, i. e., . . . it would help us to discover some of the possible reasons behind members' evaluations, as well as leads for action to decrease dissatisfaction."

Analysis of the results disclosed that members, generally, agreed with each other about what should be done (they had common norms). These norms were in accord with union policy, as stated by regional officials. Marked disagreement was found only in the area of union political action. But members "were divided among themselves on their perceptions," Dr. Hudson stated, and many of them "did not see eye to eye with union officials on what was going on." With respect to evaluations, on the average, about half of the members were satisfied, and the remainder were divided equally between undecided and dissatisfied. Evaluation percentages varied considerably from question to question, however.

By areas, members were most dissatisfied with union meetings and political action and most satisfied with collective bargaining.

In presenting the relationship between the variables, Dr. Hudson stated that the satisfied members "had similar norms and perceptions; that is, they saw going on what they thought should be going on." No consistent pattern, however, resulted for the undecided members, other than the fact that "don't know" responses to the perception question were concentrated almost entirely in this group. "It makes sense," she noted, "that if a member does not know what is going on, he cannot decide how to evaluate it." As for the dissatisfied group, the responses showed a discrepancy between norms and perceptions and for two-thirds of the questions, the members "saw less being done than they thought should be done." In five questions, however, "especially in the area of political action," the sociologist explained, "they saw more being done than they thought should be done."

Employment and Income of Negro Workers—1940-52

MARY S. BEDELL*

NEGRO WORKERS, in terms of employment and income, were less well off than white workers in 1952, although the comparison was more favorable than in 1940. The improvement was due almost entirely to the fact that Negroes, in shifting to nonagricultural industries, were able to get better jobs and were, therefore, less heavily concentrated in the traditionally unskilled and low-wage occupations. The relatively greater gains of Negroes during this period of unprecedented levels of economic activity suggest their particular sensitivity to economic developments.¹

Factors in the Changing Employment Picture

The narrowing of the differentials in the employment status of Negro and white workers reflects the combined effect of broad economic and social forces. Many authorities have expressed the view that the high level of economic activity prevalent during virtually all years from 1940 to 1952 was the more directly responsible for the recorded improvements in the Negro's employment position. Support for this position is found in the fact that employment rates increased twice as much for Negroes as for whites from 1950 to 1951, when total employment expanded by about 1 million. Conversely, there is some evidence that reconversion affected Negroes more severely than white workers: from July 1945 to April 1946, for example, unemployment rates among nonwhites increased more than twice as much as among whites. And when the unemployment rate reached a postwar

peak early in 1950, the proportion of Negroes employed in nonagricultural industries, particularly in manufacturing, decreased markedly.

However, changes in the employment status of Negroes have been attributed partly, by some observers, to the effects of such other forces as growing governmental concern with the question of racial and group discrimination. The Federal Government, early during the World War II period, initiated executive action to promote fair employment practices; the Committee on Fair Employment Practice continued in operation until July 1945, when the Congress discontinued its appropriation. Subsequent Executive Orders prohibited discrimination in the Federal Civil Service and the Armed Services. Since 1943, Federal contracts and subcontracts have contained fair employment clauses; and in 1951, President Truman established a Committee on Government Contract Compliance to find ways of strengthening compliance with those provisions.² All of these measures have diminished discrimination in Federal employment (both direct and indirect).

In addition, 11 States and 25 municipalities had adopted some form of fair employment practice legislation between 1945 and mid-1952. On the latter date, it was estimated that "enforceable FEP laws [were] in operation in areas that include about a third of the Nation's total population . . . and about an eighth of the nonwhites."³ Administrators of these laws have reported the opening of many job opportunities to workers formerly barred by reason of their race, color,

*Of the Bureau's Office of Publications.

¹ The statistics used in this analysis were drawn principally from BLS Bulletin No. 1119—Negroes in the United States: Their Employment and Economic Status. Other sources are shown at the point of reference.

The term Negro is used in the text of this article, as in the Bulletin, although most of the data presented refer to nonwhites, of whom Negroes comprise more than 96 percent.

² In January 1953, the Committee issued its report, entitled "Equal Economic Opportunity."

³ State and Municipal Fair Employment Legislation, Staff Report to the Subcommittee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, United States Senate, 82d Congress, 2d Session, Washington, 1952.

The 11 States are: Colorado, Connecticut, Indiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, Washington, and Wisconsin. The 23 municipalities are: Ohio—Akron, Campbell, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Girard, Hubbard, Lorain, Lowellville, Niles, Steubenville, Struthers, Warren, Youngstown; Pennsylvania—Farrell, Monessen, Philadelphia, Sharon; Illinois—Chicago; Indiana—East Chicago, Gary; Minnesota—Minneapolis; Wisconsin—Milwaukee; Arizona—Phoenix; California—Richmond; and Iowa—Sioux City. The cities of East Chicago and Gary, Indiana, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin, are in States that have educational FEP laws. Several communities have since adopted fair employment practice ordinances, the largest being Pittsburgh, Pa.

religion, or national origin. Some have expressed concern, however, that the fairly small number of complaints alleging discrimination does not fully measure the extent of noncompliance, although their experience has been that the mere existence of enforcement powers is a potent factor in promoting merit employment. In fact, no comprehensive measure of the effect of such legislation is available, and some interpretations of existing data recognize that favorable economic conditions may have influenced the operation of these laws. One reporter commented: "That these laws appear to have worked satisfactorily under existing conditions does not give assurance that they would continue to do so in a period of widespread unemployment . . . [for] the tendency to discriminate on the basis of race, color, or religion is obviously rather slight [in a tight labor market] as compared with the temptation to do so under adverse economic conditions."⁴

Quite apart from legal sanctions, the administrators of fair employment laws have relied heavily upon educational efforts to build up public sentiment, and particularly to influence the attitudes of both employers and workers. A recent report⁵ indicated that "Many [employers] have . . . expressed their belief that such legislation has not prevented them from hiring the most competent employees available and has had positive beneficial effect." Some evidence of workers' attitudes on this subject was revealed in a survey conducted by *Factory* magazine⁶ in 1949 to find out, among other things, how factory workers felt about Federal fair employment legislation then pending in Congress. About two-thirds of the workers favored the legislation: the percent of those who approved ranged from 48 in the South to 85 in New England. Slightly more than a fourth disapproved, and the remainder expressed no opinion.

Paralleling governmental action, many private groups, both national and local, have become increasingly interested in ameliorating or checking discrimination. Some leaders of organized labor, particularly in recent years, have been outstanding in such activities: both the American Federation

⁴ W. Brooke Graves, Chief, Government Section, Legislative Reference Service, U. S. Library of Congress, "Fair Employment Practice Legislation in the United States, Federal-State-Municipal," Washington, D. C., April 1961.

⁵ Factory Management and Maintenance, Vol. 107, No. 11, p. 102, November 1949. The survey covered a representative sample of workers, distributed among 34 States which account for 97 percent of total factory employment.

of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations are active proponents of Federal fair employment practices legislation, and several national and international unions have special programs designed to eliminate discrimination in employment. Recognizing this, the President's Committee on Government Contract Compliance⁷ commented, however, that "At local levels, union discrimination against Negroes and other minorities persists. The Committee has witnessed examples of union discrimination which have hindered employers from complying with the nondiscrimination clause in their Government contracts."

Employment and Unemployment

Relatively fewer Negroes than whites who wanted to work could find jobs in 1952, although, percentagewise, more Negroes were actually in the labor force. This was also true in 1940. During this 12-year period, of course, total employment and the size of the labor force expanded sharply for both groups, with marked declines in unemployment rates.

To get an overall perspective of the separate figures, it is useful to note that in 1950 about 16 million Negroes represented 10.5 percent of the total population. Birth rates have been consistently higher for Negroes than for whites, but so have mortality rates, and the age structures of the two populations are quite different. In consequence, Negroes 14 years old and over comprised only 9.8 percent of the population of working age.

The civilian labor force in 1952 totaled nearly 63 million and included 56.9 percent of the white and 62.2 percent of the Negro population of working age. Virtually all of the difference was due to the fact that 44.2 percent of the Negro women, compared to 32.7 percent of the white women, were working or seeking work. In 1951, only in the age group from 18 to 24 years was the proportion of Negro women in the labor force below that for whites. The rates for men were practically identical, although in 1951 a significantly higher proportion of Negro men under age 20 and over age 65 were in the labor force. In 1940, the civilian labor force was 55.6 million; no participation rates comparable with those for 1952 are available. There is, however, evidence that the differential between Negro and white rates narrowed over this

TABLE 1.—Percent distribution of employment among major industry groups, by color and by sex, April 1950 and March 1940

Industry group	1940						1950					
	White			Nonwhite			White			Nonwhite		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Agriculture	17.0	21.5	2.4	33.1	41.7	16.1	12.0	15.3	3.1	20.1	25.2	10.7
Mining	2.1	2.8	.1	1.2	1.7	(1)	1.8	2.5	.2	.7	1.1	(1)
Construction	4.7	6.1	.3	3.1	4.7	.1	6.3	8.4	.7	5.3	8.0	.3
Manufacturing	25.0	25.4	23.7	11.4	15.4	3.5	26.0	26.6	24.6	17.9	22.3	9.6
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	7.2	8.3	3.5	4.4	6.5	.2	7.8	8.8	4.9	6.0	8.5	1.3
Wholesale and retail trade	17.8	16.9	20.5	8.3	10.4	4.2	19.2	17.5	23.9	12.7	14.0	10.3
Service industries	21.0	13.9	43.8	35.6	15.9	74.3	20.4	14.7	35.9	32.4	15.1	64.8
All other industries	3.6	3.8	3.2	1.7	2.2	.6	4.8	5.0	4.2	3.6	4.6	1.8
Industry not reported	1.6	1.3	2.3	1.3	1.5	.9	1.6	1.2	2.5	1.2	1.3	1.1
Total ²	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Less than 0.1 percent.² Figures do not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

12-year period, due almost entirely to a relatively greater increase in the proportion of white than of Negro women in the labor force.

About 1 in 4 white women was in the labor force in 1940; the ratio was approximately 1 in 3 in 1952. Married women were responsible for most of this increase, the proportion of white married couples with the wife in the labor force having grown from about 11 percent in 1940 to more than 22 percent in 1950. Among Negro couples, the comparable figures were 24 and 37 percent—considerably above those for white couples on both dates, although the relative difference was less at the end of the 10-year period.

Unemployment rates also are consistently higher for Negroes than for whites. From 1940 to 1952, unemployment decreased from 8.1 million to 1.7 million—from about 14.5 percent to 2.7 percent of the civilian labor force. In the latter year, 4.6 percent of the Negroes and 2.4 percent of the whites in the labor force were unemployed—the lowest rates for both groups recorded in any year since the end of the war. Further, a comparison of 1950 unemployment rates for Negro and white men in different age groups reveals that the most significant difference is within the age group 25 to 34—the workers most sought by employers. The overall unemployment rate was then 5 percent; among men in this age group, the rates were 10.5 percent for Negroes and 3.8 percent for whites.

Total employment rose from 47.5 million in 1940 to 61.3 million in 1952. In April of the latter year, 9.6 percent of all persons with jobs were Negroes. This was slightly less than the 1940 ratio because, as relatively more white women

entered the labor force, the proportion of employed women who were Negroes decreased. The proportion of Negroes in the number of employed men was practically unchanged.

Industrial and Occupational Distribution

In terms of the types of employers for whom they worked and the kinds of jobs they had, the differences between Negroes and whites narrowed somewhat more between 1940 and 1952 than did differences in the overall employment ratios. The most striking change in both the industrial and occupational composition of employment was a much more pronounced shift away from agriculture for Negroes than for whites. The geographical distribution of Negro employment also changed, because 90 percent of all Negro agricultural workers in 1940 were in the South. Many of them moved to urban areas—in the North and West, as well as in the South. As a result, during the 1940's the proportion of all employed Negroes working in the South fell from three-fourths to two-thirds and the Negro population became predominantly urban, for the first time.

Agriculture, in 1950, still represented about a fifth of all Negro workers, and the service industries continued to provide jobs for about a third. While these two industry groups remained the largest sources of Negro employment, they were considerably less important in the total than in 1940, when more than two-thirds of all employed Negroes worked in one or the other. In contrast, less than a third of all white workers were so employed in 1950, as shown in table 1.

Negroes made many gains in nonagricultural employment during World War II, when new opportunities for industrial employment were opened to them. In general, their wartime position has been retained in the postwar years, and, in fact, even larger proportions of employed Negroes were working in nonagricultural industries in 1952 than in 1950. These recent increases more than offset the interruption of the trend away from agriculture which occurred in 1949 and 1950 when unemployment rates reached postwar peaks.

Negroes made notable employment gains in manufacturing, construction, and trade from 1940 to 1952, and the proportion employed in the domestic and personal services segment of the service industries declined in spite of a slight postwar upswing which culminated in 1950. An even larger proportion of Negro men worked in the first two industries in 1952 than in 1950; the proportion of Negro women in manufacturing, on the other hand, had declined slightly, but this decrease was more than offset by a somewhat higher proportion employed in trade. The percentage of Negro women working in professional services increased sharply after 1950, accentuating a steady growth since 1940. By 1952, this industry group accounted for nearly 14 percent of all employed Negro women; work in domestic and personal services, however, still comprised more than half the total.

With the shifts in the industrial distribution of Negro employment came changes in their occupational patterns, particularly in farm and manufacturing jobs. The proportion of Negroes working in all nonagricultural occupations except domestic

service increased, with a marked rise in the semi-skilled "operatives" classification. In spite of substantial reductions in the percentage of Negro workers who were either laborers or service workers, in 1950 these occupations were still the most important for Negro men and women, respectively. They accounted for more than half of all employed Negro workers; in contrast, less than one fifth of white workers were so employed, as shown in table 2.

Negro men, by 1952, had made additional gains as operatives, and in April of that year accounted for nearly 10 percent of all men employed as operatives, although fewer than 9 percent of all employed men were Negroes. They continued to hold about the same small share of professional, clerical, and craftsman jobs as in 1950. In these three occupational groups, the proportion of Negroes in total employment increased relatively more between 1940 and 1952 for women than for men. However, in the latter year, the proportion of women employed in such jobs who were Negroes was very small in comparison with the 11.4 percent of all women workers who were Negroes. In even more striking contrast with this overall ratio, more than half of all women employed in private households were Negroes.

Another important aspect of the Negro's employment pattern was the heavy concentration in occupations characterized by lower job stability and by casual and part-time work which interrupts job tenure. A Census survey⁶ in

⁶ For discussion, see *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1952 (pp. 257-262).

TABLE 2.—Percent distribution of employment among major occupational groups, by color and by sex, April 1950 and March 1940

Occupational group	1940						1950					
	White			Nonwhite			White			Nonwhite		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	8.5	6.6	14.8	2.7	1.9	4.3	9.4	7.9	13.4	3.6	2.2	6.2
Farmers and farm managers	11.0	14.2	1.1	15.0	21.1	3.0	7.8	10.5	.7	9.5	13.5	2.0
Managers, officials, and proprietors, excluding farm	9.1	10.6	4.3	1.4	1.6	.8	9.8	11.6	4.8	1.5	2.0	.5
Clerical and kindred workers	10.8	6.5	24.5	1.1	1.2	1.0	13.0	6.8	29.8	3.6	3.4	4.0
Sales workers	7.1	6.8	8.1	.8	1.0	.6	7.3	6.6	8.9	1.5	1.5	1.3
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	12.4	15.9	1.1	3.0	4.4	.2	14.6	19.3	1.7	5.3	7.6	1.0
Operatives and kindred workers	19.1	18.7	20.3	10.4	12.4	6.6	19.9	20.0	19.8	18.7	20.8	14.6
Private household workers	2.7	.1	10.9	21.3	2.5	58.6	1.3	.1	4.4	15.2	.8	42.0
Service workers, except private household	6.7	5.2	11.5	11.6	12.3	10.4	6.7	4.9	11.4	14.3	12.5	17.8
Farm laborers and foremen	5.6	7.0	1.2	17.6	20.0	12.9	3.9	4.4	2.3	10.3	11.3	8.8
Laborers, except farm and mine	6.0	7.6	.9	14.4	21.3	.8	5.0	6.6	.7	15.4	23.1	1.1
Occupation not reported	.9	.7	1.3	.6	.6	.7	1.4	1.2	2.2	1.1	1.3	.7
Total ¹	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Figures do not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 3.—*Median money income of families, by color and residence, 1945-50*

Year and residence	Median money income			Proportion of nonwhite to white [percent]
	Total	White	Non-white	
1950: Total ¹	\$3,319	\$3,445	\$1,809	54.3
1949: Total	3,107	3,232	1,650	51.1
Urban	3,486	3,619	2,084	57.6
Rural nonfarm	2,763	2,851	1,240	43.5
Rural farm	1,587	1,757	691	39.3
1948: Total	3,187	3,310	1,768	53.4
Urban	3,551	3,694	2,172	58.8
Rural nonfarm	2,954	3,033	1,592	52.5
Rural farm	2,036	2,235	942	42.1
1947: Total	3,031	3,157	1,614	51.1
Urban	3,349	3,465	1,983	56.7
Rural nonfarm	2,826	2,922	1,446	49.5
Rural farm	1,963	2,156	1,026	47.6
1946: Total ²	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Urban	3,123	3,246	1,929	59.4
Rural nonfarm	2,547	2,642	1,506	57.0
Rural farm	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
1945: Total	2,621	2,718	1,588	56.6
Urban	2,986	3,085	2,052	66.5
Rural nonfarm	2,445	2,498	(3)	(3)
Rural farm	1,410	1,602	559	34.9

¹ Urban-rural data not available for 1950.² Data for total and rural farm not available for 1946.³ Information not available.⁴ Median not shown where there are fewer than 100 cases in the sample reporting on income.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census.

early 1951 showed that whites had consistently longer tenure on their current jobs than did Negroes—the median number of years being 3.5 compared to 2.4. The difference was least for nonfarm workers—about 8 months for men and 7 months for women—but it prevailed for both men and women and for farm and nonfarm residents. Significantly, the percentage of white workers who had started on their jobs before 1940 was 18.3; for Negro workers, it was only 10.7.

Lower levels of education and vocational training of Negroes in comparison with whites have been cited frequently as an important underlying factor for their occupational employment pattern. In 1950, Negroes aged 25 and over (comprising about four-fifths of the Negro labor force) had completed only 7 years of school, almost 3 years less than the average for white persons. Although the educational differences narrowed between 1940 and 1950, the 9 percent of Negroes of high school and college age who were in school was still below the comparable figure of 14 percent for white young people. In addition, recommendations of the President's Committee on Government Contract Compliance⁵ pointed up the existence of discrimination against minority groups in some vocational, apprenticeship, and on-the-job training programs. Furthermore, recent court decisions held that the facilities provided

for Negro students were inferior in the southern localities involved in the test cases. Throughout the South, the public schools are segregated on the basis of race, under the prevailing "separate but equal" doctrine.

Income

The cumulative effect of all these differences in the number and type of job opportunities for Negro and white workers was evidenced by the particularly sharp contrast in their average income. In 1950, Negroes' income averaged but little more than half that of whites, although their position was relatively better than prewar. Not only did the Negro have less purchasing power than the average white worker, but he faced a less secure old age and his dependents were not so well provided for in the event of his death.

The median income of Negro wage earners and salaried workers was \$1,295 in 1950—48 percent less than for comparable white workers. (The overall ratio showed the combined effect of a much less favorable comparison for women than for men and the considerably larger proportion of Negro than of white earners who were women.) The difference was smaller than in 1939, largely because of a greater relative increase in the earnings of Negro men. Family income told about the same story, although a substantially higher proportion of Negro families had more

TABLE 4.—*Factors affecting OASI insurance status of workers with 1949 earnings in covered employment¹*

Item	All workers	Male		Female	
		Negro	White ²	Negro	White ²
Percent permanently insured ³	29.1	21.9	36.7	5.9	17.0
Average wage credits, 1937-49 ⁴					
Total	\$12,265	\$8,931	\$15,346	\$3,930	\$7,354
Per quarter of employment					
Average quarters in covered employment ⁵					
Total	28.1	27.1	31.0	17.4	23.2
Creditable toward insurance ⁶	26.3	24.3	29.4	15.0	21.3
Percentage of total quarters creditable	93.6	89.7	94.8	86.2	91.8
Median age	34.9	35.0	36.4	31.7	31.8

¹ Based on a 1-percent sample of account numbers issued under the OASI program.² Includes all persons of races other than Negro.³ Includes workers who received at least \$50 of wages in covered employment in each of 40 or more calendar quarters as well as others who were fully insured on reaching age 65.⁴ Wage credits are the amounts of wages (up to \$3,000 a year) on the basis of which OASI benefits are computed.⁵ Only quarters of employment in which taxable wages are \$50 or more count as quarters of coverage, in general.

Source: Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.

than one earner. In 1950, the median annual income of Negro families was \$1,869—54 percent of the \$3,445 average for white families—as shown in table 3, and more than 80 percent of the Negro families had smaller incomes than the median for white families. Concealed within these figures is a major incentive for Negroes to shift to nonagricultural employment during the 1940's: the Negro who left the farm in 1950 could improve his money income relatively more than could the white farm worker. Average family income derived chiefly from farm wages was 37.7 percent of that from nonfarm wages or salaries for Negroes, compared with 47.5 percent for whites.

Lower income also will affect the amount of benefits for which a worker is eligible under the Old Age and Survivors Insurance program. For the great bulk of Negroes working in agriculture and domestic service, the benefits they can look forward to are also seriously affected by the recentness of their coverage under the OASI program (although all eligible workers are guaranteed minimum retirement benefits of \$25 a month). Such workers have been able to accumulate OASI credits only since 1950, and then only if they met the minimum tests of earnings and days worked. These standards are particularly important for Negroes in view of the casual and part-time nature of much of their employment. Table 4 presents data on the comparative status, under the OASI program, of Negro and white men and women as of January 1, 1950, before the relatively low-paid agricultural and domestic occupations were covered by OASI.

It should be pointed out that white workers with low incomes are also insecure, and of course their number is much larger, although smaller in proportion to total white employment; however, many Negroes face a less secure old age than do white workers in the same income classes. Both groups find it difficult to finance private insurance, but only 7 States⁷ prohibit discrimination on grounds of color in life insurance premium rates and benefits; higher premiums for Negroes than for whites are common. In the South, however, Negro insurance companies service Negro clients on a nondiscriminatory basis.

In addition, the shorter length of a Negro man's working life has significant effects upon the security of his dependents. In 1940, the median age of separation from the labor force was 57.7 years for Negro and 63.6 years for white men,⁸ principally as a result of higher death rates for Negroes at all working ages. Particularly significant for urban workers were the higher incidence of disability and a much greater concentration of Negroes in jobs in which age and physical disability were likely to be greater handicaps to continued employment. Negro men working on farms retired later in life than white farm workers, with the result that the average retirement age for all Negro men was about 8 months above that for white men.

⁷ Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, and Ohio. See Report of the Commission on Other Civil Rights, to the 1952 Conference of National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, Washington, D. C.

⁸ Tables of Working Life—Length of Working Life for Men, Bulletin No. 1001, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, table 10.

Workmen's Compensation in the United States

III—Federal Legislation

JOHN PETSKO*

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*This is the third in a series of articles on workmen's compensation problems in the United States. The first was an overall appraisal of legislative and administrative progress, and the second dealt with the types of court appeals. Among the remaining subjects to be covered are administration, medical benefits, rehabilitation, occupational diseases, and accident prevention.*

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BENEFITS for Federal employees, on the whole, are the most liberal in the country, but a direct and unqualified comparison with State laws cannot be made for reasons explained later in this article. Compensation legislation for Federal workers, enacted in 1908, was the first in this field.¹ With the gradual establishment of Federal responsibility, Congress subsequently enacted legislation to protect certain of the privately employed workers under Federal jurisdiction (some remaining under State law or unprotected by any compensation provisions). This later legislation—similar to State laws in type of coverage and financing—provides larger benefits than those authorized in all but a few States. Administration of the Federal compensation laws—in spite of the variation in benefits, types of workers covered, and method of financing—has been centralized in one agency, which has adjusted its organization as each new group was brought under coverage.

Development and Coverage

The need to furnish protection for Federal workers incurring injuries led to the initial Federal action in the workmen's compensation field. The Federal Act of 1908² provided limited benefits for certain Federal employees engaged in hazardous work. In 1916, this act was superseded by the Federal Employees Compensation Act, which applied to all civil employees of the Government.³

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In order to cover certain cases for which "workmen's compensation proceedings may not validly be provided by State law," Congress passed the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act in 1927. At first, it covered principally workers hired to load and unload vessels operating on the lakes, rivers, and other navigable waters of the United States. Although the title of the act implies limited coverage, other types of workers have been subsequently blanketed under its provisions. Functioning as the legislature of the District of Columbia, Congress extended the Longshoremen's Act in May 1928 to include employees of private industry in the District. Employees of certain private employers engaged in contractual work for the Government outside the United States—another group for whom Congress had sole legislative responsibility—were covered by an additional amendment in 1941.

Approximately 3.2 million workers were estimated to be covered by these two laws in May 1953. Of these, over three-fourths were civilian employees of the Federal Government.

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¹ Previously, two States had established investigative commissions but no legislation resulted. The original Federal act applied only to the relatively few United States Government employees engaged in hazardous occupations. The earliest Federal compensation law applying to private employment is the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Act of 1927.

² Acts of 1882 and 1900 had made some provisions for compensation for workers in the Life Saving Service of the Treasury Department and in the Postal Service, respectively.

³ The bill was prepared jointly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the American Association for Labor Legislation.

Several other groups generally considered to be under Federal jurisdiction have not been included in Federal workmen's compensation coverage, but some are covered by State compensation laws. In 1936, Congress granted the States authority to apply their compensation laws to work done by employees of private contractors on Federal property situated within their geographical boundaries.

Certain employees of airlines and motor transportation companies engaged in either interstate or foreign commerce are also under State laws. In general, interstate jurisdictional problems have been avoided by the establishment—through agreements, court decisions, or provisions within the State laws—of certain rules to serve as the basis for deciding final jurisdiction. For example, a bus driver who is injured in State "A" but operating out of State "B" might be compensated in State "B" in accordance with the "point of origin" rule.

Workers not covered by any workmen's compensation law, but provided for by special Federal legislation, are employees of railroads engaged in interstate traffic and seamen of the American merchant marine. They may claim damages under a system of "rights" which has been established by tradition and by this special legislation—the Federal Employers' Liability Act of 1908.

Railway workers, under the Liability Act, may sue employers for damages but must prove employer negligence. Under the so-called "maritime rights," all injured or ill seamen are entitled to maintenance, cure or care, and wages to the end of the voyage.⁴ In addition, they are entitled to indemnity for "pain and suffering," provided they can prove that the ship was "unseaworthy." Further, the Merchant Marine Act of 1920 (Jones Act) extended to seamen the rights which railway workers have under the Federal Employers' Liability Act. Under the Jones Act, a seaman may "elect" to recover damages for a work injury at law, with certain common-law defenses removed, provided he can establish that the injury resulted from negli-

gence on the part of the employer. Such recovery is in addition to the "maritime rights."

Moreover, for both railway workers and seamen, contributory negligence by the injured worker diminishes the amount of damages he may obtain. The litigation required by these arrangements may take some time in process, especially if appeals are involved, and the worker must pay for legal fees and court costs. In contrast, both State and Federal compensation laws are designed to provide benefits to injured workers or their beneficiaries upon proof of employment and loss of earnings; proof of employer negligence is not required.

The Federal Employees Compensation Act covers the following personnel: (1) civil officers and employees of all three branches of the United States Government; (2) employees of the Government of the District of Columbia;⁵ (3) officers and enlisted personnel in the Reserve Corps of the armed services, including the Coast Guard, while on active duty or in training "in time of peace"; (4) commissioned personnel of the U. S. Public Health Service; and (5) those workers employed under various emergency relief acts.

Of current significance is the fact that all reservists, recalled to active duty as a result of the Korean conflict, are covered. As no war has been officially declared, this service is "in time of peace," and the reservist has the alternative of securing benefits under either Veterans Administration programs or under the Federal Employees Compensation Act. Depending upon the individual's rank, workmen's compensation benefits may be much larger than those paid by the Veterans Administration, since workmen's compensation is computed as a percent of salary but benefits under Veterans Administration programs are on a flat-rate basis.⁶

The other major Federal workmen's compensation law—the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Act—covers the following: (1) Longshoremen, ship repairmen, ship servicemen, harbor workers, and others (excluding the master or crew members of a ship) performing maritime work upon the navigable waters of the United States, including dry and floating docks; (2) all persons in private employment in the District of Columbia (except domestics and casuals); (3) those employed at any military, air, or naval base acquired from any foreign government or occupied or used for military or naval purposes in the territories and possessions of the United States; (4) those engaged by United

⁴ For a discussion of workmen's compensation and the protection of seamen, see Bulletin No. 869 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁵ Except pensionable members of the Police and Fire Departments.

⁶ The Veterans Administration's monthly rates for service-connected disability range from \$15.75 for 10-percent disability to \$172.50 for 100-percent disability. Death benefits (exclusive of the life insurance to which all servicemen's beneficiaries are entitled) range from \$75 monthly for a widow with no children, to \$121 for a widow with one child (each additional child, \$29).

States contractors in public work outside the continental United States; and (5) those employed by Government contractors during World War II who incurred injury, death, or detention as the direct result of a war-risk hazard, and the dependents of detained or captured employees.⁷

Benefit Provisions

All injuries or diseases incurred in the performance of duty, except those self-inflicted or caused by misconduct, are covered by both Federal compensation laws. In practically all respects, however, the monetary benefits provided by the

Federal Employees Compensation Act are more generous than those of the Longshoremen's Act; Federal employees also have the option of using accumulated sick or annual leave during disability until such leave is exhausted,⁸ with compensation available thereafter. As shown in the accompanying table, the difference in the limitation on weekly compensation is outstanding: the limits set under the Federal Employees Act are

⁷ The War Claims Act of 1948 authorized disability and death benefits to civilian American citizens interned by or in hiding from the Japanese Government.

⁸ Federal employees are entitled to 13 days' sick leave and 13 to 26 days' annual leave on full pay each year. Sick leave may be accumulated, with no restriction as to total amount.

Major benefit provisions of Federal and selected State workmen's compensation laws, December 1952¹

Federal and State acts	Maximum percentage of wages or of wage loss	Maximum period of payment	Maximum weekly amount ²	Maximum total payment	Maximum period of payment		
					Number of weeks for schedule injuries		
					Loss of sight of an eye	Loss of fourth finger	Loss of arm (at shoulder)

DEATH BENEFITS³

Federal employees	45-75 ⁴	Until remarriage	\$121.15				
Longshoremen	35-66 ² 1/2 ⁴	do	\$13.38-\$35.00				
Arizona	35-66 ² 1/2 ⁴	do	\$153.85				
California	61 3/4	200 weeks ⁵	\$35.00-\$43.75 ⁶	\$8,750 ⁴			
Connecticut	50	520 weeks ⁷	\$36.00				
Illinois	75-97 1/2 ⁴		\$25.50-\$34.00 ⁴	\$6,900-\$9,600 ⁴			
Michigan	66 ² 1/2	400 weeks	\$28.00-\$36.00 ⁴				
Nevada	50-80 ⁴	Until remarriage	\$13.38-\$27.70 ⁴				
North Dakota	45-75 ⁴	do	\$15.75-\$26.25 ⁴				
Oregon		do	\$18.46-\$39.23 ⁴				
Washington		do	\$23.08-\$40.38 ⁴				

PERMANENT TOTAL DISABILITY

Federal employees	66 ² 1/2-75 ⁴	Life	\$121.15 ⁸				
Longshoremen	66 ² 1/2	Period of disability	\$35.00 ⁹				
Arizona	65	Life	\$150.00				
Connecticut	50	780 weeks	\$36.00				
Idaho	55-60 ¹⁰	Life ¹¹	\$20.00-\$27.00 ⁴				
Illinois	75-97 1/2 ⁴	do	\$25.50-\$34.00 ⁴	\$6,900-\$9,600 ⁴			
Michigan	66 ² 1/2	750 weeks	\$28.00-\$38.00 ⁴				
Nevada	70	Life	\$17.31 ⁸				
North Dakota	66 ² 1/2	do	\$25.00-\$42.00 ⁴				
Oregon		Period of disability ¹⁰	\$18.46-\$40.38 ⁴				
Washington		Life ¹⁰	\$23.08-\$46.15 ⁴				
Wisconsin	70	do	\$37.00 ⁸				

PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABILITY¹²

Federal employees ¹³	66 ² 1/2-75 ⁴		\$121.15 ⁸		100	15	312	During disability. Do.
Longshoremen ¹³	66 ² 1/2		\$35.00 ⁹	\$11,000 ¹⁴	140	7	280	300 weeks.
Alabama	55-65 ⁴		\$22.00	\$9,200	100	15	14200	During disability.
Arizona ¹³	65		\$126.92		130	17	260	300 weeks. ¹⁵
California ¹³	61 3/4		\$30.00		120	12	240	300 weeks. ¹⁵
Connecticut ¹³	50		\$36.00		208	20	275	780 weeks.
Idaho ¹³	55-60 ¹⁰		\$25.00-\$37.00		140	20	240	(16).
Illinois ¹³	75-97 1/2 ⁴		\$25.50-\$34.00 ⁴		100	20	225	417 weeks.
Louisiana	65		\$30.00		200		200	300 weeks.
Massachusetts	66 ² 1/2		\$30.00 ¹⁴	\$10,000 ¹⁴	180	15	175	During disability.
Michigan	66 ² 1/2		\$28.00-\$38.00 ⁴		110	20	250	500 weeks.
Minnesota ¹³	66 ² 1/2		\$32.00 ⁸		175	20	230	310 weeks.
New Jersey ¹³	66 ² 1/2		\$30.00		160	15	300	550 weeks.
New York ¹³	66 ² 1/2		\$32.00 ⁸		120	15	312	During disability. (16).
Oregon	(16)		\$25.38-\$45.00 ⁴		(20)	(20)	(20)	800 weeks.
Rhode Island ¹³	50-60 ¹⁰		\$18.00-\$20.00 ¹³		120	15	300	300 weeks.
Tennessee ¹³	60		\$25.00	\$7,500	100	15	200	300 weeks.
Wisconsin ¹³	70		\$37.00 ⁸		275	28	500	1,000 weeks.

See footnotes at end of table.

Major benefit provisions of Federal and selected State workmen's compensation laws, December 1952¹—Continued

Federal and State acts	Maximum percentage of wages or of wage loss	Maximum period of payment	Maximum weekly amount ²	Maximum total payment	Maximum period of payment		
					Number of weeks for schedule injuries		Nonschedule injuries
					Loss of sight of an eye	Loss of fourth finger	
TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABILITY							
Federal employees	66 2/3-75 1/2 ³	During disability	\$121.15				
Longshoremen	66 2/3	do	\$35.00 ⁴	\$11,000			
Arizona	65 31/3 ⁵	433 weeks	\$150.00				
Connecticut	50	780 weeks	\$36.00				
Idaho	55-60 ⁶	400 weeks ⁷	\$20.00-\$37.00 ⁸				
Illinois	75-97 1/2 ⁹	During disability	\$25.50-\$34.00 ¹⁰	\$6,800-\$9,600 ¹¹			
Michigan	66 2/3	500 weeks	\$28.00-\$38.00 ¹²				
Nevada	80	433 weeks	\$24.23-\$34.62				
North Dakota	66 2/3	During disability	\$25.00-\$42.00 ¹³				
Oregon	50-66 2/3 ¹⁴	do	\$25.38-\$45.00 ¹⁵				
Washington	70	do	\$23.08-\$42.69 ¹⁶				
Wisconsin	70	do	\$37.00 ¹⁷				
Wyoming		do	\$21.23-\$43.85 ¹⁸				

¹ Only benefit provisions of State laws which exceed those of the Longshoremen's Act are shown. Benefit provisions of Federal Employees Compensation Act are included, but not as a basis of comparison.

² On overseas installations, compensation payments for noncitizens and nonresidents are computed on basis of prevailing local payments in similar cases.

³ Lower limit for maximum percentage of wages applies to widow only; higher limit applies to widow with children.

⁴ According to number of dependents.

⁵ Period varies from 200 weeks for maximum benefits to 316 weeks for minimum benefits.

⁶ Widow without children, \$35 and \$7,000; widow with one or more children, \$43.75 and \$8,750.

⁷ Thereafter, reduced payments to children until age 18.

⁸ According to number of dependents; in addition, lump-sum payment at death as follows: \$300 to widow and \$100 for each dependent child; maximum, \$600.

⁹ Additional benefits in specific cases; e. g., vocational rehabilitation, constant attendant, etc.

¹⁰ According to marital status and number of dependents.

¹¹ 400 weeks; thereafter \$10 per week (\$12, if dependents).

¹² For schedule injuries, maximum percentage is based on average weekly wages; for nonschedule injuries, on difference between wages before injury and wages after injury, i. e., wage loss. For loss of arm, maximum period shown is for schedule injuries unless otherwise specified.

approximately 3 times greater than those of the Longshoremen's Act. A pending amendment to the latter act would reduce somewhat, but would not eliminate, the difference in benefits, which had been accentuated by the liberalization of the Federal Employees Act in 1949.⁹

The proposed amendment would also make identical the waiting-period requirements of the two laws; it is 3 days for the Federal Employees Act and 7 days for the Longshoremen's Act. Under existing law, compensation is paid for the waiting period if disability continues beyond 21 days for Federal employees and beyond 7 weeks for employees covered by the Longshoremen's Act.

The waiting period affects compensation only. In addition to monetary benefits, both laws provide for first aid, full medical care, and any hospitalization required—without limit as to time or amount. Rehabilitation is also provided for,

¹³ Compensation for both schedule and nonschedule injuries is in addition to that for temporary total disability.

¹⁴ Weekly maximum is increased by \$2.50 for each total dependent, the total benefit being limited to the weekly wage. In addition to all other compensation for loss of members, hearing, or eyes, or for bodily disfigurement, payments of \$20 weekly are authorized for specified periods ranging from 100 to 500 weeks.

¹⁵ For schedule injuries; \$10,000 for nonschedule injuries.

¹⁶ Maximum period allowed for a number of combined losses, as follows: Alabama, 400 weeks; California, 360 weeks, based on State Permanent Disability Rating System; Louisiana, 400 weeks; Minnesota, 440 weeks; and Tennessee, 400 weeks.

¹⁷ Four weeks of compensation for each 1 percent of permanent disability; thereafter, life pension of 1 percent of average weekly earnings for each 1 percent of disability in excess of 60 percent, if disability is 70 percent or more.

¹⁸ In Idaho, 55 percent for nonschedule and 60 percent for schedule injuries; in Rhode Island, 50 percent and \$20 for schedule injuries, and 60 percent and \$18 for nonschedule injuries.

¹⁹ In proportion to schedule injuries.

²⁰ No maximum period specified. Law provides for monthly payments (minimum, \$100) of \$45 for each degree of disability, ranging from 2 to 192 degrees for schedule injuries and from 2 to 132 degrees for nonschedule injuries.

²¹ Additional benefits for dependents.

²² \$10 per week thereafter; \$12 if dependents.

with a monthly payment up to \$50 for Federal employees and \$43 for workers under the Longshoremen's Act for maintenance during rehabilitation. The Federal Employees Act also covers the cost of employing an attendant, when required, up to \$75 monthly.

Administration of the Program

Both of the Federal acts are administered by the Bureau of Employees' Compensation of the U. S. Department of Labor. Within the Bureau, however, the two acts are administered separately—one on a centralized and the other on a decentralized basis, for the most part. These administrative arrangements have been necessitated by the hybrid nature of the coverage and financing. Under one act, the workers of only one employer—the Federal Government—are involved, and the funds are provided by Congressional appropriation. Under the other act, as under State laws, the types of employers vary widely, the Govern-

⁹ For discussion of the 1948 and 1949 amendments, see Monthly Labor Review, September 1949 (p. 278) and November 1949 (p. 518).

ment acts as an enforcement agency, and private employers are required to provide the protection.

Virtually all cases under the Federal Employees Act are processed at the main office of the Bureau of Employees' Compensation in Washington or at its district office in San Francisco. The district office was opened as a pilot installation to determine the feasibility of further decentralization.

In contrast, the Longshoremen's Act is administered by deputy commissioners of districts established by the Bureau in accordance with statutory provisions. Compensation for maritime employment is handled by 12 deputy commissioners assigned to 13 compensation districts covering the 48 States, Hawaii, and Alaska. An additional deputy commissioner administers private employment compensation cases in the District of Columbia. Compensation claims of workers overseas are also processed by these deputy commissioners. In servicing the claims of some workers employed overseas, the Bureau cooperates with and uses the facilities of military establishments at or near the worker's place of employment.

The Bureau acts as a quasi-judicial body in administering the Federal Employees Compensation Act, making findings of fact and awards for or against payment of compensation. Furthermore, when accidents occur under circumstances creating legal liability against a third party (i. e., other than the United States Government or its employee), the Bureau initiates action to collect necessary damages. No legal procedure for obtaining evidence is required, but generally the Bureau makes its decisions on the basis of written testimony filed by the parties concerned; hearings are not legally provided for. However, under the Longshoremen's Act, the functions of the deputy commissioners are to review the settlement of claims, all of which must be reported in writing. During this process, deputy commissioners may make any investigation deemed necessary and may order hearings, generally informal conferences. The Bureau's central office in Washington determines whether insurance companies selected by employers are qualified to write workmen's compensation insurance under the law and authorizes certain employers to act as self-insurers.

The appeals procedure also varies for the different groups covered. For Federal employees, Bureau decisions are subject to review by an

independent Employees Compensation Appeals Board, on questions of both law and fact—the right of appeal has been available only since 1946. The Board's decisions are not subject to review. Cases, however, may be reopened by the Bureau on the basis of new evidence; they are then processed as new claims. According to available records, an average of only about 4 or 5 percent of all claims filed for compensation receive adverse decisions which may result in appeals action. For employees covered by the Longshoremen's Act, appeal is to the appropriate Federal district court. Judicial review is limited to questions of law; determination of facts, when supported by the record, cannot be disturbed by the courts.

Both Federal laws provide for safety investigation, advice to employers on accident prevention, and the developing, supporting, and fostering of organized safety promotion. These functions are performed by the Bureau of Labor Standards of the U. S. Department of Labor. A safety supervisor and a small staff are available to assist the various Government agencies and the interested private employers with programs designed to prevent accidents and to remove unsafe working conditions. In the Federal Government, organized accident prevention programs are carried on regularly by 20 executive departments or independent agencies accounting for about 85 percent of all Federal employees. The results of these Government programs over the past 10 years indicate clearly that such efforts are practical and effective: the rate of occupational injury has been reduced 40 percent.

Because the majority of Federal employees have nonhazardous jobs, many people believe that none of them are engaged in hazardous work. In fact, however, Federal workers perform construction work, foundry work, lumbering, quarrying, woodworking, and marine, warehousing, and similar operations; in addition, Federal employment includes a large number of maintenance workers, mail handlers, laundry workers, firefighters, electricians, and printers. These groups account for about 85 percent of all Federal accident cases, with handling of material or equipment and falls causing nearly half of the injuries. By establishment, the Department of Defense, employing a little over half of all Federal personnel, had the largest number of injury cases—almost 40 percent in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1952; the

Post Office Department, with 20 percent of employment, had about 30 percent of all injuries.

Approximately 100,000 Federal employees reported injuries during fiscal year 1952. However, less than half involved loss of time, as shown in the figures below on final disposition of cases (exclusive of medical care). Of this group, nearly all (approximately 45,000) were temporary injuries, less than 3 percent (1,300) of which resulted in permanent disabilities. Further, the majority of those who were off the job beyond 3 days elected to utilize leave instead of compensation. (Some of those listed as receiving compensation also used leave, but how many is not known.)

	Percent
No loss of time ¹	52.9
1 to 3 days lost time.....	12.1
More than 3 days lost time.....	35.0
Covered by sick or annual leave.....	19.3
Compensated, nonfatal.....	11.4
Compensated, fatal.....	.2
Recovery from third party.....	.2
Claims disapproved.....	3.9
Total.....	100.0

¹ Workers off the job no more than 8 hours are regarded, for administrative purposes, as having lost no time.

Reports received by the Bureau of Employees, Compensation under the Longshoremen's Act for the same period indicated approximately 139,000 injuries. Of this number, 93,000 were in maritime employment; 17,000 were among defense-base workers overseas; and 29,000 were in private employment in the District of Columbia. Approximately 13,000, 1,500, and 4,000, respectively, were compensable cases.

Compensation benefits under the Federal Employees Act amounted to \$36 million for that year. The administrative costs were 3.6 percent of benefits. (During the entire operation of the act, administrative costs have never exceeded 6.5 percent annually.) For all private employment covered by Federal legislation, approximately \$9.5 million was spent by insurance companies or self-insured employers, exclusive of medical costs, in cases closed during the year.

Relative Levels of Federal Provisions

Although the Federal Employees Act, as previously mentioned, provides more liberal benefits than any other law, it cannot in fairness be compared with the State laws. Financing of benefits

under the act are provided by congressional appropriation, in contrast with the insured-risk provisions of State compensation laws. In addition, the act covers a homogeneous group of workers under a single employer and permits employees to utilize accumulated sick or annual leave, with full pay, in lieu of compensation payments, and to take any such leave before receiving disability compensation. Not only is there no single Federal schedule of benefits, but the two basic Federal laws differ as to types of workers covered, method of financing, and administrative procedure; in addition, there is no standardized State workmen's compensation law.

On the other hand, benefits provided by the Longshoremen's Act exceed those of the majority of State laws but are exceeded by a few. However, inasmuch as the Longshoremen's Act provisions are similar in nature to those provided under State laws, exact differences between them can be ascertained, but only after lengthy and detailed comparison.

The actual amount of compensation for a given injury is determined by four factors, and provision for a single factor cannot be meaningfully compared: a more liberal provision for one factor may be canceled by a less liberal provision for another. The four determining factors are the maximum rate of payment (usually a percentage of the worker's earnings at the time of the accident), maximum period of payment, maximum weekly amount, and the maximum total payment. When the actual benefits which result from these four factors are computed and compared, it is then possible to determine the relative benefits of various laws.

Provisions under the Federal Employees Act are noted in the accompanying table—not as a basis of comparison, it is emphasized, but to indicate benefits provided in the law. The table shows that 20 States have provisions exceeding those of the Longshoremen's Act in at least one of the four factors. But, in many instances, one of the factors—especially the total weekly maximum—limits the actual benefits so that those under the Longshoremen's Act are higher. For example, suppose that an industrial worker with a wife and 2 children, earning \$70 a week, dies as a result of an on-the-job accident; his widow would receive \$35 a week if he were covered by the Longshoremen's Act and the workmen's compensation law of one of the States listed in the table under "Death Bene-

fits." In five of the States, the widow would receive more, but in three States, less. Similarly, if benefits for the various types of disability were calculated for such a worker, Longshoremen's benefits would equal those provided in one or two States and would be either above or below those provided by several States. The liberality of the Longshoremen's Act is even more striking, in view of the fact that provisions of the State acts outlined in the table provide higher benefits than those of laws in States not listed.

Differences in waiting-period requirements are less marked. In contrast to the 3-day Federal Employees requirement, one State has no waiting period. Under other State acts, the period varies from 1 to 10 days, with 7 the most frequent—the time allotted under the Longshoremen's Act.

Other features of Federal and State compensation legislation also vary widely. For example, only 31 State laws furnish full medical care and only 12 of these have no period or cost limitations on such care. Twenty-six States cover all occupational diseases, but 18 list only a limited number and 4 do not compensate for any occupational disease. While all States provide rehabilitation, only 16 augment it with some form of special allowance.

Over and above the variations as to benefits, many of the State laws are "elective"—i. e., employers may accept or reject the law. In the latter case, the employer is subject to suit in court and his rejection deprives him of certain common-law defenses. A court suit, however,

may still cost a worker time and money; whereas ordinarily, under the Federal laws, the worker simply files a claim. Both Federal laws are "compulsory" in nature; therefore all workers covered are automatically protected.

Also relevant in this connection is the extent to which workers are excluded from compensation coverage. While not all workers under Federal jurisdiction are protected, State coverage as a whole is even more limited. The difference in type of workers within Federal and State jurisdiction makes substantive comparison difficult. But, for the one like group—public employees—the United States Government protects all of its workers while some of the States do not.

The details of the above comparison are, of course, subject to constant change, as legislation is amended. In 1951 alone, over three-fourths of the States amended their compensation laws, and further amendments were enacted in 1952 or are currently pending. Past experience indicates, however, that while the State legislatures change individual provisions of compensation laws more frequently, amendments to the Federal acts are more comprehensive. For example, the 1949 amendment to the Federal Employees Compensation Act was the first to cover rates in over 20 years, but it resulted in the act's being considered by authorities in the field as "one of the most advanced workmen's compensation laws in the world." The 1948 amendment to the Longshoremen's Act also was the first in 20 years; it provided for benefit increases of approximately 40 percent;

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Coming Developments in Labor Relations

LABOR RELATIONS in the United States are not on the verge of a new era because of the recent change in administration of the Government, in leadership of both the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and in the general economic situation. According to Sumner H. Slichter, of Harvard University,¹ important changes are occurring in labor relations, but "the year 1947, when the Taft-Hartley Act was passed and took effect, is more significant in the history of labor relations than the year 1953."

Moreover, "labor relations in the United States are rooted in fundamental characteristics of the American environment," and "these underlying determinants of industrial relations change very slowly," Mr. Slichter stated. "Some important recent changes in the economy, such as its growing capacity to increase productivity and the gain in its stability, have tended to strengthen rather than alter the traditional characteristics of unions and of union-employer relations."

Outlook for Union Organization

About a third of the nonprofessional, nonsupervisory, and nonmilitary employees of the country are organized at the present time. Growth of union membership in the last few years has been slow, Mr. Slichter noted, and will continue to grow at this rate, because the workers easiest to unionize have already been organized. "These are the workers in the skilled trades and in the large enterprises—the big concerns in the automobile, steel, rubber, electrical products, meatpacking, aluminum, railroad, and other industries." Therefore, Mr. Slichter indicated, membership increases must be gained among workers in small plants

where the managements "can sometimes afford to be quite tough in resisting organization," among white-collar workers who "still consider themselves above unionism," and in the South where many communities are "hostile to unions."

A question raised by Mr. Slichter is whether union membership will be concentrated in large unions to a greater degree in the future than at present. He noted that nearly 35 percent of all union membership in early 1953 was concentrated in six large unions: teamsters, automobile workers, steel workers, machinists, carpenters, and miners. In 1900, the proportion of all union membership in the six largest unions² was 38.7 percent; but, by 1920, it had dropped to 32.6 percent and by 1929, to 29.3 percent.

It is quite uncertain whether the recent movement toward concentration will continue, Mr. Slichter said. Two of the large unions—the carpenters and the miners—which were among the "big six" in each of the selected years have limited opportunities for growth. The automobile workers, steel workers, and machinists have moderate opportunities, but all of these are "in an area already well organized." The teamsters' union is in a good position to expand and may attain a membership of 2 million by 1960. However, Mr. Slichter stated, the proportion of union membership concentrated among the largest half dozen unions is not likely to change appreciably. Among new unions, the two with the greatest possibilities of growth are the retail clerks and the textile workers.

Outlook for Bargaining Methods

Mr. Slichter does not expect that long-term contracts or that automatic adjustment of wages to the changes in the cost of living or to an improve-

¹ From a paper presented at the the Labor-Management Conference of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania, April 10, 1953.

² The unions among the six largest have changed from time to time.

ment factor will spread to any great extent. He does, however, anticipate increased use of automatic renewal clauses which provide for automatic extension of contract unless either party requests changes.

On the question of whether the annual wage or some variant of it will become widespread, the author believes that unions will put considerable pressure on employers to supplement unemployment compensation with additional payments, especially in the durable consumer industries, because "of layoffs and the fear of layoffs." He stated: "Most employers are not financially able to guarantee an annual wage to a very large proportion of their work force, but supplementary unemployment compensation paid out of funds accumulated in good years is within the reach of most employers. The amount of supplementation will be a matter of bargaining and can be adjusted, therefore, to the circumstances of different employers. . . . If unions were able to negotiate supplementary unemployment compensation for 10 million workers, they would make a fairly important contribution toward mitigating the severity of recessions, and, therefore, toward stabilizing the economy."

While Mr. Slichter does not believe that industry-wide bargaining will become "quite usual," he does expect that "pattern bargaining," already well established in the principal industries, will spread.

Whether wages will rise faster than output per man-hour (thus increasing unit-of-output costs) will depend largely on the state of employment and unemployment, Mr. Slichter declared. The critical unemployment rate which maintains the equilibrium in the rate of increase between total labor costs (including fringe payments) per hour and output per man-hour seems to be roughly about 5 or 6 percent. During 1952, when unemployment averaged 2.7 percent, hourly earnings increased somewhat more than twice as fast as output per man-hour.

"Perhaps in the years immediately ahead the country will not be able to keep the unemployment rate below about 5 percent of the labor force. In that event, hourly earnings will probably not outrun output per man-hour. If the country can keep unemployment down to about 3 percent or 4 percent, hourly earnings plus other labor costs are

likely to rise faster than output per man-hour, unless the increase in output per man-hour can be materially speeded up or unless employers do a better job of bargaining than they have done up to now."

Characteristics of Unions

Several "principal conditions" have influenced the characteristics of unions and their position in the community, according to Mr. Slichter. Some of these conditions have made collective bargaining work quite satisfactorily from the standpoint of employees; another condition is the great increase during recent years in union membership and strength. The former have exerted a conservative influence, i. e., strengthened the unions' traditional characteristics. The latter has helped to bring about new attitudes toward unions on the part of employers, the community at large, and public officials.

In discussing "why the experience of unions with bargaining during recent years has been a conservative influence on the labor movement," Mr. Slichter outlined three outstanding characteristics of the American trade-union movement: (1) Reliance on bargaining rather than on political action; (2) meager participation of members in union affairs and their inclination to turn policy-making over to their officers; and (3) minor influence of the federations (AFL and CIO) with the member unions.

"It is obvious that the traditional tendency of the American trade-union movement to rely on bargaining would be strengthened by conditions that have made bargaining work well from the standpoint of employees. . . . The tendency of members to let the officers run the unions has been strengthened by the fact that the officers have been able to negotiate favorable bargains for the members. The members prefer to let well enough alone. The influence of the federations with the member unions, which has always been weak, has been kept weak by the conditions that have caused each national union to be pretty much absorbed in its own bargaining problems and only mildly concerned with the problems common to all workers."

Great gains in union membership and strength have brought about important changes in attitudes

toward unions, Mr. Slichter reported. Employers, especially large ones, accept unions as here to stay. The community at large, which formerly looked sympathetically on unions as "underdogs," is gradually becoming aware of their great economic strength. Both courts and legislatures have reversed their historic attitudes. Courts, formerly "unsympathetic, if not positively hostile," have become "more friendly"; whereas legislatures, which formerly "passed law after law designed to help unions which the courts threw out," have become "more critical."

Other Considerations

Two developments in the economy have made the environment distinctly more favorable to bargaining: the rapid growth of industrial research over the last several decades which raises output per man-hour and "thereby provides more income to be bargained over"; and the general acceptance (mainly since 1929) that it is the Government's responsibility to encourage a high level of employment. Linked with the latter development are the various measures that have been developed to render the economy less susceptible to recession.

As to the encroachment of trade unions on managerial prerogatives, the author expects "that the role of trade unions in the foreseeable future will be very much what it has been in the past, namely, bargaining for changes in fundamental policies and criticizing the specific decisions of management, but not participating as a rule in the making of operating decisions."

"Radicalism of the traditional sort will be less influential in the trade-union movement in the future than in the past. The great ally of radicalism has been economic depressions. Depressions have not been eliminated, but great progress has been made in reducing their severity. Hence, the environment will not be favorable for radicalism of the traditional sort."

If the United States ever has to adjust itself to a prolonged and substantial deflation, Mr. Slichter believes that its large and powerful trade-union movement may be a source of grave difficulties. "Millions of workers who had acquired the habit of expecting their unions to win them frequent

wage increases would be unable to understand why their unions were suddenly unable to do this. Chronic and substantial unemployment would be baffling to men who had learned to expect close to full employment. When comfortable and well-adjusted conservatives are suddenly shifted into an unfriendly and harsh environment, you have a community of radicals. So the very success of our economy causes it to give hostages to fortune. . . . Even more in the future than at any time in the past, therefore, it is imperative that the economy expand at a good rate, that it avoid serious recessions, and that it succeed in giving people the steady increases in their standard of consumption that they have learned to expect."

Federal Seizures in Labor-Management Disputes, 1917-52

FEDERAL SEIZURES of industrial facilities typically have been resorted to only when other methods have failed to settle labor-management disputes which threaten the national security or welfare and have been concentrated in periods of national emergency. Historically, the Federal Government has relied on mediation and conciliation as its principal mechanism for settling such disputes unresolved by collective bargaining. To an increasing extent in recent years, fact-finding or other public boards have also been used in efforts to avoid or terminate disputes that threatened the national health, safety, or welfare. A variety of types of boards have been used including: non-statutory fact-finding boards; statutory emergency boards as provided by the Railway Labor Act of 1926 or "Boards of Inquiry" under the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947;¹ and the

¹ See Work Stoppages: Federal Fact-Finding Boards and Boards of Inquiry, 1945-51, Series 5, No. 1 and Work Stoppages: "National Emergency" Disputes Under the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act, 1947-June 30, 1952, Series 5, No. 2, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

National War Labor Boards (World Wars I and II), the National Defense Mediation Board (1941) and the Wage Stabilization Board ² (April 1951 to mid-1952), which exercised dispute-settling functions in time of war and defense emergency.

Where conciliation, mediation and arbitration, or fact-finding have been ineffective in resolving disputes that threatened to interfere with national defense or to create a national emergency, the Government has taken over the facilities involved in order to insure continuity of production or service. This report is based on all known Federal Government seizures between 1917 and 1952.³ It does not cover State seizures in labor-management disputes or those Federal seizures that did not involve labor-management disputes: for example, production difficulties caused by managerial or financial troubles or failure to carry out Government orders generally unrelated to collective bargaining or labor conditions.

A total of 68 instances of Federal seizure in labor-management disputes have come to the attention of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. About three-fourths of these seizures were ordered in time of war—most of them during World War II. Industrial properties were seized on only three occasions in World War I; they involved railroads, telegraph and telephone facilities, and an ammunition plant. In World War II, the President ordered 49 seizures of industrial establishments. An additional three seizures (involving aircraft and shipbuilding) occurred in 1941 during the defense emergency period. Ten took place between the end of World War II hostilities (V-J Day, August 14, 1945) and the beginning of the Korean conflict; 9 of these 10 occurred in the first 10 months after V-J Day. During the first 3 years of the Korean period, there were three seizures; two related to railroad labor disputes, the third involved the nationwide steel controversy.

² The Wage Stabilization Board was granted limited authority to intervene in labor-management disputes on April 23, 1951. See *Analysis of Work Stoppages During 1951*, Bull. No. 1090 (pp. 1-3). U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952, which became effective July 1, 1952, eliminated this authority.

³ Although there were earlier instances in which Federal troops were called in during work stoppages (*Use of Federal Troops in Labor Disputes*, Monthly Labor Review, September 1941) available information on labor-management disputes indicates that resort to Federal seizure of industrial property in disputes was unusual or nonexistent prior to World War I.

With three exceptions, in which employer noncompliance with rulings of the World War I and II National War Labor Boards was the sole reason for the actions, all seizures involved efforts to terminate strikes or to prevent impending strikes. In 41 of the remaining 65 cases, the Government sought both to end or avoid strikes and to compel management or labor compliance with the actions of these Boards or the National Defense Mediation Board.

All of the 44 cases involving noncompliance with action of a Government board occurred during emergency periods of World War I or II. The 2 cases of noncompliance during World War I involved orders of the National War Labor Board, which was given authority by Presidential proclamation "to summon the parties to controversies for hearing and action by the National board in event of failure to secure settlement by mediation and conciliation." Except for 2 seizure actions related to the work of the National Defense Mediation Board the remaining seizures (40) followed noncompliance with decisions of the National War Labor Board of World War II. The WLB, which succeeded the Defense Mediation Board, was authorized by Executive Order to "finally determine disputes certified to it by the Secretary of Labor, using mediation, voluntary arbitration, or arbitration under rules established by the Board."

Where noncompliance was involved, either as the sole reason for the seizure or in conjunction with a strike or strike threat, the union was the noncomplying party in 21 cases and management in 23. Strikes occurred in 14 of the 23 seizures involving management noncompliance, and strikes were threatened in 6 of the remaining 9 seizures. Of the 21 cases of union noncompliance, independent unions were involved in 13, the AFL in 5, and the CIO in 3. The United Mine Workers (Ind.) was the noncomplying party in six seizures. All but 1 of these 21 seizures involved strikes in support of union noncompliance and, in the remaining case, a strike impended.

Since seizure was an emergency measure, resolution of the dispute or abatement of the crisis resulted in return of the seized properties to their owners. Properties were returned within 6 months in two-thirds (46) of the cases. In 11 instances, Federal control was maintained for 6 months but

Federal seizures of industrial facilities in labor-management disputes, 1917-52

Establishment or facilities and location	Union(s) involved and affiliation(s) at time of seizure	Date(s) of seizure and return	Causes of seizure			Major issue(s) in dispute preceding seizure ¹	
			Strike or threatened strike	Noncompliance with action of Government board			
				Employer	Union		
Railroads (nationwide) ²	Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Order of Railway Conductors of America (Ind.).	Dec. 28, 1917, to Mar. 1, 1920.	Threat.			Wage increase.	
Telegraph and telephone systems (nationwide) ³ . Smith & Wesson Co., Springfield, Mass. ⁴ North American Aviation, Inc., Inglewood, Calif. Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock Co. (subsidiary of U. S. Steel Corp.), Kearney, N. J. Air Associates, Inc., Bendix, N. J.	Commercial Telegraphers' Union (AFL). International Association of Machinists (AFL). United Automobile Workers (CIO). Marine and Shipbuilding Workers (CIO).	Aug. 1, 1918, to July 31, 1919. Sept. 13, 1918, to Feb. 1, 1919. June 9 to July 2, 1941. Aug. 25, 1941, to Jan. 5, 1942.	do	X		Right to organize and bargain collectively. Do.	
Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad Co., (Illinois).	United Automobile Workers (CIO).	Oct. 30 to Dec. 29, 1941.	do	X		Wage increase.	
General Cable Co., Bayonne and Perth Amboy, N. J. S. A. Woods Machine Co., South Boston, Mass. Anthracite and bituminous-coal mines, (nationwide). American R. R. Co. of Puerto Rico, (Puerto Rico). Atlantic Basin Iron Works, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y. Anthracite and bituminous-coal mines, (nationwide).	Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.). International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL). United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO). United Mine Workers (Ind.).	Mar. 22, 1942, to Oct. 1, 1945. ⁵	do	X		Maintenance of membership.	
Massachusetts Leather Manufacturers' Association, Peabody and Salem, Mass.	do					Do.	
Western Electric Co., Point Breeze Plants, Baltimore, Md. Railroads (nationwide)	do					Wage increase; changes in working rules.	
Fall River Textile Mills, Fall River, Mass.	do					Wage increase; vacations.	
Department of Water and Power of Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Calif. Jenkins Brothers, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn. Ken-Rad Tube and Lamp Corp. and Ken-Rad Transmitting Tube Corp., Owensboro, Ky. Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago, Ill. Hummer Mfg. Co. (Division of Montgomery Ward & Co.), Springfield, Ill. Philadelphia Transportation Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	Fur and Leather Workers (CIO). United Leather Workers (AFL—formerly National Leather Workers Ind.). Point Breeze Employees Association Operating and nonoperating railroad unions.	May 2 to Oct. 12, 1943. May 13, 1943, to July 1, 1944. Sept. 4, 1943, to Sept. 22, 1943. Nov. 1, 1943, to May 31 and June 21, 1944. ⁶	Strike	X		Wage increase.	
Midwest Operators Association (103 freight transport firms in North Dakota, South Dakota, Arkansas, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Oregon, Colorado, Texas, Illinois, Oklahoma, and Montana). California Metal Trades Association, San Francisco Machine Shop Division, San Francisco, Calif.	Textile Workers Union of America (CIO); Fall River Loom Fixers (Ind.); Drawing-in Knot-tiers and Work Tenders Association (Ind.), Slasher Tenders and Helpers Association (Ind.). International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL). Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (CIO). United Automobile Workers (AFL).	Nov. 20, to Dec. 13, 1943.	do	X		Maintenance of membership.	
Philadelphia Company Employees Union (Ind.), Transport Workers (CIO). Central States Drivers Council, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers (AFL).	Feb. 23 to 29, 1944. Apr. 13 to June 15, 1944. Apr. 13 to May 25, 1944.	do				Union rivalry.	
International Association of Machinists (AFL).	do					Racial discrimination.	
United Mine Workers (Ind.)	do					Wage increase.	
United Steelworkers of America (CIO). United Clerical, Technical, and Supervisory Employees of the Mining Industry, District 50, United Mine Workers (Ind.). Mechanics Educational Society of America (Ind.).	Aug. 29 to Oct. 14, 1944. Sept. 1, 4, 6, 13, 15, and 19, 1944 to Feb. 24, 1945. Aug. 23, 1944, to April 16, 1945. Sept. 5 to Nov. 8, 1944.	Strike	X			Wage increase.	
Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	do					Union ban on overtime work.	
Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co. (29 anthracite mines), Shenandoah area, Pennsylvania. International Nickel Co., Inc., Huntington, W. Va.	do					"Make-up" wage. ⁷	
Bituminous-coal mines (72 mines in Pennsylvania and West Virginia).	do					Grievances. ¹⁰	
Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	do					Recognition of foremen's union.	
do						Discharge of employee for alleged destruction of company property.	

See footnotes at end of table.

Federal seizures of industrial facilities in labor-management disputes, 1917-52—Continued

Establishment or facilities and location	Union(s) involved and affiliation(s) at time of seizure	Date(s) of seizure and return	Causes of seizure			Major issue(s) in dispute preceding seizure ¹	
			Strike or threatened strike	Noncompliance with action of Government board	Employer		
				Union			
Hughes Tool Co., Houston, Tex.	United Steelworkers of America (CIO); Metal Workers Union (Ind.)	Sept. 6, 1944, to Aug. 31, 1945. ²	Strike	X		Maintenance of membership.	
Twentieth Century Brass Works, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.	United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO);	Sept. 9, 1944, to Feb. 7, 1945.	Strike	X		Wage increase; maintenance of membership and check-off.	
Farrell Creek Steel Co., Sandusky, Ohio.	United Automobile Workers (CIO); Mechanics Educational Society of America (Ind.); United Automobile Workers (CIO).	Sept. 25, 1944, to Aug. 31, 1945. ³	do	X		Wage increase.	
Toledo Machine Shops, Toledo, Ohio.	do	Nov. 4 to 7, 1944.	do		X*	Union rivalry.	
Cudahy Brothers Co., Cudahy, Wis.	Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee (CIO);	Dec. 8, 1944, to Aug. 31, 1945. ⁴	Threat	X		Maintenance of membership.	
Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc. (plants in Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, New York, Colorado, California, and Oregon).	United Mail Order, Warehouse, and Retail Employees (CIO); International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (CIO); Retail Clerks National Protective Association (AFL); International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chaufeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers (AFL).	Dec. 28, 1944, to Oct. 18, 1945. ⁵	Strike	X		Maintenance of membership and checkoff; wage increase.	
Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	Utility Workers Organizing Committee (CIO).	Jan. 13 to 15, 1945.	Strike		X	Refusal of union steward to accept assignment to night shift; wage increase.	
Bingham & Garfield R. R. Co., (Utah).	Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (Ind.).	Jan. 25 to Aug. 29, 1945. ⁶	do			Employer refusal to hire a fireman (helper) for each engineer on electric locomotives.	
American Enka Corp., Enka, N. C.	United Textiles Workers (AFL).	Feb. 18 to June 6, 1945.	do	X		Union request for wage reopening.	
Bituminous-coal mines (272 mines in Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Indiana, Kentucky, Alabama, Ohio, and Tennessee).	United Mine Workers (Ind.).	Apr. 10 and May 4, 1945, to May 9 and Oct. 23, 1945. ⁷	do		X	"Portal-to-portal" pay; shift differential; vacation pay.	
Cities Service Refining Co., Lake Charles, La.	Lake Charles Metal Trades Council (AFL); International Association of Machinists (AFL); Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers (AFL).	Apr. 17 to Dec. 23, 1945.	do			(1)	
United Engineering Co., Ltd., San Francisco, Calif.	United Mine Workers (Ind.).	Apr. 23 to Aug. 31, 1945. ⁸	do		X	Jurisdiction.	
Anthracite mines, (363 mines in Pennsylvania).	do	May 3 to June 22, 1945.	do		X	"Portal-to-portal" pay; severance pay; increased overtime; vacation pay.	
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co., Gastonia, N. C.	Molders and Foundry Workers (AFL); International Association of Machinists (AFL).	May 10 to Aug. 31, 1945. ⁹	do	X		Maintenance of membership; wage increase.	
Chicago Motor Carriers, Chicago, Ill.	Chicago Truck Drivers, Chaufeurs, and Helpers (Ind.); International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chaufeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers (AFL).	May 24 to Aug. 16, 1945.	do		X*	Overtime after 8 hours a day and 48 hours a week; guaranteed work week; wage increase.	
Gaffney Mfg. Co., Gaffney, S. C.	Textile Workers Union of America (CIO).	May 28 to Sept. 9, 1945.	do	X		Checkoff.	
Mary-Lella Cotton Mills, Greensboro, Ga.	do	June 1 to Aug. 31, 1945. ¹⁰	do	X		Maintenance of membership and checkoff.	
Humble Oil & Refining Co., Ingleside, Tex.	Oil Workers International Union (CIO).	June 6 to Sept. 10, 1945. ¹¹	Threat	X		Maintenance of membership.	
Pure Oil Co., Cabin Creek Oil Field, Dawes, W. Va.	do	June 6 to Sept. 10, 1945. ¹²	Strike	X		Maintenance of membership and checkoff.	
Scranton Transit Co., Scranton, Pa.	Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway, and Motor Coach Employees (AFL).	June 16 to July 8, 1945.	do		X	Wage increase; hour decrease.	
Diamond Alkali Co., Painesville, Ohio.	United Mine Workers, District 50 (Ind.).	June 19 to July 17, 1945.	do		X	Employment of outside contractor to do work employees claimed they could perform.	
Texas Co., Port Arthur, Tex.	Oil Workers International Union (CIO).	July 1 to Sept. 10, 1945. ¹³	do			Racial discrimination.	
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.	United Rubber Workers (CIO).	July 5 to Aug. 31, 1945. ¹⁴	do		X	Grievances. ¹⁵	
Sinclair Rubber Co., Houston, Tex.	Oil Workers International Union (CIO).	July 19 to Nov. 19, 1945. ¹⁶	Threat			Union shop.	
Springfield Plywood Corp., Springfield, Ore.	Lumber and Sawmill Workers (AFL); Plywood and Veneer Workers (CIO).	July 23 to Aug. 31, 1945. ¹⁷	Strike		X*	Union rivalry.	
U. S. Rubber Co., Detroit, Mich.	United Rubber Workers (CIO); Mechanics Educational Society of America (Ind.).	July 31 to Oct. 10, 1945. ¹⁸	do			Do.	
Illinois Central R. R. Co., Chicago, Ill.	Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (Ind.); Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (Ind.).	Aug. 24, 1945, to May 27, 1946.	Threat			Do.	

See footnotes at end of table.

Federal seizures of industrial facilities in labor-management disputes, 1917-52—Continued

Establishment or facilities and location	Union(s) involved and affiliation(s) at time of seizure	Date(s) of seizure and return	Causes of seizure			Major issue(s) in dispute preceding seizure ¹
			Strike or threatened strike	Noncompliance with action of Government board	Employer	
Refining and Pipeline Properties (20 States).	Oil Workers International Union (CIO).	Oct. 4 to Dec. 18, 1945, and April 1, 1946.	Strike			Wage increase.
Capital Transit Co., Washington, D. C.	Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees (AFL).	Nov. 21, 1945, to Jan. 8, 1946.	do			Do.
Great Lakes Towing Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	Tug Firemen, Linemen, Oilers, and Watchmen's Protective Association, International Longshoremen's Association (AFL).	Nov. 29, 1945, to Dec. 18, 1946.	do			Discharge for alleged refusal to work overtime.
Meatpacking companies (nationwide).	United Packinghouse Workers (CIO); Amalgamated Meatcutters and Butcher Workmen (AFL); National Brotherhood of Packinghouse Workers (affiliated with Confederated Unions of America).	Jan. 26 and Feb. 3, 1946, to Feb. 15 and May 22, 1946. ¹⁴	do			Wage increase.
New York harbor tugboat companies, New York, N. Y.	United Maritime Division, International Longshoremen's Association (AFL).	Feb. 6 to Mar. 3, 1946.	do			Wage increase; hour reduction.
Railroads (nationwide)	Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.); Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (Ind.).	May 17 to 26, 1946.	Threat			Wage increase; changes in working rules.
Bituminous coal mines (nationwide).	United Mine Workers (Ind.).	May 22, 1946, to June 30, 1947.	do			Health and welfare fund; recognition of foremen; wage increase.
Monongahela Connecting R. R. (subsidiary of Jones & Laughlin Steel Co.), Pittsburgh, Pa.	Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.).	June 14 to Aug. 12, 1946.	Strike			Wage increase; changes in working rules.
Railroads (nationwide)	Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (Ind.); Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (Ind.); Switchmen's Union (AFL).	May 10 to July 9, 1948.	Threat			Do.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. (14 Midwestern and Southwestern States).	Order of Railway Conductors (Ind.); Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.).	July 8, 1950, to May 23, 1952.	Strike			Wage increase; hour reduction.
Railroads (nationwide)	United Steelworkers of America (CIO).	Aug. 27, 1950, to May 23, 1952.	Threat			Wage increase; changes in working rules.
Basic steel (nationwide)	United Steelworkers of America (CIO).	Apr. 8 to June 2, 1952.	do			Wage increase; union shop.

¹ Issues presented are those that caused the seizure. Other issues on which the parties reached agreement prior to seizure are not listed; for example, if a Board recommended a wage increase and maintenance of membership and the parties agreed to the wage increase but refused to accept the provision regarding maintenance of membership, only maintenance of membership is listed. In case of seizures that were not preceded by Board action, the major issues that precipitated a strike or strike threat are listed.

² By proclamation of the President signed Dec. 28, 1917, the Government assumed control of the railroads effective Dec. 28. Although this action was based largely on military needs for an integrated transportation system, the critical character of the same railroad labor situation was apparently a primary consideration (see Government Organization in War Time and After, by Wm. F. Willoughby; D. Appleton & Co., N. Y., 1919, pp. 174-182; Railroads in Government, by Frank H. Dixon, Charles Scribner's Sons, N. Y., 1922, chs. 8, 9, 13; War-Time Strikes and Their Adjustment, by Alexander Bing, F. P. Dutton & Company, N. Y., 1921, pp. 82-87). Accordingly, the railroad seizure is regarded as coming within the scope of this report.

³ Seizure was ordered by Presidential Proclamation of July 16, 1918, pursuant to a joint Congressional Resolution authorizing the Government, in time of war, to take possession and control of telegraph, telephone, marine cable, and radio systems. A later resolution authorized the return of the properties. Industry-wide seizure followed refusal of Western Union Telegraph Company to comply with the recommendation of the National War Labor Board (World War I) that the company desist from its practice of dismissing workers for joining the union.

⁴ With the approval of the President, the War Department ordered the seizure of the company under the terms of National Defense Act of 1916, sec. 120.

less than a year, while in the remaining 11 instances control lasted from a year to more than 3 years. The longest Federal seizure involved the Toledo, Peoria and Western Railroad which was taken over in March 1942 and returned to private operation 3½ years later.

Although a great variety of major manufactur-

⁵ Termination was ordered pursuant to Executive Order 9603, dated Aug. 25, 1945, which provided for the return of certain private properties seized by the Government as soon as practicable as determined in individual cases by the Federal agency holding but operating the properties.

⁶ Return of the mines was completed on this date.

⁷ Properties of the Jewel Ridge Corp. of Virginia were not returned until later since the firm was involved in a court action to determine whether total time in bituminous coal mines was compensable working time.

⁸ The union(s) that did not comply with the Board action was the independent union listed.

⁹ The dispute involved a contract clause providing that when miners paid on a piece-rate basis were unable to produce sufficient coal to earn a full day's pay (because of the presence of rock or other unfavorable conditions) a "make-up" wage would be paid to raise daily earnings to the minimum specified in the contract.

¹⁰ Included alleged violation by company of seniority provisions in job assignments; reduction in workweek from 48 to 40 hours; and cancellation of vacation benefits.

¹¹ Neither the company nor the union was responsible for the strike. Employees walked out in protest against increased rents at nearby housing development where employees thought company had financial interest.

¹² Involved union proposals for participation in establishing incentive wage rates, general wage increase in certain departments, revision of the merit system in the engineering department, and elimination of emergency "quick shifts" involving transfer of workers among departments to fill special orders.

¹³ The union that did not comply with the Board action was the AFL affiliate listed.

¹⁴ One company was returned on Jan. 26, 1946.

ing and nonmanufacturing industries have been involved in Federal seizures, a relatively large proportion has affected railroads and the coal mining industries. Thus, out of the 68 seizures, 11 have involved railroads and 7 coal mining. Other industries affected by more than one seizure were petroleum (5), textiles (3), city transportation

(3), rubber (3), steel (2), meatpacking (2), motor transport (2), and trade (2).

Most seizures (46) have been limited to individual companies or establishments. Many have been more extensive including five on railroads, three in coal mines, one each in telegraph and telephone, meatpacking and basic steel, all on a nationwide basis. Several of the seizures, such as those in Midwest truck transportation in 1944, bituminous coal in 1945, and petroleum refining and pipelines in 1945, have affected companies in several States. Other seizures affected groups of companies in a limited area: for example, Massachusetts leather firms in 1943, Fall River textile mills in 1944, and New York harbor tugboat companies in 1946.

In 32 cases, the War Department or the Department of the Army was designated by the President to seize and operate the property involved. The Office of Defense Transportation was so designated in 11 instances and the Navy and Interior Departments in 7 cases each. Seizures were also administered by the following agencies: Petroleum Administration for War (5); Department of Commerce (2); the U. S. Railroad Administration, War Shipping Administration, Department of Agriculture, and Post Office Department each administered property involved in one seizure.

Monetary matters (wages, hours, vacation pay, and other supplementary benefits), sometimes combined with union-security questions, were the dominant issues in two-fifths (29) of the disputes that led to seizures. Railroad working rules and wages together were important issues in five additional seizures. Maintenance-of-membership, the checkoff, and other union-security problems were predominant in 14 seizures, and were important, along with wage matters, in 2 other cases. Employer refusal to recognize employees' right to organize and bargain collectively caused two seizures during World War I. The 16 remaining seizures involved union rivalry (6), racial discrimination (3), and miscellaneous questions (7), such as employee discharges, hiring of an outside contractor, and a jurisdictional dispute.

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Soviet Union Policy Shift in Training of Industrial Labor

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING of youth in trade and factory schools under the "labor reserves" program¹ has drastically declined in the Soviet Union in recent years, whereas training on the job and in high schools has increased. Furthermore, the training of juveniles in more than one trade or specialty has replaced the training of "one-specialty" workers as an important objective of the Soviet industrial training program. This major shift in emphasis is attributable, from all indications, to the Soviet industry demands for more technicians with advanced and varied training and for workers with higher and more diversified qualifications than those acquired in the "labor reserves" schools—where each trainee had been taught one fairly low-level skill.

Training Background

The "labor reserves" program was created in 1940 to "recruit" and draft 14- or 15-year-old boys for 2-year courses in trade and in railroad schools, and older boys, 16 and 17 years of age, for 6-month courses in factory training schools. In 1947, boys up to 19 years of age were included for training in heavy industries. Girls, 15 years of age and older, who are now in the program, were first included during World War II. These juveniles have been permanently included in the State industrial labor force as they are subject after graduation to job direction for 4 years and to usual governmental controls over labor thereafter.

From the very beginning, the "labor reserves" program was not intended to serve as the primary means for training new industrial skilled workers. According to *Pravda*, July 18, 1947, the chief of the training sector of the Gosplan (the state planning agency) emphasized that "the training of workers by the enterprises themselves continues and will be the predominant way of technical training."

¹ For detailed background information, see *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1947 (p. 569).

The first postwar Five-Year Plan (1946-50) had provided for a considerable expansion of the "labor reserves" program—to reach 1.2 million of young workers annually by 1950. But the largest number graduated was only 1 million in 1948. Thereafter, the total steadily declined to 326,000 in 1952.

Meanwhile, the number of workers (both juvenile and adult) with on-the-job training for new or more skilled work increased annually from less than 6 million in 1946 to nearly 8 million in 1952, as shown in the following table. It may be presumed that all those trained in the "labor reserves" schools have acquired new skills for the first time. According to Soviet data, less than half of those trained on the job have also been workers acquiring skills for the first time. For instance, in 1946, the number thus trained was about 2.5 million, or 42 percent of the 5.9 million trained on the job. For the period 1946-48, such workers comprised about 39 percent of the total. At the end of 1952, according to Soviet data, there were 41.7 million wage and salary earners in the Soviet Union.

	<i>Number of workers trained</i>	
	<i>In labor reserves</i>	<i>On the job</i>
1946	352,000	5,900,000
1947	790,000	5,400,000
1948	1,000,000	6,100,000
1949	723,000	6,600,000
1950	494,000	7,000,000
1951	365,000	7,000,000
1952	326,000	7,800,000

Sources: *Natsionalnyi Dokhod SSSR*, by D. Alakhverdian, Moscow, 1952 (p. 42), and annual reports of the Central Statistical Administration of the USSR Council of Ministers, *Izvestia*, Jan. 29, 1952, and *Pravda*, Jan. 23, 1953.

Policy Changes

Although the number of "labor reserves" graduates was smaller than had been originally planned in the first postwar Five-Year Plan, indications are that too many were trained for the Soviet economy to absorb effectively. Even after the number of graduates declined, it was apparently not possible to find jobs for so many "one-specialty" workers, and many were forced to take unskilled jobs. This appears to be true, even with the smallest number trained in 1952, according to the February 4, 1953, issue of the trade-union daily, *Trud*.

The weakness of the "labor reserves" system led to policy revision in 1952. The Deputy Minister of Labor Reserves announced in *Izvestia*,

November 29, 1952, that young trainees in the labor reserves were to receive training in more than one trade or specialty. In order to achieve this, the usual factory-school 6-month training courses (for 16-year-olds) was lengthened in some schools to 10 months, and serious consideration was being given at that time to lengthening courses to 12 months in all factory and mining schools. The Deputy Minister also stated that, beginning with the 1953-54 school year, only graduates of 7-year grade schools would be accepted in factory and mining schools. Previously, no minimum schooling was required.

The training of students in more than one specialty was also to be introduced in technical high schools, the November 1952 announcement indicated. The following figures—showing increased high school and university enrollment—suggest that the Government may have decided to train more technicians at the high school and university level. The number of students (including correspondence students) in technical and specialized high schools, according to Soviet data, rose from 1,094,000 in 1948 to 1,475,000 in 1952. During the same period, the enrollment, including correspondence students, in higher (university and other) educational institutions was claimed to have increased from 1,004,000 to 1,442,000.

There has been a constant decline in enrollment in the "labor reserves" schools since 1948. On the other hand, a steady rise also took place in the enrollment of students of the same age in all high schools, which only provide 3 years of schooling—8th to 10th grades. It was reported that there were 1 million more high school students in 1952 than in 1951—the increase in technical high schools alone was 106,000. Soviet sources do not mention to what extent, if at all, the rising high school enrollment may be due to the greater influx of students who are no longer being forced into "labor reserves" schools. However, the November 1952 announcement stated that "in the next 4 or 5 years" a general high school education would be a prerequisite for training in the "more important vocations." The announcement, along with frequent comments in the Soviet press, would indicate that the educational background of

many juveniles who have entered industry directly or after passing through the "labor reserves" schools has been inadequate to enable them to acquire the more advanced skills. This may be one of the factors contributing to the increased enrollment in high schools.

The revisions of the "labor reserves" program seem to reflect a broader policy concerning education and training laid down by the Communist Party in the fifth Five-Year Plan (1951-55), which called for the introduction of diversified technical instruction in high schools, and, in the long run, for the transition to diversified technical instruction in all schools.

The decrease in the number of trainees in "labor reserves" schools, according to available information, will not affect the compulsory aspects of the program. Trainees, as before, will be "volunteers" and draftees. After completion of training, they will be subject to job direction by the government for a period of 4 years. Juveniles who are spared labor reserves training will, nevertheless, be subject to all the government restrictions and controls imposed on every worker in the Soviet Union.

—EDMUND NASH

Division of Foreign Labor Conditions

can be attained domestically only in the jeweled watch segment of the industry.

The danger of losing skilled manpower in this branch of the industry because of decreasing civilian production in the absence or cutback of defense orders has been recognized. At the request of President Truman, an interdepartmental committee, composed of representatives of the National Security Resources Board and the Departments of Commerce, Labor, and Defense, was established to advise him on the problem of currently maintaining essential skills in the watchmaking industry in order to provide an adequate supply of these skills to meet full mobilization requirements. In September 1952, the Bureau of Labor Statistics made an analysis of the skill requirements and manpower resources of the watch and clock industry for the committee.

The committee, in a classified report to the President, found that precision jeweled movements—essential to the security of the Nation in wartime—are produced uniquely by the jeweled watch segment of the watch and clock industry. The nature of the skills and the long training time required for the development of key skills in manufacturing jeweled watch movements make it necessary to keep workers continuously producing these products. As a result, the usual "standby facilities" approach to the problem of maintaining a mobilization base is unsuited to the requirements of this situation.

Therefore, a minimum production range sufficient to maintain the required base of skilled workers for mobilization requirements was specified by the committee. The present level of domestic production of jeweled movements is above this minimum and adequate to preserve a sufficient base of skilled workers for mobilization needs. The committee concluded that no Government action was necessary at the time of the report.

The committee recommended, however, that the production levels of the industry be kept under review by the National Security Resources Board and that the Government take action if production falls below the safety level. It further considered the relative merits of seven measures which might be taken if necessary to maintain production at the minimum level: (1) advanced procurement of watches and chronographs for military use under

Employment Trends in the Watch and Clock Industry

THE IMPORTANCE of the watch and clock industry in any defense mobilization program was demonstrated in both World War II and the present mobilization program. This industry produces a wide range of essential military products which must be manufactured to close tolerances and in great quantity. These products include such items as mechanical time fuses and component parts, gyroscope units, aircraft instruments, and precision timepieces. The production of precision timepieces—jeweled watches, clocks, and chronographs—is essential in a mobilization program and

conditions of full mobilization; (2) preferential procurement; (3) increase in the tariff; (4) import quotas; (5) direct subsidy; (6) removal of excise tax on jeweled clocks and watches; and (7) accelerated amortization of capital equipment. These measures, some of which would require legislation, might be applied singly or in combination.

Employment and Production Trends

The largest part of the watch and clock industry is comprised of plants in which principal products are pin-lever watches, spring- and electric-driven clocks, timing mechanisms, and related items. This segment accounts for more than half of the industry's employment. About one-fourth of all the workers employed in the industry are in plants in which jeweled-lever watches and parts are the principal product. In addition, a number of firms are primarily engaged in assembling watches and clocks from purchased movements. The great bulk of these jeweled watch movements are imported from Switzerland. Plants producing watch cases employ about one-eighth of the industry's workers.

The watch and clock industry has expanded considerably since 1939. At the close of 1952, employment was 66 percent above the 1939 average of 24,400. The first sizable gain occurred between 1939 and 1941 when employment rose 36 percent as the result of the Nation's rearmament program. Most of the 8,800 employees added to the work force were engaged in the production of mechanical time fuses and other precision timing instruments needed by the Armed Forces.

During World War II, the industry turned its facilities to the production of dozens of military items. Some of these implements required precision work which only the horological industry could perform. Government restrictions resulted in almost no horological products for domestic consumption during the war period, and employment dropped somewhat.

Industry employment grew rapidly in the immediate postwar period, reaching an all-time high of 42,400 in February 1947. Employment remained near peak levels in 1948, but declined drastically in 1949 and continued to fall in the

Occupational distribution of workers employed in the jeweled watch industry, September 1952

Occupation	Percent
Administrative, executive, and supervisory	5.4
Horological	4.2
Key managerial	.5
Foremen	3.7
Other	1.2
Professional, scientific, and technical	2.9
Scientists	.3
Engineers	1.5
Mechanical	.7
Others	.8
Technicians	.4
Draftsmen	.6
Other professional	.1
Skilled workers	19.9
Horological	17.6
Machine shop	8.4
Setup men	3.4
Tool and die maker "general"	2.7
Tool and die maker "specialists"	.6
Machine tool technicians	.5
Machinists	1.2
Assemblers and inspectors	4.7
Adjusters	2.4
Watchmakers	1.2
Modelmakers	.2
Other	.7
Nonhorological	2.3
Semiskilled workers	20.2
Horological	16.6
Others	3.6
Less-skilled workers	43.1
Horological	29.2
Others	13.9
Other employees	8.5
Total	100.0

first half of 1950. However, the level of activity in the post-World War II period varied considerably among the branches of the industry.

Employment in the jeweled-watch segment was near peak levels in September 1952. The four leading domestic producers of jeweled movements employed about 10,385 workers. This total was greater than the average employed during World War II and only slightly below the 1948 average, the highest peacetime year. The accompanying table shows that, in September 1952, about 25 percent of the workers were in key skilled, professional, technical, or managerial occupations requiring a minimum of 2 years of training. Although about 50 percent of the work force were women, less than 3 percent were in key occupations. The Bureau estimated that about 30 percent of the workers employed in the industry were engaged in the production of defense products. Between July 1950 and September 1952, employment increased 43 percent, while the number of workers in key occupations increased by only 27 percent. This experience indicates that when the industry expands for defense production, the total work force in key occupations does not have to be

increased nearly as much as employment in less-skilled jobs. In the event of contraction, workers in less-skilled jobs would be let out first and in greater numbers.

Most of the industry employment gain in 1946 and 1947 occurred in the plants producing pin-lever watches and clocks. A large backlog of consumer demand for clocks and related items existed at the close of the war. Output of these products increased rapidly in 1946 and reached a record high in 1947. The industry produced about 25 million clocks in 1947 as compared with about 15 million in 1939. The greatest relative gain was in electric-driven clocks, production of which tripled between 1939 and 1947. In addition, the industry produced some 9 million pin-lever wrist and pocket watches and about 5.5 million timing mechanisms in 1947. In 1948, production remained near the high levels of 1947, but by 1949 it was apparent that the clock segment of the industry had over-produced the market; and as a result, production and employment dropped sharply in 1949 and continued downward until mid-1950. Between November 1948 and the beginning of hostilities in Korea, clocks and pin-lever producers were forced to lay off almost one-third of their work force.

The situation in the jeweled watch segment of the industry was somewhat different from that in the clock and pin-lever watch branch. The import of the Swiss jeweled watches continued throughout World War II. Most of these time-pieces failed to meet military specifications and were placed on the civilian market. Thus, at the war's end there was no great backlog of demand for jeweled watches. Nevertheless, with tariff protection, American producers could in 1947 still meet Swiss competition on a price basis for some items. In that year, the jeweled watch industry produced almost 3 million jeweled-lever watches, and assembled and cased more than 5 million. In the following years, consumption of jeweled movements increased tremendously. Total domestic sales in 1951 were estimated at almost 12 million, as compared with an average of slightly more than 4 million in the period 1936-40. However, in the earlier period, watches with domestic movements represented about 40 percent of total consumption, whereas in 1951 that proportion had dropped to about 26 percent. In absolute terms, American production of jeweled movements

hit a record high of more than 3 million in 1951. But costs rose in the postwar years; by 1951, an imported jeweled movement similar to that produced domestically was estimated to be about \$4.50 cheaper, even after the tariff was paid. As a result, production in 1952 dropped sharply to an estimated 2,370,000 movements.

Outlook for Production and Employment

With the outbreak of hostilities in Korea in mid-1950, relatively large defense orders for fuses and other military procurement items were placed with the industry. Employment expanded steadily to meet defense requirements for precision timing mechanisms. At the same time, consumer demand for horological items strengthened, while defense orders drained surplus civilian production.

By the end of 1952, total industry employment was 40,500; more than 50 percent were women. Approximately 30 percent of the workers in the jeweled watch plants were working on defense production. In a number of clock and pin-lever plants the percent of defense workers was even higher.

For the industry as a whole, the demand for civilian items in 1953 is likely to remain near current levels, whereas orders for military procurement items such as timepieces, fuses, and fuse components will increase. A major segment of the industry recently reported sizable increases in defense orders for 1953. This added work will probably necessitate an overall industry employment gain of about 10 percent.

Over the long run, however, the employment outlook is unfavorable. Rising production costs in the jeweled watch industry may further widen existing cost differentials between Swiss and American producers. A drop in consumer demand will probably be met by cutbacks in domestic production rather than by curtailment of imports. Similarly, the outlook for pin-lever and clock manufacturers is not bright. These producers now have a capacity exceeding the normal demand for their products. As a result, profit margins are small and competition is keen. Currently, defense production is draining surplus capacity; but in the absence of defense orders, there would be a substantial drop in employment.

—EUGENE P. SPECTOR
Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics

Injury-Rate Variations in the Boiler-Shop-Products Industry

ASSEMBLY OPERATIONS led to more than a fifth of all the disabling injuries reported in the boiler-shop-products industry during 1951, although less than a seventh of the total volume of man-hours worked were credited to these operations. Approximately 1 in every 12 assembly workers suffered a disabling injury during the year.

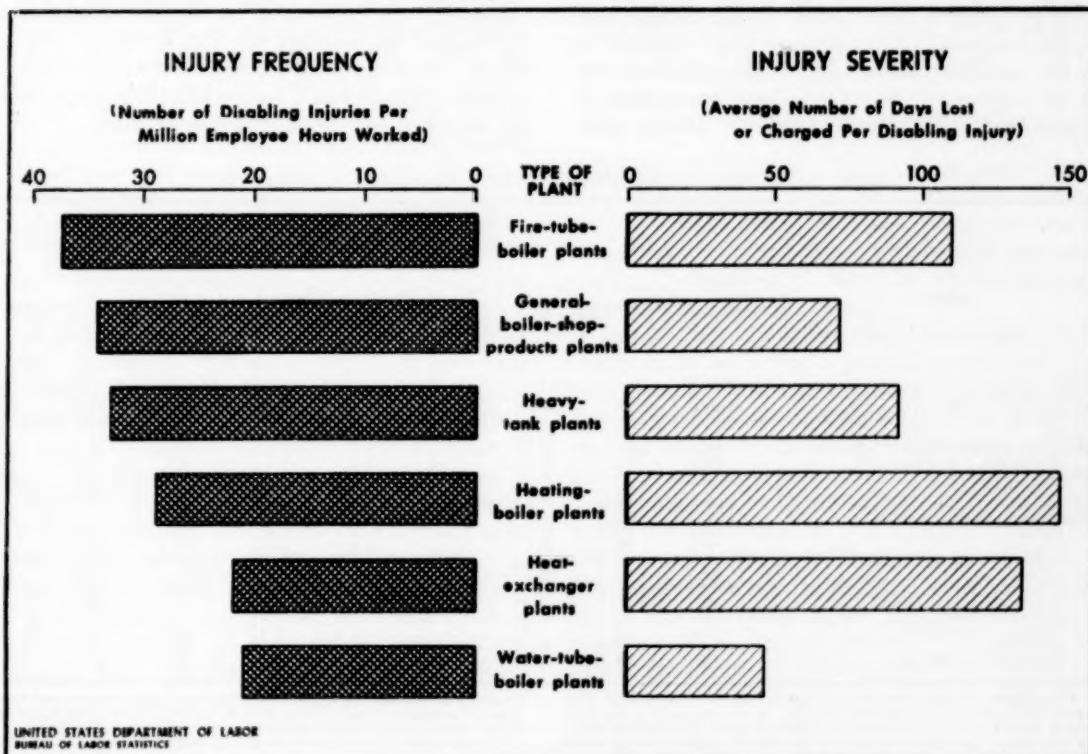
The most hazardous of the major occupations in the industry, however, were in other operations. One in every eight shear operators and one in every nine chippers lost time because of injuries incurred during the year. In sharp contrast, only 1 in every 157 persons engaged in administrative and clerical work experienced a disabling injury. Draftsmen had the best record—1 injury for every 360 in the occupation.

A wide variety of plants are included in the boiler-shop-products industry. These differ in kind of product manufactured, in size of plant, and in type of operation. Each of these characteristics exerts a direct influence on the level of injury rates within any plant. The effects of these influences are obscured, however, when comparisons are based upon the industry-wide averages usually available.

To permit more analytical comparisons, the Bureau of Labor Statistics during 1951 expanded and revised its regular study of injuries in the boiler-shop-products industry. Participating plants were requested to report their injury experience by operations as well as in the customary plant summary form. These data were then tabulated into various subgroups to show variations prevailing within the industry.

The additional plants participating in the special survey had a somewhat higher injury-frequency

Chart 1. Disabling Injuries in the Boiler-Shop-Products Industry, Classified by Type of Plant, 1951



rate than those included in the Bureau's regular annual survey. However, the difference was not sufficiently significant to affect intra-industry comparisons: in the special survey, the injury-frequency rate was 28.5; in the annual survey, 26.6.

Product Comparisons

Average injury-frequency rates ranged from 20.9 for plants manufacturing water-tube boilers to 37.3 for those manufacturing fire-tube boilers. Water-tube-boiler plants, in addition to achieving the lowest injury-frequency rate, had the most favorable injury-severity record. None of the injuries reported by these plants resulted in death; and permanent-partial disabilities occurred at the low rate of 1 per 1½ million hours. As a result, the average time lost per disabling injury in this group of plants was only 47 days, and their combined severity rate was 1.0.

Plants primarily engaged in manufacturing heat exchangers also had a low injury-frequency rate, 21.8 per million hours worked. Similarly, none of the reported injuries in these plants resulted in death, and permanent disabilities were comparatively infrequent, one per million hours worked. Permanent injuries were relatively severe, how-

ever, averaging 2,400 days lost per injury. The severity record for this group of plants was, therefore, unfavorable—134 days lost per injury and 2.9 days lost per thousand hours worked.

Injuries tended to be most severe in heating-boiler plants. Although the over-all injury-frequency rate for this group was about average for the industry, 28.7, the proportion of serious disabilities was high—1 fatality and 11 permanent disabilities in 4 million hours of work. Consequently, severity records were very high, 147 days lost time per injury and 4.2 days lost per thousand hours worked.

Fire-tube-boiler plants had the highest overall frequency rate, 37.3, and also had unfavorable severity records. One fatality and four permanent-partial disabilities in 3 million hours of work gave them an average time loss per injury of 110 days and a severity rate of 4.1.

In plants manufacturing a general line of boiler-shop products rather than a specialty, injuries were relatively frequent (34.1 per million hours worked). However, the proportion of serious disabilities was below the average for the industry. As a result, their severity record was better than average, 72 days lost time per disabling injury and 2.5 days lost per thousand hours of work.

Injury rates in the boiler-shop-products industry, classified by operations, 1951

Operation	Number of units reporting	Number of employees	Frequency rates ¹				Severity		Severity rate ²	
			All disabling injuries	Deaths and permanent-total disabilities	Permanent-partial disabilities	Temporary-total disabilities	Average number of days lost or charged per—	Disabling injury		
All operations: Total ³	286	44,304	28.5	0.1	1.4	27.0	89	16	2.8	
Layout	191	802	22.8	1.2	21.6	40	17	—	.9	
Machine operations: Total ⁴	600	3,927	38.3	3.7	34.6	105	17	4.0		
Drilling and reaming	131	775	22.2	3.2	19.0	80	17	1.8		
Forming (bending)	72	308	27.3	8.2	19.1	154	17	4.2		
Rolling (bending)	155	547	49.8	8.7	41.1	226	14	11.3		
Shearing	136	446	60.4	2.2	58.2	35	17	2.1		
Welding and riveting: Total ⁵	541	5,612	36.5	.1	35.3	73	14	2.7		
Burning	160	663	40.3	.7	39.6	15	9	.6		
Chipping	91	551	54.5	1.8	52.7	26	14	1.4		
Welding	200	4,015	34.7	.1	33.5	97	16	3.4		
Assembling	158	3,731	39.2	.1	2.1	37.0	110	13	4.3	
Miscellaneous: Total ⁶	1,096	9,665	16.6	.1	.7	15.8	85	17	1.4	
Administrative and clerical	204	3,759	3.2	.1	—	3.1	259	10	.5	
Crane operators	108	679	22.5	—	—	22.5	9	9	.2	
Drafting and designing	115	718	1.4	—	—	1.4	14	14	(0)	
Maintenance	126	976	47.7	—	3.0	44.7	102	16	4.8	
Receiving and shipping	135	926	30.6	—	1.1	29.5	32	19	1.0	

¹ The injury-frequency rate is the average number of disabling work injuries for each million employee-hours worked. A disabling work injury is an injury arising out of and in the course of employment which results in death or any degree of permanent impairment, or makes the injured worker unable to perform a regularly established job, open and available to him, throughout the hours corresponding to his regular shift on any one or more days (including Sundays, days off, or plant shutdowns) after the day of injury.

² The severity rate is the average number of days lost or charged for each

thousand employee-hours worked. The standard time-loss ratings for fatalities and permanent disabilities are given in Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates, approved by the American Standards Association, 1945.

³ Totals include data not shown separately because of insufficient information.

⁴ Number of establishments reporting.

⁵ Less than 0.05.

As the manufacture of heavy tanks comprises such a large part of the boiler-shop-products industry, the injury record for the industry is heavily weighted by the experience of the heavy-tank plants. Injury rates for these plants, therefore, did not differ widely from industry averages. Frequency rates were 32.9 and 28.5, respectively, severity rates were 3.0 and 2.8, and severity averages 92 days and 89 days lost per disabling injury.

Plant-Size Comparisons

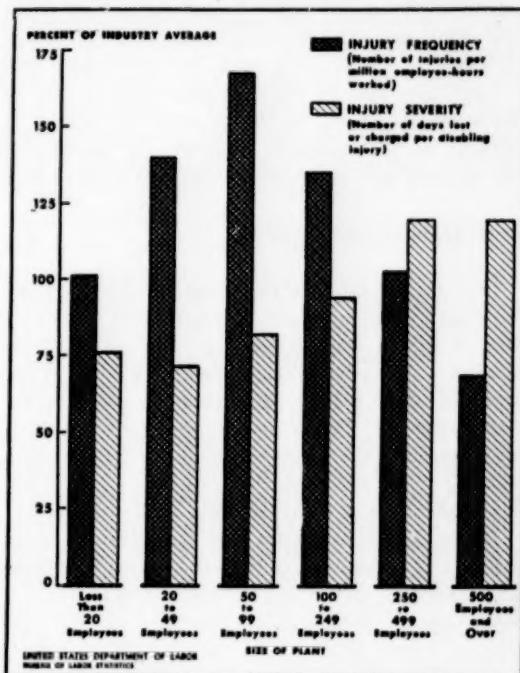
Results of this survey support evidence of previous similar studies that the occurrence of work injuries is closely related to the size of plants. Generally, injury-frequency rates are better than average in the smaller plants, increasing as plant size increases until a maximum rate is reached in the medium-size plants. Further increases in plant size are usually accompanied by more favorable injury-frequency rates.

In this industry, plants employing fewer than 20 workmen had a combined injury-frequency rate of 28.8. For the 20 to 49 employee group, the rate was 40.0; and for the 50 to 99 employee group, the rate was the highest, 47.6. Larger size plants had progressively better rates: 38.5 for plants with 100 to 249 employees, 29.2 for those with 250 to 499 employees, and 19.3 for plants with 500 or more employees.

Although absolute proof is lacking, it appears that the better-than-average frequency rate achieved by the small plants is due primarily to the presence of the owner or manager during plant operations. As most operations are under his direct supervision, he can correct hazards and unsafe practices as they develop, but, as it becomes necessary to employ additional workers, much of the direct supervision of plant operations must be delegated. Unfortunately, foremen and supervisors rarely have any safety training and generally place greater importance on production responsibilities than on attention to safety.

In the larger plants, the high level of production makes it possible to give special attention to safety. This may be accomplished by special safety training for foremen and supervisors or, in the very large plants, by the employment of full-

Chart 2. Disabling Injuries in the Boiler-Shop-Products Industry, Classified by Size of Plant, 1951



time safety personnel. In addition, large plants find it feasible to equip and maintain first-aid rooms. While these first-aid rooms do not in themselves prevent accidents, they may indirectly reduce the number of disabling injuries through adequate first-aid treatment.

Large plants also have other advantages. Generally, activities are more specialized and workmen may become particularly adept at a limited number of operations. In addition, service personnel may be employed to maintain equipment in good working order and to provide clean working areas.

Group averages, however, tend to conceal wide variations of frequency rates among individual plants. Actually, over 20 percent of the reporting plants achieved injury-free years. Most of these plants were small, but one had an average employment in excess of 100. Altogether, 74 plants (26 percent) had frequency rates below 10. Of these, 6 employed, on an average, more than 500 workers per plant.

On the other hand, 19 plants (7 percent) had rates in excess of 100. Again, most of these plants were small: only 2 averaged more than 100 employees, and none exceeded 250 workmen. However, 1 plant with over 700 employees had a frequency rate of 85. At this adverse end of the scale, a fourth of the plants, employing 11 percent of the workers, reported 35 percent of the injuries and 40 percent of the total time lost.

Departmental Comparisons

Because the internal organization of the reporting plants differed greatly, many were unable to furnish injury data according to a standardized pattern of operations. Nearly all, however, reported their injury experience in some operational detail. These operations were grouped into layout departments, machine departments, welding and riveting departments, assembling departments, and miscellaneous departments.

Assembly departments had the most unfavorable injury experience in respect to both frequency and severity. Disabling injuries, in this group of departments, occurred at the rate of 39.2 per million hours worked. A fatality in 8 million hours of work and permanent disabilities at a rate of 2.1 per million hours were primarily responsible for the adverse severity record, 110 days lost per injury and 4.3 days lost per thousand hours worked.

For machine operations, the record was only slightly better. The average frequency rate was 38.3. No fatalities were reported for this group, but the frequency of permanent disabilities, 3.7 per million hours, was exceptionally high. Consequently, time lost was also great, 105 days per disabling injury and 4.0 days per thousand hours of work. Within this group, separate averages were computed for four types of machine operations: drilling and reaming, forming, rolling, and shearing. Frequency rates ranged from 22.2 in drilling and reaming operations to 60.4 for shearing. For forming operations the injury-frequency rate was 27.3, and for rolling it was 49.8. Many of the injuries in rolling and forming resulted in permanent disabilities, the frequency rates of such disabilities being 8.7 and 8.2, respectively. As a result, time loss was extremely great in those

operations, 226 days per disabling injury in rolling and 154 days in forming.

The combined welding and riveting departments also had an adverse frequency rate, 36.5, but serious disabilities were relatively infrequent. The time lost per disabling injury, 73 days, and the severity rate, 2.7, were therefore better than the industry averages. Injury rates were also computed for three specific operations in this group. Chipping was most hazardous, with 54.5 disabling injuries per million hours. Frequency rates for burning and for welding operations were 40.3 and 34.7, respectively. Injuries were most severe in welding, 97 days lost per injury and 3.4 days lost per thousand hours of work.

Layout departments had favorable records when compared with industry averages. The frequency rate for this group was 22.8, the average time lost per injury was only 40 days, and the severity rate was 0.9. Only 2 of the 38 injuries reported for layout operations resulted in permanent disability and neither of these was severe.

The miscellaneous group of departments was largely administrative and clerical units, for which the frequency rate was very low, 3.2. This was excelled, however, by another group of operations, drafting and designing, which had a frequency rate of 1.4. The exposure to plant hazards by managers and superintendents who must frequently visit or inspect plant operations probably accounted for much of this difference. One fatality among the 24 reported injuries in the administrative and clerical units resulted in an average time loss per disabling injury of 259 days, the highest recorded by any individual group of operations.

In contrast, maintenance units had a very high incidence of disabling injuries, 47.7 per million hours. Permanent injuries were quite common in this activity—3.0 per million hours worked—and the average time charge—102 days per injury or 4.8 days per thousand hours worked—was relatively high. Other miscellaneous operations included crane operators, with a frequency rate of 22.5, and shipping departments, with a rate of 30.6. In neither of these units were injuries very severe.

—GEORGE R. McCORMACK
Branch of Industrial Hazards

Effect of Labor Costs and Migration on the Puerto Rican Economy

PUERTO RICAN efforts to train a skilled and industrially oriented labor force are handicapped not only by the problems inherent in the conversion of an agricultural economy but also by the ease with which workers can migrate to higher-paid jobs in the United States. Although the current large-scale migration helps relieve population pressures, it tends to draw off largely urban workers who are above the average Puerto Rican in work experience, income, and literacy. These and other points are brought out in two articles which appeared in the January 1953 issue of the *Annals*:¹ Labor's Role in Industrialization, by Simon Rottenberg, and Migration and Puerto Rico's Population Problem, by Clarence Senior.

Labor's Role in Industrialization

Because natural resources are scarce and consumer demand is low in Puerto Rico, Mr. Rottenberg points out, manufacturing industries attracted to the Island will be those in which labor cost is a large part of total production cost and which therefore tend to look for low-priced labor. But, with any given set of production techniques, labor cost is not a function of the wage rate but rather of the "price of labor," i. e., the wage rate per unit of worker efficiency. A low wage rate in these terms becomes a high price for labor when workers are unskilled or inefficient. Therefore, Mr. Rottenberg states, it is quite clear that labor must be "perseverant, energetic, careful, and skillful" for the successful industrialization of Puerto Rico.

Lacking any objective indication of relative efficiency, Mr. Rottenberg assumes that "the wage differential between this low-wage-rate Island and other, higher-wage-rate, economically developed, places will be consumed at least in part by differential worker efficiency in favor of the higher-rate area." But the important point, the author states, is whether the differential is consumed only in part or completely disappears.

The Wage Rate. The general level of wage rates is low in all sectors of the economy in Puerto Rico

compared with continental United States, as prevailing rates tend to cluster at the legal minimum or slightly above, rather than to rise from that "floor" to higher levels. Further, establishments frequently pay a uniform rate to all, or almost all, of their workers. This latter practice, Mr. Rottenberg suggests, may indicate either management's conviction that job differentials are not relevant to worker satisfaction or output, or management's lack of awareness of the influences that motivate workers to exert effort. The economic explanation for these tendencies is clear, however: unemployment, which totals about one-sixth of the labor force (with seasonal variations), exerts an "enormous depressive pressure" on the wage level.

Nonwage Components of the Price of Labor. Problems of both the recruitment and psychology of workers are considered by the author. In terms of numbers and mobility of workers, Puerto Rico has no recruitment problem, Mr. Rottenberg states, but the very ease of movement from the Island may have produced a new problem. Large-scale migration to New York City since the mid-1940's has created a Puerto Rican community there which attracts the Islanders, particularly as families are separated and the Islanders hear tales of high-paying jobs. If Puerto Ricans, with some experience in manufacturing establishments, think that their training will enable them to compete successfully on the mainland and thereby enlarge their "propensity to mobility," the Island's economy may be a net loser from the out-migration.

With the exception of hand needlework crafts, Puerto Rico has no reserve of trained manufacturing labor. Thus, a skilled worker who migrates can be replaced only by training a "green" worker. The only solutions to this problem, according to the author, are training larger numbers of workers than are needed, selective out-migration, or "tying" workers to jobs by such devices as the payment of premium rates according to length of service.

But training "green" workers in Puerto Rico involves transferring not only job skills but also "values which adhere to disciplined forms of work" and which are already "part of the culture of the

¹ Puerto Rico: A Study in Democratic Development. The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Philadelphia.

worker community" on the mainland. Most Puerto Rican workers brought into new establishments have little work experience and any previous employment is likely to have been in casual work—needlework at home, agriculture, or a variety of self-employed or odd jobs. In such employment, the worker chooses his own hours and the effort to be exerted in each hour. This quality has had a strong influence upon work habits.

In addition, the casual nature of employment, in Mr. Rottenberg's opinion, leads the worker to "find causes which he considers warrant his absenting himself from work." The absence rate will also be affected by the relationship between income levels and income aspirations. If a worker earns in 4 days what he aspires to earn in a week, or if daily earnings are so low that the worker prefers a fifth day at leisure to the additional income, he may decide not to work on the fifth day.

Other Problems. Incentive wage administration, workloads, and rural values also create problems in "pioneer plants in industrial frontier communities such as Puerto Rico," according to Mr. Rottenberg.

Piecework has the advantage of creating an incentive for higher output and thus "telescoping" the time it takes "green" workers in pioneer plants to achieve output equivalent to that in the older industrialized regions. But the universal problem of determining the "correct" piece rate is particularly difficult in pioneer plants, and quite commonly the wage system is so administered as to lose its incentive effects, Mr. Rottenberg states. A piece rate must be high enough so that the worker can exceed the guaranteed base time-work rate with somewhat better than average effort, but not so high that he would have to expend enormous effort because the worker then ignores the piece rate. Since the capacity to produce in volume requires time and experience, a very high piece rate is necessary to give the "green" worker an opportunity to exceed guaranteed base earnings. Yet such a rate may be too high when the worker has developed speed. The only solution, according to the author, is for workers to be willing to accept downward piece-rate revision as they acquire skill.

Workloads in pioneer plants are necessarily low, as they are for "green" workers in old plants. The latter workers understand from observation,

however, that in the end they will be expected to handle the high workloads accepted as proper for experienced workers. The low workloads in pioneer plants apply to all the workers and may become established in "the work group's understanding" as the acceptable norm. Here again Mr. Rottenberg declares, labor relations policy needs to be pointed toward keeping standards flexible.

The remaining problem grows out of what Mr. Rottenberg calls "rural community value systems." If the more able workers avoid industrial employment because it makes a man "a social pariah," only the rejects are available for the pioneer plant; and, if class lines limit the jobs to which persons of lower-class origin can rise, some persons of talent are perforce excluded from particular plant jobs. Both of these aspects have "depressive effects" on the plant's productivity prospects. "Perhaps the most fundamental of all the problems of the industrial frontier," in the author's estimation, is the achievement of "the subtle envelopment of the frontier community by a culture pattern and value system which are favorable to industrial performance." Such an achievement depends, "in great measure, upon the intelligence with which managers approach the task of managing . . . The charge of worker inefficiency is too often a cover for management blindness to some of the most elementary principles of sound and productive human-relations practices."

Migration and Population Problem

Migration, according to Mr. Senior, is contributing greatly to the reduction of Puerto Rico's population pressures, which is needed if the industrial, agricultural, educational, and other reconstructive programs are to have a chance to work. The limits of migration's contribution to the long-range solution of overpopulation are not so obvious, however, and Mr. Senior discusses some of the factors which must be considered in this connection.

All but a small number (1.7 percent) of Puerto Rican outmigrants go to the continental United States. They are located in all 48 States, but, at the time of the 1940 Census, the largest number were in New York (63,281), followed by California (1,892), New Jersey (780), and Pennsylvania (607). These migrants were predominantly (96.3 percent)

city dwellers, and the overwhelming majority were living in New York City; only 6 other cities contained more than 200 each: San Francisco, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, Baltimore, and Los Angeles, in that order.

Only since World War II has migration helped significantly to reduce population pressures, Mr. Senior reports. The annual net outflow rose from about 4,000 persons between 1908 and 1945 to 52,900 in 1951. Contributing to this sharp upturn were (1) heavy unemployment on the Island; (2) plentiful job opportunities on the mainland for unskilled and semiskilled labor; and (3) reduction of the transportation cost to the migrant.

Characteristics of Migrants. There are two "streams" of migration, differing significantly in origin, destination, and length of stay. One consists of farm workers who migrate in the spring—when the Puerto Rican sugarcane season ends and the continental farm season begins—and return in the fall. The other involves city dwellers and is "permanent."

Most farm workers migrate under terms of a work agreement formulated and enforced by Puerto Rico's labor authorities. The migrants are placed in agricultural labor shortage areas and guaranteed payment at the local prevailing wage rate; 160 hours of work or wages per month; acceptable housing, rent free; and workmen's compensation. The number of workers so protected has increased from 3,000 in 1947 to 12,500 in 1952. In addition, several thousand others migrate each summer "on their own."

The other migrants came "from the cities of the Island to the cities of the mainland," and accounted for a net outflow of 249,918 persons in the decade 1942-51. They enter urban service, trade, and industrial occupations, and settle in industrial areas. These migrants, Mr. Senior emphasizes, are generally superior to the average Puerto Rican in significant respects. A 1948 New York City study showed that (1) 91 percent of the migrants covered had lived in the Island's urban centers; (2) only 5 percent had ever engaged in farming; (3) relative to the general population of the Island, skilled workers were 3 times and semiskilled twice as numerous among the migrants but unskilled workers numbered less than half as many; (4) 54 percent of the migrants were in the labor force, compared to 35 percent of the total

population; (5) only 4 percent of those migrants who were in the labor force were unemployed, in sharp contrast to the 10 to 20 percent annual average of the Island's total labor force in recent years; and (6) only 8 percent were illiterate, compared to 32 percent on the Island.

Effects of Migration. The Puerto Rican economy benefits directly from the draining off of some of the annual increase in a population which "cannot now be supported adequately." Because of migration, the 1951 population increase was 9,251 instead of 62,151. In addition, the migrants make a direct financial contribution: money-order payments from farm and urban migrants totaled nearly \$17 million in 1950-51. Of long-run importance is the fact that returning migrants bring not only whatever money they may have saved, but also "ideas, attitudes, and techniques of value to a developing economy."

However, the author raises certain "questions for the future." For example, what effect will a constant drain of the young, vigorous, better-trained, and more ambitious Islanders have on the composition of the remaining population? Also, the possibility of a depression on the continent, which would reverse the flow of migration, should never be ignored.

Government Policy. Postwar abuses in recruiting workers for the mainland caused the Puerto Rican Government, in 1947, to pass a law regulating labor contractors and abolishing fee-charging recruiting agencies. The law requires that all contracts for workers recruited on the Island must be approved by the Insular Secretary of Labor, and that approval shall be granted only if a labor shortage is certified by the responsible local, State, and Federal labor officials.

This law, however, affects only those recruited on the Island. The majority of migrants go to the United States on their own. The Puerto Rican Government neither encourages nor discourages such migration. It does, however, maintain a Migration Division in the Department of Labor which cooperates with State and local United States Employment Service offices to help Puerto Ricans move to labor shortage areas, to interpret their economic and cultural background to the local community, and to expedite the migrant's adjustment to his new environment.

Report of President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization

AN INCREASED ceiling on immigration and replacement of the national origins system by a "unified quota system" were specifically recommended by the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization in its recent report.¹ The report advocated revision of the present immigration law—the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952²—"from beginning to end." It also emphasized that immigration neither contributes to nor aggravates unemployment; that, in fact, it had made in the past, and would continue to make in the future, a positive contribution to the Nation's economic life and, for that reason, immigration will continue to be needed.

Immigration and the Economy

Inquiry of the Commission as to the "historic contribution of immigration to the American economy" resulted in the conclusion that it "has supplied much of the brain and sinew, the human resources that have created our Nation. It has come when and where manpower was in demand to build up America and to raise its standard of living, but it has not, of itself, caused depression and unemployment." Further, immigration continues to be needed in order "to meet the manpower demands of a growing and vigorous nation."

Prior to the imposition of quota restrictions in 1921, the Commission noted, immigration was large in periods of full employment and small in time of unemployment. Even after that, the close relation between volume of immigration and United States economic conditions, in general, continued. The tremendous economic growth of the United States economy since the 1920's required an expanding labor force, and the need was met, as before, "partly through natural growth and partly from migration."

When the normal sources of European immigration were substantially cut off, sources of labor for industrial work were partially found in enormous rural migration to the cities. In turn, agricultural labor shortages developed; in order to meet both agricultural and industrial manpower needs, it was necessary to provide (1) increased immigra-

tion from Puerto Rico, the West Indies, and the non-quota countries of the Western Hemisphere, and (2) special legislation covering temporary immigration from neighboring countries. On the other hand, in the depression years of 1931-36, a total of 240,000 more aliens left than were admitted.

In further substantiation of the statement that immigration does not cause unemployment or impoverishment, the Commission reported that the "richest" regions in the United States are those with the highest proportion of recent immigrants. "Whether immigration was cause or effect," the Commission found a striking relationship between per capita income and percent of foreign-born population. "The per capita incomes are highest in regions with a high percentage of recent foreign stock, lowest where immigrants are few. Immigrants went to the regions where there was demand for labor as expressed in high wages. In turn, their industry, their skills, and their enterprise were major factors in the economic development that has made these regions prosperous."

The manpower needs which immigrants can help to fill are not just past history, the report continued. The United States needs more manpower, both currently and in the future, in order to meet existing labor shortages in both agriculture and industry, the continuing demands of an expanding economy, and the requirements of national defense. On the last point, the report cited the current lack of manpower reserves which contrasts sharply with the situation at the start of World War II and which would jeopardize our national security in the event of another full-scale emergency. Demonstrative of this lack of reserves are (1) the small number of unemployed; (2) the fact that the number of women currently in the labor force actually exceeds the peak wartime employment in 1944; (3) a smaller farm population and reduced underemployment in agriculture; and (4) the small number of young adults in the population, who are the most flexible part of the labor force.

In addition, the report outlined "certain unfavorable trends in our population structure,"

¹ President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization: Whom We Shall Welcome. The report, released January 1, 1953, describes and evaluates the immigration and naturalization policies of the United States, past and present.

² Public Law 414, popularly known as the McCarran-Walter Act.

which immigration could help to reduce. The population is aging rapidly; after 1900, the median age has risen from 23 to 30. The number of women exceeded the number of men in the population—by 1950, there were 1,030,000 more women than men. According to the Commission, “normal immigration is heavily concentrated in the young adult ages.” Also prior to 1929, when as many as two-thirds of the immigrants were men, immigration “played an important part” in maintaining a numerical superiority of men over women in the United States; since then, the Commission noted, it has “contributed to a changed pattern,” inasmuch as about two-thirds of the immigrants are women.

However, the Commission reported, in addition to the specific needs of the United States for more manpower, other considerations “are equally if not primarily compelling, such as our humanitarian traditions, our foreign policy, our security needs.”

The above information, along with other facts cited in the report, “repudiates the theory of economic harm”—i. e., immigration is harmful to the economic life of the United States—one of several “assumptions behind the national origins system.” One of these “arguments of 40 years ago,” stated that immigrants weakened labor unions. The history of organized labor in America, the report said, “proves that this was not true then or since.” In fact, as indicated by labor leaders appearing before the Commission, organized labor concurs in the Commission’s opinion that the United States can absorb more than the present maximum quota. Since the total United States population grew two-thirds between 1920 and 1950, and as only about half of all immigrants customarily go into the labor force, the proposed quota, based on one-sixth of 1 percent of the 1950 population, “could scarcely present serious problems of absorption.”

Specific Recommendations

The Commission recommended replacement of the “national origins system” by a “unified quota system” which would allocate visas without regard to national origin, race, creed, or color. It recommended a ceiling on quota immigration based upon the formula figure used in the McCarran-Walter Act—one-sixth of 1 percent of the population of

the United States. However, the Commission asserted, the population base should be the latest available census figures (instead of 1920) and should include all persons in the United States (rather than the white population only). Under the 1950 census, this quota ceiling would total 251,162 as compared with 154,657 (divided among 85 separate quotas) authorized by the present law. This number would be “well within the present safe limits of absorption into the American economy, for the foreseeable future.” Furthermore, it could provide, by 1960, an addition of one-half to one million in manpower of military age, help relieve special manpower shortages for defense and peacetime economy needs, and “continue to supply us with the talents and skills from abroad.”

Selection of immigrants should be made on the basis of considerations which advance national interest, strengthen the United States economy and culture, protect security, and win and keep friends for the United States among other nations. Actual quota distribution should be based on the following categories: The right of asylum; reunion of families; needs of the United States (for persons of particular skill or occupation); special needs in the free world (e. g., to relieve overpopulation); and general immigration. For the first 3 years, the Commission recommended that the approximate increase of 100,000 immigrants over present quotas should include refugees, expellees, escapees, and other displaced persons.

Other major proposals made in the report involved the administration of the immigration law. One proposal was to consolidate all immigration and naturalization functions (currently performed in the Department of State and the Department of Justice) into a new and separate agency. To insure “fair hearings and procedure” and to separate enforcement and judicial functions, the Commission recommended that all phases of enforcement should be the responsibility of an administrator. In addition, the Commission stated, “aliens should be accorded a fair hearing and procedure in exclusion and deportation cases.” It proposed, therefore, that a Board of Immigration and Visa Appeals be appointed “with final administrative appellate authority (except in cases involving the exercise of discretion) in all cases of visa denials, exclusions, deportations, and other related matters.”

Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor¹

Wages and Hours²

Guards and Watchmen Under FLSA. A United States district court held³ that the Fair Labor Standards Act applied to guards and night watchmen who protected the warehouses of a large merchandise company engaged in production of goods for interstate commerce. The defendant was an independent detective agency which furnished the protective services to the company.

The function of the defendant's employees was to guard and watch the goods as they were produced and as they moved in interstate commerce to and from the warehouses, together with the trucks and freight cars used to move such goods. These activities, the court said, "contribute so materially and directly to interstate commerce as to be a part thereof." The court noted that such duties are "the integral components of a highly systematic security system which is as important and vital part of this commerce as traffic control and other warehousing and shipping techniques."

The employees were not within the act's exemption that excludes from coverage those engaged in a "local retailing" capacity, since their work did not consist of making retail sales nor of duties incidental thereto. A bookkeeper, fire inspector, and switchboard operator employed by the protection-service firm, the court decided, were within the coverage of the act.

FLSA Coverage of Printing Employees. In its decision on a contempt proceeding for violation of an injunction, a United States district court held⁴ that the provisions of the FLSA applied to employees of a printing company which sold locally to firms producing goods for interstate commerce.

The court pointed out that a productive flow of goods for commerce could not be maintained by such firms without stationery, forms, records, etc., and that production of such stationery, forms, etc., was therefore "closely related" and "directly essential" to production of goods for commerce. When the printed material was sold locally to companies actually engaged in interstate commerce, such as steamship companies, banks, railroads, etc., the printing employees were engaged in the production of goods for commerce within the meaning of the act. In such a case, the court said, it is not necessary to show that the goods were actually transported across State lines.

Defendant was not subject to the exemption specified in the act for a company when 75 percent of its annual dollar volume is not for resale and is recognized as "retail sales" in the particular industry. The court stated that in this instance the company did a gross annual business of \$264,563.62, of which \$59,833.52 was represented by over-the-counter sales; that the total volume of sales was far too large to be considered retail. Furthermore, the principal customers were banks, teachers' associations, and local government agencies, which evidenced that the sales were not retail.

The court ordered the defendant to make restitution of the unpaid wages for the period following the issuance of the injunction.

Labor Relations

Employee Committee Representation. A United States court of appeals held⁵ that an informal committee of employees which met with company officials and discussed conditions of employment was a "labor organization" within the meaning of section 2 (5) of the Labor Management Relations Act. The section includes in the definition of "labor organization" any "employee representation committee or plan, in which employees participate and which exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of dealing with employers concerning grievances, labor disputes, wages, rates of pay, hours of employment, or conditions of work." The court therefore ruled that the employer violated section 8 (a) (1) and (2) of the act in its domination of the committee, since it was, in fact, a "labor organization."

State Court Jurisdiction. A decision of the Alabama Supreme Court held⁶ that a State court had jurisdiction over an employee's damage suit against a union. The employee charged that the union had unlawfully prevented him from working during a strike, by mass picketing and by threats of personal injury and damage to his property.

The court ruled that the State had jurisdiction, even though such conduct was an unfair labor practice under the LMRA. It noted that the National Labor Relations Board in such a case cannot award damages, but can merely issue a cease and desist order. The United States

¹ Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor.

The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached, based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

² This section is intended merely as a digest of some recent decisions involving the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Portal to Portal Act. It is not to be construed and may not be relied upon as interpretation of these acts by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division or any agency of the Department of Labor.

³ *Durkin v. Joyce Agency, Inc.* (D. C. Ill., Mar. 19, 1953).

⁴ *Durkin v. Casa Baldwin, Inc.* (D. C. Puerto Rico, Mar. 31, 1953).

⁵ *Indiana Metal Products Corp. v. NLRB* (C. A. 7, Mar. 10, 1953).

⁶ *Russell v. Auto Workers (CIO)* (Ala. Sup. Ct., Jan. 7, 1953).

Supreme Court has held, the Alabama court stated, "that neither the National Labor Relations Act nor the Labor Management Relations Act has deprived the States of their police power to deal with force and violence accompanying strikes in industries affecting interstate commerce."

Employer-Employee Bargaining. A United States court of appeals held⁷ that an employer did not violate the Labor Management Relations Act by negotiating directly with the employees when the employees had bypassed the union. The facts that the union was neither certified nor recognized, and that the employer had not sought to undermine the union, the court stated, justified the employer in dealing directly with the employees after they had bypassed union assistance.

The contention that the employees' withdrawal of authority of the union to represent them should be evidenced by the same degree of formality that was required in the original designation of the union, was also rejected by the court.

Succeeding Employer's Liability. The NLRB held⁸ that an employer who succeeded another was responsible for his predecessor's unfair labor practices, even though the charges filed within the 6-month statutory period were against only the first employer. The Board said that the 6-month limitation period was not applicable to "proceedings to determine responsibility of a successor for remedying the unfair labor practices of its predecessor."

Representation Election. A United States district court held⁹ that a Federal district court had not jurisdiction to grant an employer an injunction restraining the NLRB from conducting an election among the employees. The court said that the Labor Management Relations Act conferred such jurisdiction on the NLRB. In this instance, the plaintiff had not exhausted its administrative remedy in appealing to the Board.

Veterans' Reemployment Rights

Seniority Credit for Military Service. The United States Supreme Court held valid¹⁰ a collective-agreement provision involving a variant on a date-of-hire seniority system. Under the provision, veterans newly hired were given, after 6 months, a retroactive seniority date crediting time spent in military service as if it had been spent in the employ of the present employer.

The proceeding originated in a petition for declaratory judgment in a United States district court by George Huffman, an employee acting individually and on behalf of a class of employees including veterans reinstated under reemployment statutes. On motion, the district court entered summary judgment for the employer and the union who were parties to the agreement. A court of

appeals reversed the lower court's ruling. The Supreme Court disagreed with the court of appeals and affirmed the original decision.

As a result of the agreement, certain employees, including reinstated veterans, received lower places on the seniority roster than their true hiring dates represented, while new employees received higher places. This affected the order of layoff. Huffman contended that the preference shown to veterans with longer military service than that of the employees in his class, but shorter service for the employer, was unlawful discrimination. The district court found, however, that the clause expressed "an honest desire" to protect the interests of all union members, and was not "a device of hostility to veterans." It further viewed the seniority system so established as not "arbitrary, discriminatory or in any respect unlawful."

On appeal, Huffman claimed that allowance of credit for preemployment military service was invalid because it "went beyond" the credit prescribed by the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940. The court of appeals rejected the argument because that statute does not prohibit allowance of credit to those without statutory rights if agreed to by employees and employer.

Huffman's second contention was that the authority of the union was limited by statute and had been exceeded when it agreed to the provision allowing credit for pre-employment military service. The court of appeals sustained that objection, stating that the question was whether a union and management could create preferential seniority for men who were not employed when they entered military service, as against men who were employed when they entered such service. Answering "no," the appeals court stated that the contract discriminated objectionably in preferring men without experience over experienced men for retention in case of layoff; also that it was improper because it discriminated against one group in favor of another and not in the interest of the union as a whole. The appeals court expressly ruled the contract invalid as to the reinstated-veteran plaintiff and other veterans similarly situated.

On certiorari, the Supreme Court agreed with the court of appeals that the contract was not unlawful merely because it affected seniority prescribed by the Selective Training and Service Act.

On the issue of authority of the bargaining agent under the Labor Management Relations Act, however, the Supreme Court held that the authority to bargain for "mutual aid or protection" and to deal with "other conditions of employment" given the bargaining agent by that act are broad enough to cover terms of seniority. The Court stated that the authority of bargaining representatives is not absolute; its principal strength derives from the discretion delegated to the negotiators "to make such concessions and accept such advantages as, in the light of all relevant considerations, they believe will best serve the interests of the parties represented." The public policy and the fairness of crediting employees with wartime military service as seniority are recognized in the reemployment statutes, the Court noted. No substantial dif-

⁷ *NLRB v. Reeder Motor Co.* (C. A. 6, Apr. 3, 1953).

⁸ *NLRB v. Symons Grocer Co.* (103 NLRB No. 63, Mar. 16, 1953).

⁹ *Freightliner Co. v. Getren* (D. C. Ga. Feb. 21, 1953).

¹⁰ *Ford Motor Co. v. Huffman* (73 U. S. Sup. Ct. 681, Apr. 6, 1953).

ference in value as employees exists between those briefly employed before military service and those not so employed. Seniority credit for military service in war or emergency is good from the view of public policy and industrial stability. The alternative is the doubtful policy of favoring nonveterans.

The Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 adopted the policy of preference for veterans without preinduction employment in regard to Federal agencies, the Court pointed out. Also, a committee advising the Administrator of the Retraining and Reemployment Administration of the Department of Labor, in 1946, included such a policy among principles for the guidance of private employers. The LMRA does not require a bargaining representative to disregard public policy and national security. It does not compel a representative to limit seniority clauses solely to relative length of employment. The disputed provisions, the Court stated, are "within reasonable bounds of relevancy." They extend "but slightly, during a period of war and emergency," the acceptance of credits for military service toward seniority, where comparable credit already was required for veterans with statutory rights. A failure to adopt such provisions might have resulted in more friction among employees represented by the union than did their adoption. The union had authority as a collective-bargaining representative to accept these provisions. They were not invalid on any of the grounds suggested.

Workmen's Compensation

Exclusive Remedy Provided by Maryland Law. An award of death benefits under the workmen's compensation law of Maryland bars recovery under the act of the District of Columbia, as the result of a recent decision by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.¹¹

The deceased workman, a resident of Maryland, was hired by a contractor whose place of business was in the District of Columbia and whose business was carried on there and in Maryland and Virginia. The workman was killed while working on a job in Maryland. His widow filed a claim for benefits under the workmen's compensation law of Maryland, receiving an award of all allowable benefits thereunder. After the award became final, she filed a claim before the Deputy Commissioner of the District of Columbia Bureau of Employees' Compensation for the greater benefits allowable under the District act, subject to a credit for the amount of the award received in Maryland. The Deputy Commissioner rejected her claim, on the basis that the Maryland award was final and was "entitled to full faith and credit under Article IV, Section 1, of the Constitution of the United States." The widow thereupon brought suit to compel an award, but her suit was dismissed by the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia on the ground that the Maryland award was res judicata and entitled to full faith and credit in the District. An appeal was then taken to the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

In examining the Maryland act, the appellate court noted from the preamble that the stated purpose of the legislature was to withdraw extra-hazardous employment¹² from private controversy and to provide relief "to the exclusion of every other remedy, except as provided in this Act." The statute provided that liability of the employer "shall be exclusive" with an exception which is not pertinent here. Further, in prescribing rates of compensation, the act specified that "except as in this Article otherwise provided, such payment shall be in lieu of any and all rights of action whatsoever against any person whomsoever."¹³

The highest Maryland court has determined¹⁴ that the sole remedy available to an employee for injury arising out of his employment and occurring in the course thereof is that provided by the State workmen's compensation law, which is by its terms exclusive with respect to both employee and employer.

It should be noted that the court of appeals distinguished this case from the earlier decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the *McCartin* case, wherein it was found¹⁵ that the Illinois law did not by its terms provide an exclusive remedy and that, therefore, recovery in another State for injuries received in the course of an Illinois employment was not barred.

Unemployment Compensation

Voluntary Quit—Just Cause. An Ohio court of common pleas reversed¹⁶ a decision of the board of review of the Ohio Bureau of Unemployment Compensation which had affirmed a referee's decision. Claimant had been disqualified by the referee on the ground that he "quit his work without just cause." The court, holding that the administrative decision was "unlawful, unreasonable, and against the manifest weight of the evidence," stated:

"We agree with the contention of the appellant that he . . . terminated his employment for 'just cause' and that the referee erred in holding against such view. There is sufficient evidence in the record to satisfy this court that the applicant would have endangered his health to continue at the employment; that he acted upon the advice of a medical authority . . . and that, in turn, was sufficient to constitute a just cause. . . . We do not hold that this [is] necessarily a liberal interpretation of the statutes, but in so interpreting questions, the statutes direct the court (in Ohio General Code sec. 1345-(1) and following) to liberally construe the sections to accomplish the purposes therein."

¹¹ *Gasch v. Britton, Deputy Commissioner* (CCH, Workmen's Compensation Law Reports (Current) No. 1116, 202 F. 2d 356).

¹² Plumbing, in which Gasch was employed, is listed as an extra-hazardous employment. (Maryland Code, Art. 101, §§ 13 and 42 (Cum. Supp. 1947).)

¹³ Maryland Code, Art. 101.

¹⁴ *Victory Sparkler & Specialty Co. v. Franck* (147 Md. 368, 128 A. 635).

¹⁵ *Industrial Commission of Wisconsin v. McCurtin* (330 U. S. 622, 91 L. Ed. 1140, 67 S. Ct. 886).

¹⁶ *Osman v. Bureau of Unemployment Compensation* (Ct. of Com. Pleas, Hancock Co., Ohio, undated).

Fraudulent Misrepresentation. An Ohio court reversed¹⁷ a decision of the board of review of the Ohio Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, which had required a claimant to refund unemployment-compensation benefits on the alleged ground that he received them as the result of fraud. Claimant drew \$225 in unemployment benefits for the period April 1 to May 27, 1950. During this period he sought work as a painter, in an independent-contractor capacity, by means of advertising. He received his first painting job on May 29, 1950, and was paid on May 31. The administrator determined that the claimant had withheld pertinent information and that therefore he was liable to return all benefits received and was subject to disqualification for later weeks. The order was affirmed by the board of review. The court, however, found that there was no evidence of any fraudulent misrepresentation on the part of the claimant, and reversed the administrative decision.

Labor Dispute Disqualification; Strike. The Illinois Supreme Court upheld¹⁸ two decisions of an Illinois lower court, which had affirmed decisions of the State director of labor holding claimants eligible for unemployment compensation.

Claimants all worked for one employer, a publishing company, one group in the composing room and another group in the mailing room. Claimants' union had called a strike against the employer, and the claimants employed in the composing room walked out on December 7, 1947. The employer continued publishing its paper during the labor controversy, and gradually replaced the people who had gone out on strike. By July 10, 1948, the company was employing in the shop the same number of workers as were usually and normally employed prior to the time of the strike.

The claimants employed in the mailing room did not join in the walkout until June 14, 1948, but these claimants were replaced by the employer on the same day.

In holding that the composing-room claimants were entitled to benefits as of July 10, 1948, and the mailing-room claimants as of June 14, 1948, the court stated:

"The term 'stoppage of work' as used in the statute and in the various decisions of this court seems to clearly refer to a stoppage of work of the plant or particular department of a plant and not to the individual unemployment of the worker or workers . . . Briefly stated, the majority rule holds that where the employer has permanently replaced all the employees whose employment was terminated in the course of a labor dispute, has fully resumed its normal plan of operations and resumed previous production, then the unemployment of its former employees is no longer due to a stoppage of work because of a labor dispute at the employer's plant."

¹⁷ *Parks v. Board of Review* (Ct. of Common Pleas, Lake Co., Ohio, Feb. 14, 1953).

¹⁸ *Abbott Publishing Co. v. Annunzio* (Ill. Sup. Ct., Jan. 1953).

¹⁹ *Carper et al v. Administrator* (Conn. Sup. Ct. of Errors, Feb. 26, 1953).

²⁰ *Texas Employment Commission et al v. Todd Shipyards Corp.* (Ct. of Clv. App., 3d Sup. Judicial Dist., Tex., Mar. 25, 1953).

The court concluded that (1) the stoppage of work in the composing department ceased as of July 10, 1948, and claimants were therefore entitled to benefits as of that date; and (2) as there was no stoppage of work in the mailing-room department, these claimants were entitled to benefits as of June 14, 1948 (the date when their employment ceased). Consideration of one issue raised by the employer on appeal was refused by the court, since the issue had not been presented at the administrative level.

Labor Dispute Disqualification; Lockout. The Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors upheld¹⁹ a lower court decision which affirmed a ruling of the unemployment commissioner disqualifying claimants for benefits on the ground that their unemployment was caused by a labor dispute which was not a lockout. The Connecticut law has the usual type of provision disqualifying a claimant from benefits for unemployment caused by a labor dispute. A proviso is added that an individual whose unemployment is due to a lockout shall not be disqualified, unless the lockout results from demands of the employees as distinguished from an effort by the employer to deprive employees of some advantage they already possess.

On May 17, 1949, the employer company posted a notice to the effect that it was eliminating certain bonus benefits and was reducing wages by 21 cents an hour. On May 21, the union authorized its negotiating committee to take strike action. However, the union members continued work during May and June, and several bargaining sessions were held without result. On June 29, the employer gave claimants notices of a layoff, which it indicated was because of lack of work, and informed them that they should return to work August 1. A strike was called by the union and picket lines were established on July 11. Manufacturing operations were continued on a restricted basis, however, and some employees worked at the reduced rate of pay. On October 8, a new contract was signed providing for a wage cut and elimination of certain benefits.

The court, in its opinion, considered the question whether a lockout exists when a plant is open for work but is offering employment at reduced wages or under less advantageous conditions than previously existed. The test, the court stated, is whether the employer's offer imposes such conditions of employment that the employees could not reasonably be expected to continue work, and have no course open but to leave their work. The court held that the answer to this question is one of fact and that in the present case it could not overturn the commissioner's determination.

Refund of Contributions; Notice. A Texas court of civil appeals reversed²⁰ a decision of a State district court which had allowed the employer plaintiff, a corporation, a recovery of \$106,260.55, which it had paid as unemployment taxes or contributions from 1948 to 1951, inclusive. The plaintiff had contended that this amount was illegally collected, because the corporation had received no notice—or inadequate notice—of the claims determinations upon

the basis of which certain benefit wages had been charged to its account.

The charges fell into three groups: (1) those made as the result of benefit claims concerning which the employer corporation was given no notice; (2) those in connection with which the corporation was mailed a copy of the initial claim but not a copy of the initial determination; and (3) those concerning which it was mailed copies of both the initial claim and the initial determination.

The three groups covered, respectively, 63 percent, 14 percent, and 5 percent of the total 1,808 charges which were made. To 18 percent of the charges, the corporation took no exception.

The Texas unemployment compensation act requires that interested parties be notified of the initial claim determination made by the agency. However, the practice of the State agency was to give notice of the initial claim only to the claimant's last employer. If the last employer declared his interest after this notice, a copy of the initial claim determination was then sent to such last employer only.

The court held that the State agency's definition of "interested party" was erroneous, since each base-period employer was "similarly and specially interested in the outcome of an employee's claim for benefits under the act."

However, despite this illegal procedure by the State agency, the court held that the corporation was not entitled to a refund, since it did not prove that "any benefits paid to those persons named in its petition and upon which charges to its benefit account were based were not intrinsically meritorious." Conceding such claims determinations of the State agency to be void as to plaintiff, the court said that "the law is, for reasons of public policy, that decisions of an administrative agency valid in form but void in fact (if within the true jurisdiction of the agency) are binding and effective for all purposes until vacated in a proper proceeding." The proper proceeding, according to the court, was prescribed by the statute, which places the burden on the employer to show that the contributions were not due. The court also held that a general protest statute was inapplicable to the action for a refund, since the unemployment compensation act controlled.

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

April 9, 1953.

THE Textile Workers Union of America (TWUA-CIO) signed a 2-year contract with the Fall River-New Bedford Textile Manufacturers' Association which traditionally sets the wage patterns for the cotton-rayon mills in the North. The new agreement maintains the present wage scales, fringe benefits, and cost-of-living escalator provisions and covers 23 mills. (Source: Textile Labor, Apr. 18, 1953.)

April 11

THE biennial convention of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (Ind.), at the suggestion of its president, Harry Bridges, elected a standby president and a vice president pro tem and at the same time re-elected the incumbents. The action was taken as a precautionary measure in the event that the Supreme Court upheld the conviction of the current president and vice president, charged with perjury and illegal conspiracy, respectively. (Source: New York Times, Apr. 11 and 12, 1953.)

April 13

THE Governor of New York approved a measure, effective September 1, 1953, making it a misdemeanor for a labor representative to solicit or accept bribes. (Source: New York Laws of 1953, Regular Session, Chap. 675.)

April 14

THE International Electrical Workers (IUE-CIO) and the Sperry Gyroscope Co., Lake Success, N. Y., reached agreement on a new contract which incorporated into the basic wage rate a total increase of 18 cents gained under escalated cost-of-living provisions of the old 3-year contract. The new 2-year agreement, which affects 12,000 workers, provides for a general wage increase of 4 cents for production workers and a similar increase in April 1954, together with improved holiday and health provisions, and life insurance for retired workers. (Source: IUE-CIO News, Apr. 27, 1953.)

April 15

A 14-DAY STRIKE of 2,200 United Automobile Workers (UAW-CIO) against the Ford Motor Co. at its parts

plant in Monroe, Mich., ended, after causing the closing of 13 of the company's plants and the layoff of 47,000 workers. The union reported that the strike, which arose over a disagreement as to production standards, had been settled fairly and satisfactorily. (Source: New York Times, Apr. 14 and 16, 1953.)

April 19

THE New York Shipping Association, an employer group in the Port of New York, notified the International Longshoremen's Association (ILA-AFL) that, in accordance with the Taft-Hartley Act, its members would no longer pay the ILA's shop stewards unless they performed specific assignments similar to other dock workers of their class. This notice was followed by sporadic work stoppages for a short time. (Source: New York Times, Apr. 20-23, 1953.)

April 22

THE National Labor Relations Board, in a second supplemental decision, in the case of *Hughes Tool Co.*, Houston, Tex., and *Independent Metal Workers Union, Locals 1 and 2*, held that a union certified as exclusive bargaining representative may not charge members of the unit who do not belong to the union a special fee for processing grievances or arbitration proceedings, under penalty of having its certification revoked. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 32, No. 1, May 4, 1953, LRRM, p. 1010.)

April 24

AN EMERGENCY BOARD was created by Presidential order under the Railway Labor Act in order to avert a strike of 2,300 members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (BRT-Ind.) against the New York, Chicago, and St. Louis ("Nickel Plate") Railroad, set for April 25. The strike was scheduled because of an extended dispute over unsettled grievances which had not yielded to Federal mediation, and would have idled 16,000 employees of the 2,200-mile system. A few hours before the strike deadline, the carrier obtained a restraining order in the Common Pleas Court in Cleveland to prevent BRT from carrying out its intention to strike despite the President's action. Thereupon the union canceled the strike order. On April 27, agreement was reached between the parties on the issues. (Source: New York Times, Apr. 25 and 26, 1953; and Trainmen's News, May 4, 1953.)

April 27

A JOINT ORGANIZING CAMPAIGN among employees in garages, service stations, and automobile dealers' establishments throughout the country was launched by two large AFL unions—the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the International Association of Machinists. A formal agreement, signed in advance, prescribed the jurisdictional rights of each union and provided for a joint standing committee for settling differences. On April 27, the Teamsters opened an organizing conference of 1,000

delegates and officials in Chicago to plan strategy for doubling its membership. (Source: *New York Times*, Apr. 28, 1953; and the *Machinist*, Apr. 30, 1953.)

THE Communications Workers of America (CWA-CIO) and the Ohio Bell Telephone Co. negotiated a new contract for about 17,000 workers, which provides for wage increases of \$2 to \$3 weekly (an average of 6.4 cents an hour) and other improvements. Operators received an across-the-board wage increase of \$2, and maintenance and clerical workers, from \$2 to \$3. In announcing this settlement, the CWA president indicated that it "can pave the way toward settlement in other Bell System units where negotiations are presently in progress." (Source: Communications Workers of America press release, Apr. 28, 1953.)

April 28

THE Federal Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia in the case of *West Texas Utilities Co.*, Abilene, Tex., v. *National Labor Relations Board*, held that fixing wages or rates of pay for a large proportion of employees in a certified bargaining unit did not constitute an adjustment of grievances. The NLRB had originally directed the company to bargain exclusively with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW-AFL), in a representation case that began in 1946. The employer, in 1952, made an agreement with an uncertified individual for setting wages and rates for employees in the certified bargaining unit, under which an increase in wage rates was made for a large proportion of those employees, as an adjustment of "grievances." (Source: *Labor Relations Reporter*, vol. 32, No. 1, May 4, 1952, LRRM, p. 2043.)

April 29

A 5-WEEK, statewide strike of the Telephone Workers Union of New Jersey (Ind.) against the New Jersey Bell Telephone Co. ended when the company's original wage offer of \$2 and \$3 weekly increases for 7,200 striking maintenance and accounting employees was accepted. These employees had originally demanded increases of \$7 and \$8, later reduced to \$4 and \$5. A few hours before the strike ended, the 10,000 operators of the company—members of the Communications Workers Union of America (CIO)—had reached a separate agreement calling for a \$2 weekly wage increase. Although the operators were not on strike, most of them had observed picket lines. (Source: *New York Times*, Apr. 30 and May 1, 1953.)

May 1

THE PRESIDENT accepted the resignation of Paul M. Herzog as chairman and member of the National Labor Relations Board, effective June 30. Mr. Herzog had

served the Board as chairman for 8 years, both under the Taft-Hartley law and its predecessor, the Wagner Act. (Source: White House release, May 1, 1953; and *Labor*, May 9, 1953.)

May 4

EX-SENATOR Robert F. Wagner, sponsor of the "Wagner" Act, died. During the 1930's and 1940's, he was identified with much remedial legislation; some dealt with national economic recovery, a system of public employment services, labor relations, social security, health insurance, and housing and slum clearance. (Source: *New York Times*, May 5, 1953; and *Labor*, May 9, 1953.)

May 6

THE Federal Wage and Hour Administrator, under the Fair Labor Standards Act, approved a minimum hourly wage rate for employees in each of four divisions of the button, buckle, and jewelry industry in Puerto Rico. Minimum rates, according to division, were set at 33, 48, 55, and 60 cents per hour, respectively, effective June 8, 1953. (Source: *Federal Register*, vol. 18, No. 90, May 9, 1953, p. 2688.)

THE NLRB issued a final supplemental decision in the 5-year-old case of the *International Typographical Union (AFL) and American Newspaper Publishers Association* (see Chron. items for Oct. 29, 1949, in *MLR*, Dec. 1949, and for Oct. 13, 1952, in *MLR*, Dec. 1952). The Supreme Court refused to review the case in October 1952. The lower court had remanded it to the NLRB because the original decision did not involve refusal-to-bargain violations. In the most recent decision, the Board held (1) that evidence pointed to the union's "disposition to use the bargaining table as a means of obtaining 'closed-shop' conditions by one device or another"; and (2) that LMRA policies could best be carried out by enjoining the union "from refusing to bargain." The Board ordered the union to stop refusing to bargain in good faith with any employer in the newspaper industry by its insistence on short, cancellable contracts or by any other means. (Source: *Labor Relations Reporter*, vol. 32, No. 7, May 25, 1952, LRRM, p. 62.)

May 8

INTERNATIONAL Longshoremen's Association (ILA-AFL) locals in the Port of New York voted, by referendum, to retain the shapeup method of dock hiring, 7,000 to 3,920. On April 7, the New York district council of the ILA had voted to abolish the shapeup, in accordance with a directive from the AFL executive council to clean up union affairs (see Chron. item for Mar. 31, 1953, in *MLR*, May 1953). (Source: *New York Times*, May 9, 1953.)

Developments in Industrial Relations¹

Negotiations, Strikes, and Arbitration

Steel. A bargaining program was adopted by the CIO Steelworkers' Wage Policy Committee on April 28. It included a "general wage increase," elimination of the 5-cent hourly North-South wage differential, a guaranteed annual wage, and improvements in pensions and social insurance benefits. About 1½ million workers in steel producing and fabricating plants, aluminum plants, and iron-ore mines would be affected by the proposals. Contracts with basic steel producers,² expiring June 30, 1954, and covering about half of the union's membership, are subject to reopening for negotiations on wage rates alone beginning May 1, 1953; strike action is permitted under the contracts if no settlement is reached by June 30, the formal reopening date. Regarding the agreements with numerous smaller companies (mainly steel fabricating and metalworking plants), which expire during the summer and the fall, the union will propose liberalized fringe benefits in addition to wage-rate increases. Basic steel producers also were notified that the guaranteed annual wage and pension and social insurance improvements would be among the union's leading objectives in 1954. In this respect, they were urged to cooperate in establishing joint union-management committees to study details of both proposals. Social insurance improvements sought by the union include early diagnostic and preventive medical care and payment of all hospital, medical, dental, drug, and appliance bills. Under existing pension and insurance agreements—which generally continue until October 31, 1954—provisions cover accident and sickness benefits, life insurance, and limited payments for hospitalization and surgical care.

The proposal for a general wage increase was justified, the Steelworkers claimed, on the basis of the "economic needs of the members, their increasing productivity, the prosperous state of the

industry, and the economic situation in the country as a whole." Opposition to this view was expressed by Benjamin J. Fairless, president of U. S. Steel Corporation, who contended that a wage increase was unwarranted.

Electrical Products. Approximately 10,000 employees at the General Electric Co.'s two Syracuse (N. Y.) plants were idled by a strike of some 3,500 production and maintenance workers who were members of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO). According to the union, the walkout, which began April 3, was a protest against the company's shipment of unfinished equipment to other plants in anticipation of a strike over deadlocked contract negotiations. The company, however, denied the allegation. Included in the contract grievances cited by the union were: low wages in comparison with area levels, failure to grant shift preference on a seniority basis, and lack of a joint apprenticeship program. GE closed the plants on April 6, contending that employees were prevented from entering the plants by "mass picket lines in direct violation of the law." It also claimed that the strike was "instigated by national union leaders." Production of radar and other defense equipment as well as civilian television and radio equipment, was curtailed by the walkout.

On the national level, GE-IUE negotiations under a wage reopening clause continued to be deadlocked.³ The possibility of a companywide strike diminished when the union's GE Conference Board, on April 18, voted against strike authorization. This action followed reports that the union's locals were voting substantially against a strike. Indication that IUE might abandon its efforts to obtain a wage increase, under the reopening provisions, was supported by the union's suggestion to GE that negotiations begin soon on "the possibility of agreeing on modifications" of the existing contract which expires September 15, 1953, "and to have it continue without further reopening" until April 1954. GE replied that "in general we are willing to go along with your suggestion." IUE accepted GE's position that "these contract discussions will be without legal effect on the legal positions of the union and the

¹ Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.

² See September 1952 issue of *Monthly Labor Review* (p. 309).

³ See May 1953 issue of *Monthly Labor Review* (p. 530).

company under the present agreements; consequently if we fail to arrive at a mutual agreement on contract modifications, negotiations will be resumed later this year." Reportedly, this would mean that if no progress was made on modifying and extending the contract, the union would serve notice in August 1953 of its intention to terminate the agreement and to begin new contract negotiations.

No settlement was reached during April in the prolonged strike involving the International Association of Machinists (AFL) and the United Automobile Workers (CIO) at GE's Evendale, Ohio, jet aircraft engine plant.³ The company, on April 17, announced that the advance strike notice given by the unions had permitted stockpiling of jet engines so that "customers are supplied well into June, apparently." At the same time, a Defense Department spokesman stated that "we have not lost any aircraft production yet, but if it persists a few more weeks the situation could become critical."

Wage discussions between the Westinghouse Electric Corp. and IUE commenced on April 20.³ Meetings with the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (Ind.), the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL), and the Federation of Westinghouse Independent Salaried Unions were scheduled to begin shortly thereafter. The negotiations, affecting about 83,000 Westinghouse employees, were provided for by a reopening provision which limited bargaining solely to wage issues.

On April 17, IUE members ratified a new 2-year agreement, covering 12,000 workers, with the Sperry Gyroscope Co., Lake Success, Long Island, N. Y. A major feature of the contract provided for inclusion in the basic wage rates of the entire 18 cents an hour received by the employees during the past 3 years under a cost-of-living escalator clause in the previous agreement. Other contract terms included a revised escalator clause; a general hourly wage increase of 4 cents, effective immediately; and an additional increase of 4 cents an hour, effective April 14, 1954.

Clothing. Approximately 16,000 blouse and waist makers in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania will receive wage increases and other benefits beginning July 1, under a new contract ratified on April 2 by Local 25 of the International Ladies'

Garment Workers' Union (AFL). The agreement, reached with the National Association of Blouse Manufacturers, provided for a general 8-percent wage increase for pieceworkers (comprising the bulk of the employees in the industry); weekly increases ranging from \$2 to \$4 for other workers; and an increase in vacation pay from \$38 to \$40.

Both the Dress Joint Board and the Cloak Joint Board of the ILGWU proposed higher pay for about 145,000 workers employed by women's dress and coat manufacturers in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut. The request was part of a coordinated effort by ILGWU's branches in all garment centers to win wage increases without upsetting competitive relationships among manufacturers in various parts of the country. It was presented under contractual escalator provisions which reportedly permit the union or the employers to request wage adjustments whenever the cost-of-living rises or falls.

Because of slack conditions in the industry, the Dress and the Cloak Joint Boards have not invoked the clause during the past 2 years. The union's decision to seek higher pay at this time was based on the need to offset higher rents and other increases in living costs since late 1950—the time of the latest general wage increase. The three employer associations in the coat industry jointly rejected the proposals as "ill-timed and unjustified;" no immediate comment was available from the dress manufacturers. Existing contracts provide for binding arbitration in the event of failure to reach agreement. However, labor-management relations in the dress and coat industry have been marked by a long history of harmonious bargaining.

Textiles. A 2-year agreement, reached on April 9, between the Textile Workers Union of America (CIO) and cotton and rayon manufacturers in the Fall River-New Bedford, Mass., area provided for maintenance of existing wage rates and fringe benefits for about 21,000 workers in 23 mills.⁴ The new contract extends until April 15, 1955, but provides for a wage reopening on April 15, 1954.

One-year renewals of present contracts were announced by the TWUA and major carpet manufacturers—Alexander Smith, Karagheusian, Bige-

³ See May 1953 issue of *Monthly Labor Review* (p. 530).

⁴ See March 1953 issue of *Monthly Labor Review* (p. 200).

low-Sanford, and Mohawk. The United Textile Workers (AFL) and Dan River Mills, Inc., Danville, Va., also negotiated a contract with no provision for a wage increase. The TWUA and the American Woolen Co. are still awaiting the outcome of arbitration proceedings on the company's request for a wage reduction.³

Rubber. A 2-year contract between the CIO Rubber Workers and the U. S. Rubber Co., which was concluded April 4, ended a 3-day strike that had idled about 35,000 workers at 19 plants. Major provisions of the new agreement, which extends until March 31, 1955, included a company-financed medical insurance program covering employees and their families, 2 weeks' paid vacation after 3 years' service (formerly 5), revised grievance procedures, new piecework rates and standards, and machinery for negotiating intraplant wage inequities. The insurance program was described by the union as the "largest . . . ever negotiated by a CIO union" and a "precedent-making move that can have vast implications for workers in mass production industry in this country." Details of the insurance program were not announced. Company officials stated that the existing 5-year agreement on insurance benefits had been voluntarily reopened in the interest of improving relations with its employees. Wages were not an issue in the dispute. However, the union was expected to propose an increase at a later date under a 30-day wage-reopening clause.⁴

Telephone. Members of the Telephone Workers Union (Ind.) ended their strike against the New Jersey Bell Telephone Co.⁵ on April 29, accepting the company's offer of weekly wage increases ranging from \$2 to \$3, shortening of the wage progression schedule from 6½ to 6 years, and pay for holidays falling on Saturday. Union officials recommended the acceptance of the proposed contract terms several hours after the company and the Communications Workers of America (CIO) reached agreement on a \$2 weekly wage increase for 10,000 telephone operators. Many CWA members had refused to cross picket lines established by the independent union.⁶

Earlier, the CWA had reached wage settlements with other Bell system companies. About 17,000 Ohio employees were covered by an agreement

providing a weekly increase of \$2 for workers who earn up to \$70 a week, \$2.50 a week for those earning \$70-\$90 a week, and \$3 weekly for higher paid workers. Increases, averaging about 6.7 cents an hour, were also agreed upon for some 2,400 manufacturing employees of the Western Electric Co., Haverhill and Lawrence, Mass. In New York, about 1,400 employees of the Bell Telephone Laboratories received weekly wage increases ranging from \$2 to \$3. Negotiations were also under way covering telephone workers in upstate New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, the District of Columbia, and the Pacific Coast States.

One-year agreements reached early in May between the CWA and the Western Electric Co.—manufacturing subsidiary of the Bell Telephone System—provided hourly wage increases ranging from 5 to 13 cents for about 10,000 telephone installation workers and 7 to 9 cents for approximately 6,500 warehouse and distribution employees. Revisions in fringe benefit provisions were also included in both agreements.

Railroads. Two plants of the U. S. Steel Corp. in the Youngstown, Ohio, area were closed, and about 10,000 workers were idled, as a result of an unauthorized strike on April 8 by about 100 members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.) employed by the Youngstown & Northern Railroad Co. The carrier is a subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Corp. and services the company's plants in the Youngstown area. The strike ended when agreement was reached on April 14 covering demands for changes in working conditions and extra vacation time. The walkout occurred several days after settlement of another wildcat strike involving members of the BRT at U. S. Steel Corp. plants in the Pittsburgh, Pa. area.⁷

Agreement on changes in working rules, time claims, and other grievances, was reached April 27 in a dispute involving the New York, Chicago and St. Louis (Nickel Plate) Railroad and about 2,300 employees represented by the BRT. The union had previously canceled a strike scheduled for April 26, following the issuance of a temporary court injunction. The court action followed a Presidential order creating an emergency board to investigate and recommend a settlement of the dispute, as provided by the Railway Labor Act.

³ See May 1953 issue of *Monthly Labor Review* (p. 830).

Lumber and Wood Products. New contract discussions between the International Woodworkers of America (CIO) and representatives of some 400 employers in the Pacific Northwest were deadlocked during the month. About 50,000 workers—including loggers, plywood mill workers, and boom men—in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, and northern California were affected. Previous agreements were due to expire March 31 but automatically remained in effect when neither party filed a notice of termination. The discussions started in February following the union's proposals for an hourly wage increase of 22½ cents, a 6-hour day with 8 hours' pay, and improvements in vacation and holiday benefits. Subsequently, the requests were modified to a 12½-cent hourly wage increase, 3 weeks' paid vacation after 10 years' service, and clarification of holiday and vacation provisions.

Airlines. Preliminary meetings to negotiate an industrywide agreement with commercial airlines, under the auspices of the National (Railway) Mediation Board, were held by representatives of the International Association of Machinists (AFL) and 6 airline companies—United Trans World, Eastern, Northwest, Capitol, and National. The IAM, which represents about 17,000 ground personnel employed by these airlines, was seeking a general wage increase, correction of "inequities in wage scales and longevity provisions, shortening of existing wage progression schedules, more equitable shift-differential pay provisions, and increased holiday pay." An IAM spokesman stated: "Our goals are the establishment of uniform wage rates and working conditions throughout the industry so as to eliminate inequities that now exist between carriers."

Other Labor Developments

IAM-Teamsters Joint Organizing Drive. A joint campaign to organize an estimated 1 million workers in the automobile repair and service industry was initiated by the International Association of Machinists and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters—the two largest AFL affiliates. The campaign was the result of an agreement on jurisdiction and mutual cooperation signed February 4, 1953, by the IAM president, Al J. Hayes, and the Teamsters' president, Dave Beck. Under

the agreement, the Machinists' jurisdiction will cover employees who assemble, dismantle, adjust, and repair chassis, bodies, and all mechanical parts of automobiles, trucks, tractors, busses, and all other types of automotive equipment. The Teamsters' jurisdiction will extend to employees engaged in storing, washing, polishing, fueling, oiling, greasing, tire service and repair, and battery service; employees in the receiving and shipping, and parts departments; and delivery men, hostlers service-station attendants, parking-lot attendants and employees, and salesmen. The field staffs and resources of both unions will be pooled for the campaign.

A joint letter addressed to the unions' field staffs and signed by the presidents of both unions stated: "In the past there have been some misunderstandings between our organizations. Without attempting to weigh the justification or cause of such misunderstandings, we are pledging ourselves to effectively carry out the full intent and purpose of this agreement as though no disagreement had ever occurred." An 8-member committee, composed of 4 representatives from each union, was established to resolve differences that might arise in the organizing drive. It will also supervise any other joint organizing campaigns conducted by the two unions or their locals.

Union Mergers. The CIO announced on May 13 that it had approved a proposed merger of Distributive, Processing and Office Workers Union (DPOWU-Ind.) and the Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Union (RWDSU-CIO). The DPOWU is comprised of New York City department store unions, which had seceded from the Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Union (CIO) because of internal disagreements, and 2 unions which had been expelled by the CIO for alleged Communist-domination—United Office and Professional Workers of America and the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural & Allied Workers Union of America. In recent years, the DPOWU has reportedly eliminated pro-Communist officials from its membership and has adopted policies more acceptable to the CIO. It had informed the CIO that "it is impossible for the union to follow any subversive line or to tolerate officers who take orders from anyone but the membership." The approval was given following discussions also attended by officials of the RWDSU (CIO) and Local

S-1 of the Department Store Organizing Committee (CIO).

About 6,000 members of the Marine, Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders, and Wipers Association (Ind.) were scheduled to vote June 2 on whether to affiliate with the Seafarers' International Union (AFL). The proposed affiliation was endorsed recently by the Seafarers' 6th biennial convention.

Merger discussions, it is reported, are also being conducted in the meatpacking industry by two rival unions—The United Packinghouse Workers of America (CIO) and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen (AFL).

AFL-CIO Unity. The first of a series of AFL-CIO meetings dedicated to the achievement of labor unity³ opened April 7. A 6-member joint subcommittee, headed by the presidents of the rival federations, was appointed "to study the possibility of eliminating raiding between the affiliates of the two organizations, as a prerequisite to achieving labor unity," and "to study the problems inherent in the structure and jurisdictional lines" of the affiliated unions. The subcommittee met May 4 and agreed that interunion raiding should be eliminated. It will attempt to formulate a written agreement for consideration by the full 18-member joint committee which meets early in June.

New York Waterfront. Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Association of Longshoremen (AFL), told a Senate Interstate Commerce subcommittee⁴ that he had not eliminated racketeering officials from the union or instituted other reforms, including abolition of the shapeup, specified by the AFL's executive council.⁴ Mr. Ryan, who was awaiting trial in New York under an indictment charging misappropriation of union funds, testified that he intended to "report sufficient progress" by May 15 in an effort to meet the council's demands, but he indicated that this report would not satisfy the council's ultimatum to "clean house" or face expulsion from the federation. The deadline for ILA action had previously been extended by the council from April 30 to May 15.

On May 8, dock workers in 35 ILA locals in the Port of New York voted affirmatively (7 to 4) in a referendum on the question, "Are you satisfied

with the present method of hiring?" Previously, ILA's New York District Council had voted to comply with an order by the union's executive council to eliminate the shapeup.⁵

Taft-Hartley Act. The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee held its last scheduled public hearing April 30 on proposed amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act.⁶ Hearings by the House Education and Labor Committee were scheduled to end early in May. Senator Murray complained that the hearings had been "inadequate and incomplete" because no Administration spokesman had testified.

A bill was introduced by the Senate Labor Committee Chairman, H. Alexander Smith, which (1) would exempt from the act employers engaged "primarily" in the building and construction industry, "local" public utilities such as streetcar and local bus lines whose interstate commerce business did not exceed specified amounts, and firms employing less than 10 persons; and (2) would bring employees of the Federal Reserve System who are presently exempted from the act, under its jurisdiction. Senator Robert A. Taft expressed "agreement in principle" with the proposals to remove building firms and "local" public utilities from coverage of the act.

The Senate committee also heard testimony by union and management spokesmen urging widely divergent proposals for improving labor-management relations. UMW president John L. Lewis urged Congress to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act, "including the Wagner Act itself on which the Taft-Hartley Act is founded." Mr. Lewis, in denying that the proposal would result in the return of labor-management relations to "the law of the jungle," declared that labor unions are stronger now and have the benefit of more enlightened public opinion. Repeal of the act, Mr. Lewis stated, "would give to this country, its employers and employees an opportunity . . . to practice for a season true, free and genuine collective bargaining without governmental interference, free from the brooding shadows which presently hover over all bargaining tables." He urged Congress to "leave the Norris-LaGuardia and the Clayton Acts as the Federal rule and guide in the field of labor-management relations . . . for a period of time and then the voice of experience can dictate to a future Congress what, if any,

³ See May 1953 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 530).

legislation is needed in this field, or which may be indicated in the public interest."

Revision of the act to provide more effective measures for dealing with national emergency disputes was urged by John A. Stephens, representing the U. S. Steel Corp. Mr. Stephens proposed that (1) Presidential resort to the act's 80-day injunction provision should be made mandatory in national emergency situations; (2) the injunction should be immediately available to the President in an emergency situation, rather than after a report by a board of inquiry as presently provided by the act; (3) the injunction should be extended beyond the 80-day limit when particular emergency situations continue beyond the 80-day period; and (4) members of boards of inquiry, in order to "insure impartial selection," should be chosen from a panel comprised of retired Federal judges and others named by the President, subject to confirmation by the Senate.

Union leaders in the oil and telephone industries criticized proposals by Representative Scott Lucas⁴ and others to limit industrywide bargaining. Presidents Joseph A. Beirne of the Communications Workers of America (CIO) and O. A. Knight of the Oil Workers International Union (CIO) contended that management in each of the two industries was so closely integrated that the proposed restrictions would, in effect, deprive the unions of their bargaining power.

Testifying before the House Labor Committee, Arthur J. Goldberg, general counsel for the CIO and the United Steelworkers (CIO), criticized another bill proposed by Representative Lucas, which would amend the act to permit the States to regulate strikes and picketing. The bill was aimed at reversing recent court decisions which invalidated State laws regulating these activities. Mr. Goldberg contended that, if the States were permitted to pass and enforce laws on strikes and picketing, labor relations would return to the "law of the jungle." Previously, the Senate Labor Committee had heard testimony presented by officials from the States of New York, Nebraska, Wisconsin, and Minnesota urging amendment of the act to permit the States greater freedom to legislate in the field of labor-management rela-

tions. This position was supported by Joseph E. Moody, president of the Southern Coal Producers Association, who suggested that the States should be granted jurisdiction over secondary boycotts, jurisdictional disputes, and national emergency strikes.

Productivity Wage Increases. The benefits of increased industrial productivity will be shared more widely and equitably if they are distributed in the form of lower prices for all workers rather than in higher wages for unionized workers only, according to a statement by the National Association of Manufacturers on April 19. In this way, the NAM said, all Americans, including farmers, white-collar and professional workers, pensioners, and others on fixed income, would share in productivity gains whether they resulted from technological advances, improved management, or increased worker efficiency. The association declared that the national interest would be adversely affected if there was widespread adoption of a formula tying wages to productivity. It contended that, in fixing wages, there was no practicable way to give explicit recognition to productivity because of the variability and complexity of the factors that entered into the measurement of productivity gains. "No real need exists for attempting to relate wages to productivity in any new way," the association stated, "inasmuch as natural economic forces have over many years assured workers of a nearly constant share of the proceeds of production." The statement was directed at growing demands by major unions for higher wages based primarily on increased productivity.

Veterans' Seniority. Management and unions can agree that time spent in military service during World War II may be credited toward the total seniority of workers hired subsequent to World War II, according to a unanimous decision by the United States Supreme Court. The ruling was sought by the Ford Motor Co. which has a contract with the United Automobile Workers (CIO) containing such a provision. For a summary of this court case, see Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor, page 631 of this issue.

⁴ See April 1953 issue of *Monthly Labor Review* (p. 418).

Publications of Labor Interest

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Correspondence regarding publications to which reference is made in this list should be addressed to the respective publishing agencies mentioned. Data on prices, if readily available, were shown with the title entries.

Listing of a publication in this section is for record and reference only and does not constitute an endorsement of point of view or advocacy of use.

Special Reviews

The Development of Economic Thought: Great Economists in Perspective. Edited by Henry William Spiegel. New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1952. 811 pp. \$6.50.

This volume is a collection of essays by prominent economists analyzing the views of other prominent economists. In brief, it is a history of economic thought viewed not by a single individual but by many outstanding economists. Numerous schools of economic thought are covered, starting with ancient Greek views, as illustrated by Aristotle's interpretation of Plato's theories, and ending with modern economic thought, as illustrated by Samuelson's essay on Keynes.

In all, there are 42 essays. The periods covered include the contributions made by the ancient Greeks, scholastics of the middle ages, mercantilists, physiocrats, classicists, reformers, institutionalists, marginalists, and moderns.

The approach is indeed novel, since many of the economists write about their contemporaries or teachers and provide intimate appraisals of each man's work, which no single economist could achieve. This approach provides an unusual and personal view of the history of economic thought in the brief space of this volume.

The book is arranged with prefatory remarks by the editor before each essay. These introductory remarks give the background of the economist being discussed and also the background of the economist writing the essay. Each introduction provides a concise frame of reference for the essay which follows.

Readers of the *Monthly Labor Review* may be very much interested in the essay by Arthur Burns on Wesley Mitchell, on two accounts: Mitchell made important direct contributions to the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and Burns is now the Economic Adviser to the President.

Still another very interesting essay is the one on J. B. Clark by his son, J. M. Clark.

Coming to the modern economists, the vivacity of Samuelson's essay on Keynes is well exemplified by the following quotation:

"Herein lies the secret of the *General Theory*. It is a badly written book, poorly organized; any layman who, beguiled by the author's previous reputation, bought the book was cheated of his 5 shillings. . . . It abounds in

mares' nests and confusions; . . . In it, the Keynesian system stands out indistinctly, as if the author were hardly aware of its existence or cognizant of its properties; and certainly he is at his worst when expounding its relations to its predecessors. Flashes of insight and intuition interperse tedious algebra. An awkward definition suddenly gives way to an unforgettable cadenza. When it finally is mastered, we find its analysis to be obvious and at the same time new. In short, it is a work of genius."

Spiegel's book is not a substitute for some of the standard works on the history of economic thought, but, rather, supplements them. However, in a single volume, the reader gets a fairly broad view of economic thought. Though exception may be taken to the editor's selection of the economists commented upon and the economists commenting, by and large the selections have been exceedingly well made. Although it may be that insufficient attention has been paid to current developments in the field of econometrics, a satisfactory overall balance has been obtained in the selection of the essays.

—SAMUEL WEISS.

The Uneducated. By Eli Ginzberg and Douglas W. Bray. New York, Columbia University Press, 1953. xxv, 246 pp., maps. \$4.50.

In trying to judge the feasibility of various mobilization programs, the critical point is always reached where an assessment has to be made of the adequacy of the labor supply available to meet the manpower requirements generated by the proposed level and pattern of production. During the last few years, especially in view of a continuous period of comparatively high levels of employment, important questions have been posed concerning the adequacy of our manpower potential. On the male side, we are of course very close to the maximum worker potential. Although a great deal of research is still necessary on the propensity to labor-force participation on the part of women, it still remains true that their worker rates are very high; in some of the age groups, in fact, their worker rates now exceed the peaks reached during World War II. For these and many other social and economic reasons, a major focus of interest has turned to the so-called marginal groups in our population—the handicapped, the illiterate, the older person. At the same time, there has been added emphasis on the conservation of the human resources we already have, and more and more stress on improving the quality of the human resources available to us.

The research workers on the Conservation of Human Resources Project at Columbia University, which was initiated by President Eisenhower when he was head of the University, have been a leading group in studying many of our human resources problems. *The Uneducated*, whose senior author is director of the project, is the first of a series of volumes which will also include the role of emotional problems in gainful activity, as well as studies of individuals who have superior talent.

The substance of this volume may be summarized briefly as follows. There have been and there are hundreds of thousands of individuals in this country whose educational attainment is very low; individuals who are completely illiterate or barely able to read or write; and individuals who,

for one reason or another, have been bypassed by the tremendous increase in the level of education and training of the population as a whole which has occurred during the past half century. Although they are present in every sector of the country and the economy, these individuals are concentrated in the South. The problem is also particularly acute among children of migratory workers. The authors give some idea of the importance of the various groups in manpower terms when they cite the more than 700,000 men rejected as "mentally deficient" during World War II—the equivalent of 40 Army divisions. One of the most valuable parts of the book contains case histories of the poorly educated and how they met the acid test of work performance in the Army when taken in and given a short training course. Many turned out to be good and even superior in performance, and the authors conclude that "clearly the use of the poorly educated during World War II was a success." The authors recommend that the Armed Forces revamp their policies and make more use of this group in the population, and also call for action (including Federal) to reduce the regional differentials in education and training. —SEYMOUR L. WOLFBIN.

Arbitration and Mediation

Judicial Review of Labor Arbitration. By Clyde W. Summers. Buffalo, N. Y., University of Buffalo, School of Business Administration, Department of Industrial Relations, [1952]. 27 pp. (Reprinted from Buffalo Law Review, Winter Issue, 1952.)

A Guide to State Mediation Laws and Agencies. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1953. 57 pp. (Bull. 162.) Limited free distribution.

Fifth Annual Report [of] Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, Fiscal Year 1952. Washington, 1952. 53 pp., maps. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Eighteenth Annual Report of the National Mediation Board, Including the Report of the National Railroad Adjustment Board, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1952. Washington, 1953. 79 pp. 35 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Cooperative Movement

Credit Unions: Self-Help Credit. (In *Business Review*, Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, March 1953, pp. 3-9, charts. Free.)

Operations of Major Regional Purchasing Cooperatives, 1941-1951. By Martin A. Abrahamsen and Jane L. Seearee. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Credit Administration, 1952. 26 pp., charts, map. (Circular C-148.) Free.

Statistics of Farmers' Marketing, Purchasing and Service Cooperatives, 1950-51. By Anne L. Gessner. Wash-

ington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Credit Administration, 1953. 41 pp., charts; processed. (Miscellaneous Report 169.)

Estimates based on new report forms, supplying more extensive information and not strictly comparable with data in earlier annual series. Service cooperatives are treated as a separate group for the first time.

Buying and Selling by Cooperatives in Europe. By Glenn E. Riddell and John H. Heckman. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, 1953. 73 pp., map, illus.; processed. (Foreign Agriculture Report 51, revised.)

Based on surveys in western European countries to determine potential markets among European cooperatives for farm products of American cooperatives. Describes organization of cooperative wholesales and of international cooperative trading agencies. Reviews cooperative foreign trade by countries, indicating importance of United States as a source of supply.

Agricultural Cooperatives in Czechoslovakia. By Ladislav Feierabend. New York, National Committee for a Free Europe, Inc., Mid-European Studies Center, 1952. 125 pp., bibliography, charts. \$1.

A former leader in the Czechoslovak cooperative movement describes the development of agricultural cooperatives up to the advent of the Communist regime in 1948 and tells what has happened to them since that time.

Cooperativas de Habitación. By Sergio Carvallo Hederra. Washington, Unión Panamericana, Departamento de Asuntos Económicos y Sociales, División de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales, Sección de Cooperativas, 1952. 145 pp., bibliography, illus. \$1.

Deals with cooperative housing in certain European and Western Hemisphere countries, and discusses the problems of cooperative housing in general.

Kooperativ Verksamhet, År 1950. Stockholm, Kommerskollegium, 1953. 63 pp., charts, maps. 1 kr.

An official publication giving data on operations of consumers' retail and milk distribution cooperatives, retail production societies, workers' productive societies, and the central cooperative federation in Sweden, with a summary in English. Copies of schedules used in gathering information are appended.

Guaranteed Wage

Guaranteed Annual Wage. By Helen B. Shaffer. Washington (1205 19th Street NW.), Editorial Research Reports, 1953. 17 pp. (Vol. I, 1953, No. 3.) \$1.

A Selected Bibliography with Notes on Guaranteed Annual Wage and Employment Plans. By Philomena Marquardt Mullady. Ithaca, Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, 1952. 32 pp. (Bibliography Series, 1.) Single copies free to New York State residents, 15 cents to nonresidents.

Industrial Hygiene

Ear Protection in Industrial Noise Exposure. By D. E. Wheeler. (In American Industrial Hygiene Association Quarterly, Chicago, March 1953, pp. 54-58. 75 cents.)

Basic data necessary for the setting up of safety standards for industrial noise are discussed by Stacy R. Guild in the same periodical (p. 59).

Effective Control of Lead Dust in the Manufacture of Vinyl Plastics. By Alexander E. Goss and Arthur M. Ross, Jr. (In American Industrial Hygiene Association Quarterly, Chicago, March 1953, pp. 41-49, diagrams, illus. 75 cents.)

Exposure of Connecticut Tobacco Workers to Parathion. By R. A. Schaefer and G. H. Vance. (In A.M.A. Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine, Chicago, March 1953, pp. 193-196, illus. \$1.)

Oral Manifestations of Occupational Origin—An Annotated Bibliography. By F. J. Walters and others. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, Division of Occupational Health, 1952. 41 pp. (PHS Publication 228; Public Health Bibliography Series, 7.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Some Factors Affecting and Suggested Ways for Improving Coal Mine Ventilation, with Particular Reference to Mines in Illinois, Indiana, and Western Kentucky. By C. A. Herbert. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1953. 15 pp., diagrams; processed. (Information Circular 7656.) Limited free distribution.

The Second American Congress of Industrial Medicine, [Rio de Janeiro, September 20-29, 1952]. By Wesley Cintra Cox, M.D. (In Industrial Medicine and Surgery, Chicago, March 1953, pp. 116-121. 75 cents.)

Includes information on governmental programs for the health and welfare of workers and their families in Brazil.

Industrial Hygiene in Britain. By B. H. Harvey. (In A.M.A. Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine, Chicago, March 1953, pp. 187-192. \$1.)

Industrial Relations

Causes of Industrial Peace Under Collective Bargaining, Case Study 11: American Velvet Company and Textile Workers Union of America. By George S. Paul. Washington, National Planning Association, 1953. 59 pp. \$1.

The Labor Injunction in New York City, 1935-1950. By Jacob Seidenberg. Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, 1953. xviii, 171 pp., bibliography. (Cornell Studies in Industrial and Labor Relations, Vol. IV.) \$2.

Some Psychological Conflicts Caused by Group Bonus Methods of Payment. By Norah M. Davis. (In British Journal of Industrial Medicine, London, January 1953, pp. 18-26. 12s. 6d.)

Transcription of Proceedings, National Industrial Relations Conference, January 14, 1953, Cleveland, Ohio. [Columbus, Ohio Chamber of Commerce], 1953. 81 pp.; processed. \$3.50.

The conference was sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and the Ohio State and Cleveland Chambers of Commerce.

Seniority Provisions in Collective Agreements in Manufacturing, [Canada]. (In Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, March 1953, pp. 390-396. 15 cents in Canada, 25 cents elsewhere.)

Analysis of provisions of 231 agreements covering 194,700 workers.

The Great Hawaiian Dock Strike, [1949]. By Paul F. Brissenden. (In Labor Law Journal, Chicago, April 1953, pp. 231-279, illus. 50 cents.)

Dock Labor Disputes in Great Britain: A study in the Persistence of Industrial Unrest. By Jean Trepp McKelvey. Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, 1953. 61 pp. (Bull. 23.) Free to residents of New York State, 35 cents to nonresidents.

Interindustry Economics

Industry Reports: General Explanations, the 1947 Interindustry Relations Study. By Philip M. Ritz and Gabriel G. Rudney. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1953. 24 pp.; processed. (BLS Report 9.) Free.

Presents concepts and procedures generally applicable to all of the individual industry studies comprising the basic documentation of the 1947 Interindustry Relations Study. Designed to accompany the individual industry reports as they are published.

Industry Reports: Manufacturing Methodology, the 1947 Interindustry Relations Study. By Philip M. Ritz and Harry Shulman. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1953. 16 pp.; processed. (BLS Report 10.) Free.

Presents concepts and methodological procedures generally applicable to the individual manufacturing industry studies. This report, together with the more general one (BLS Report 9) noted above, is designed to accompany each of the detailed manufacturing reports when they are published.

Farm Construction: A Segment of Construction Activity in the 1947 Interindustry Relations Study. By Gabriel G. Rudney and David I. Siskind. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1953. 13 pp.; processed. (BLS Report 20.) Free.

Labor Legislation and Court Decisions

Annual Digest of State and Federal Labor Legislation, September 16, 1951-September 15, 1952. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1953. 53 pp. (Bull. 163.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Federal Labor Laws, Annotated: All Federal Labor Laws of a General Nature Omitting Specific Provisions Pertaining to Public Works, Carriers, and Seamen, Fully Annotated to Decisions of Federal and State Tribunals. Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill Co., Inc., 1953. 549 pp. \$12.50.

State Labor Injunctions and Federal Law. [By Merton C. Bernstein and Thomas Hughes.] Report to Subcommittee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, United States Senate. Washington, 1953. 39 pp. (Committee Print, 82d Cong., 2d sess.)

A study of the "extent to which State injunctions have invaded the field of labor-management relations occupied by Federal law."

Complete Handbook on Fair Employment Practices Law. By J. Weston Walch. Portland, Maine, the author, 1952. 212 pp.; processed.

High Spots in State School Legislation Enacted in 1952. Washington, National Education Association of the United States, Research Division, 1953. 17 pp.; processed.

Includes summaries of important enactments on teacher personnel matters such as tenure, salaries, and retirement.

Court Decisions on Teacher Tenure Reported in 1952. Washington, National Education Association of the United States, Committee on Tenure and Academic Freedom, 1953. 22 pp. 25 cents.

Court decisions on other teacher personnel matters are summarized in the NEA report on "The School Teacher's Day in Court—Review of 1952."

Provincial Labor Standards Concerning Child Labor, Holidays, Hours of Work, Minimum Wages, Weekly Rest-Day, and Workmen's Compensation, [Canada]. Ottawa, Department of Labor, Legislation Branch, 1952. 25 pp.; processed.

Labor Organizations

Directory of Labor Unions in the United States, 1953: National and International Unions, State Labor Organizations. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1953. 46 pp. (Bull. 1127.) 35 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Directory of Labor Organizations in the Territory of Hawaii. Honolulu, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Bureau of Research and Statistics, March 1953. 24 pp.; processed. (No. 23.)

Criminality in Labor Unions. By Helen B. Shaffer. Washington (1205 19th Street NW.), Editorial Research Reports, 1953. 17 pp. (Vol. 1, 1953, No. 9.) \$1.

Trade Union Investment Policies. By Nathan Belfer. (In *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, Ithaca, N. Y., April 1953, pp. 337-351. \$1.25.)

Le Syndicalisme Chrétien—sa Nature et sa Mission. Brussels, Confédération des Syndicats Chrétiens de Belgique, 1951. 219 pp. (Études Économiques et Sociales, VI.)

Describes the ideological bases of Christian trade unionism and the place of the Christian trade unions in modern society, with special reference to the situation in Belgium.

Manpower

Labor Requirements for Constructing Military Airfields. By Mary F. Carney and Edward M. Gordon. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1953. 6 pp., chart. (Serial R. 2091; reprinted from *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1953.) Free.

Manpower Resources in Chemistry and Chemical Engineering. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1953. 112 pp. (Bull. 1132.) 50 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

The Labor Force of Puerto Rico and its Characteristics, April 1950 to July 1952 (Revised Series). San Juan, Department of Labor, 1953. 32 pp.; processed. (Special Report on the Labor Force, 6.)

Medical Care and Sickness Insurance

Cooperative Medical Programs—A New Solution for Small Companies. By Doris M. Thompson. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1953. 36 pp. (Studies in Personnel Policy, 134.)

An Industrial Diagnostic and Preventive Medicine Program—Survey of 526 [Women] Patients. By Dorothy I. Lansing, M.D. (In *Industrial Medicine and Surgery*, Chicago, April 1953, pp. 156-160. 75 cents.)

The Medical Care Bookshelf. By S. J. Axelrod, M.D. (In *American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health*, New York, April 1953, pp. 381-398. \$1.)

Medical Expenditures and Medical Deduction Plans. By James E. Jensen. (In *Journal of Political Economy*, Chicago, December 1952, pp. 503-524, chart. \$1.50.)

A study of deductions for medical care in Wisconsin income-tax returns for 1949.

Operation of a Direct Medical Service Plan in the Hotel Industry. By Frank P. Guidotti, M.D. [New York, New York Hotel Trades Council and Hotel Association Health Center, Inc.], 1953. 20 pp.; processed. Address at meeting of Council on Industrial Health, American Medical Association, January 20, 1953.

Selected Sources on Health Insurance and Medical Care Plans. Washington, Committee for the Nation's Health, Inc., 1952. 6 pp.; processed.

Occupations and Occupational Adjustment

Employment Outlook in Printing Occupations. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1953. 32 pp., charts, map, illus. (Bull. 1126—Reprint from 1951 Occupational Outlook Handbook.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Similar reprints from the 1951 Occupational Outlook Handbook are available for air transportation, mechanics and repairmen, and metalworking occupations (BLS Bulletins 1128, 1129, and 1130—20, 20, and 30 cents, respectively, Superintendent of Documents).

Federal White-Collar Workers, Their Occupations and Salaries, June 1951. By Cora E. Taylor. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (in cooperation with U. S. Civil Service Commission), 1953. 43 pp. (BLS Bull. 1117.) 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Occupational Mobility of Scientists—A Study of Chemists, Biologists, and Physicists with Ph. D. Degrees. By Theresa R. Shapiro. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1953. 63 pp. (Bull. 1121.) 35 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Your Career Opportunities in Evansville Industry. By H. F. Williams, Jr. Evansville, Ind., Evansville Manufacturers and Employers Association, Public Relations Division, 1953. 192 pp., illus.

Presents information on several hundred industrial jobs, together with lists of similar jobs in the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps.

Older Workers and the Aged

The International Altrusan, 36th Anniversary Issue. Chicago, April 1953; 22 pp., illus. 25 cents.

This anniversary number is devoted principally to older woman workers, particularly to activities in their behalf by Altrusa clubs.

Six Ways to Retire. By Paul W. Boynton. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1952. 145 pp. \$2.50.

A Social Program for Older People. By Jerome Kaplan. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1953. 158 pp., bibliography. \$3.

Standards of Care for Older People in Institutions, Section I: Suggested Standards for Homes for the Aged and Nursing Homes. New York, National Social Welfare Assembly, National Committee on the Aging, 1953. 112 pp., bibliography. \$1.

This report, by a widely representative special committee, is designed to assist institutional personnel, board members, and voluntary and governmental agencies in assessing the quality of services in homes and institutions for which they have responsibility. Methods of establishing and maintaining standards in homes for the aged and nursing homes will be dealt with in Section I of the report.

They Tell About Retirement: A Special Survey of Retired Men in Cleveland. Cleveland, Special Surveys, 1952.

Various pagings; processed.

Based on personal interviews with 483 male annuitants of six Cleveland companies having pension programs. The periods of retirement varied from 1 to 5 years.

The Problem of the Older Worker [in Canada]. By G. G. Blackburn. (In Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, February 1953, pp. 203-216. 10 cents in Canada, 25 cents elsewhere.)

Social Security (General)

Annual Report of the Federal Security Agency, [Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1952]: Social Security Administration. Washington, 1953. 80 pp., charts, map. 40 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

A Comparative Analysis of the Cost of Social Security. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, March 1953, pp. 292-303. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Social Security in the United States—New Edition, 1952. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, 1953. 65 pp., bibliography, charts. 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Maternity Protection in Italy. By Augusto Paroli. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, February 1953, pp. 156-172. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

An official of the Italian Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare describes the Government system for maternity protection of working women.

Wages and Hours of Labor

Annual Earnings of Knitted-Outerwear Workers in 1951. By Paul E. Warwick. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1953. 5 pp., charts. (Serial R. 2092; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, March 1953.) Free.

Clerical Salary Survey, [1951-52]. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1953. 40 pp. (Studies in Labor Statistics, 9.)

Occupational Wage Survey: Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn., November 1952; Denver, Colo., November 1952; San Francisco-Oakland, Calif., January 1952. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1953. 21, 19, and 21 pp. (Bull. 1116, Parts 7, 8, and 9.) 20 cents each, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Wage Determination for Airline Pilots. By Mark L. Kahn. (In *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, Ithaca, N. Y., April 1953, pp. 317-336. \$1.25.)

Wage Statistics of Class I Steam Railways in the United States for Twelve Months Ended with December 1952. Washington, U. S. Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Transport Economics and Statistics, [1953]. 4 pp. (Statement M-300.)

Wage Structure: Electric and Gas Utilities, July 1952. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1953. 42 pp.; processed. (BLS Report 12.) Free.

Georgia Employment and Earnings, by Industry, 1947-1952. Atlanta, Department of Labor, Employment Security Agency, 1953. 52 pp., charts; processed.

South Carolina Wage and Hour Trends in Manufacturing, [1949-52]. Columbia, Employment Security Commission, 1953. 11 pp., charts; processed. (Hours and Earnings Bull. 2.)

Miscellaneous

The Workers' Story, 1913-1953. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, 1953. 143 pp., bibliography, charts, illus. (Labor Yearbook II.) 45 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Economic Stabilization—Objectives, Rules, and Mechanisms. By Walter P. Egle. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University Press (for University of Cincinnati), 1952. 264 pp., bibliography. \$4.

The writer distinguishes between economic stagnation and economic instability, directing his attention primarily to the latter, namely business cycles. Countercyclical policy-making, he points out, is severely hampered by inadequate knowledge of the nature of cyclical ups and downs. Built-in stabilizers are examined and discarded as inadequate. A system of "binding" targets is suggested in which the government is obligated to maintain a specified level of business activity. Anticipation of this by the business community, the author thinks, might in time minimize the extent of government action.

Fundamentals of Labor Economics. By Friedrich Baerwald. New York, Declan X. McMullen Co., Inc. (for

Fordham University Press), 1952. 480 pp., bibliography. Rev. and enl. ed. \$4.75.

Industrial, Labor and Community Relations. Albany, N. Y., Delmar Publishers, Inc. (for New York State Vocational and Practical Arts Association), 1952. 174 pp., bibliography, forms, illus. \$3.

A "resource" manual for use in training programs, covering such topics as the apprenticeship program, social security, collective bargaining, grievance procedures, and unionization.

The Organizational Revolution: A Study in the Ethics of Economic Organization. By Kenneth E. Boulding. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1953. xxxiv, 286 pp. \$3.50.

One of a series of volumes focusing on the ethical problems of economic life, sponsored by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; analyzes the growth of economic organizations and their consequences for economic, political, and personal life.

Essentials in Interviewing: For the Interviewer Offering Professional Services. By Anne F. Fenlon. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1952. 352 pp. \$4.

A Survey of Industries' Opinions on How to Apply for a Job. By Harold D. Janes. Coral Gables, Fla., University of Miami Press, 1952. 36 pp., charts.

Latin America, 1935-1949—A Selected Bibliography. New York, United Nations, Headquarters Library, 1952. 127 pp. (Bibliographical Series, 2.)

Includes sections on labor and social welfare and labor law.

Ninth Census of Canada, 1951—Families: Family Size and Type, and Earnings of Head. Ottawa, Department of Trade and Commerce, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1952. 69 pp. 50 cents.

Nationalization and Workers' Control in Britain and France. By Adolf Sturmthal. (In *Journal of Political Economy*, Chicago, February 1953, pp. 43-79. \$1.50.)

Year Book of Labor Statistics and Research, [Japan], 1951. Tokyo, Ministry of Labor, Division of Labor Statistics and Research, [1952?]. 481 pp., charts, map.

The Philosophy of Communism. New York, Declan X. McMullen Co., Inc. (for Fordham University Press), 1952. 308 pp. \$5.

This book is a translation of *La Filosofia del Comunismo*, published in Italy in 1949. It presents papers, by various authors, which constitute a critical analysis of the ideological foundations and the practices of communism. Topics include communism as an economic system, Marxist trade unionism, and labor conditions and the situation of women under the Soviet regime.

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B.—Labor Turnover

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- 684 Table C-5: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas¹

¹ This table is included in the March, June, September, and December issues of the Review.

NOTE.—Beginning with the May 1953 issue, data shown in tables A-2, A-3, A-4, A-5, C-1, C-2, C-3, and C-4 have been revised because of adjustment to more recent benchmark levels. These data cannot be used with those appearing in previous issues of the Monthly Labor Review. Comparable data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In subsequent issues of the Review, technical notes will describe these revisions.

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F.—Building and Construction

700 Table F-1: Expenditures for new construction

701 Table F-2: Value of contracts awarded and force-account work started on federally financed new construction, by type of construction

702 Table F-3: Urban building authorized, by principal class of construction and by type of building

703 Table F-4: New nonresidential building authorized in all urban places, by general type and by geographic division

704 Table F-5: Number and construction cost of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by urban or rural location, and by source of funds

A: Employment and Payrolls

TABLE A-1: Estimated total labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex

Labor force ¹	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over ² (in thousands)													
	1953				1952									
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	
	Total, both sexes													
Total labor force	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Civilian labor force	62,810	63,134	62,712	62,416	62,921	63,646	63,146	63,698	63,958	64,176	64,390	62,778	61,744	
Unemployment	1,582	1,674	1,788	1,892	1,412	1,418	1,284	1,438	1,604	1,942	1,818	1,602	1,612	
Unemployed 4 weeks or less	818	812	930	1,018	822	850	704	830	872	1,174	1,240	866	774	
Unemployed 5-10 weeks	376	394	480	458	280	302	312	286	422	476	288	352	342	
Unemployed 11-14 weeks	146	188	132	160	103	104	86	110	130	116	78	96	174	
Unemployed 15-26 weeks	166	184	160	176	109	108	104	152	122	106	146	158	196	
Unemployed over 26 weeks	76	96	86	92	97	94	78	60	58	70	66	100	126	
Employment	61,228	61,460	60,924	60,524	61,509	62,228	61,862	62,260	62,354	62,234	62,572	61,176	60,132	
Nonagricultural	55,158	55,740	55,558	55,072	55,812	55,454	54,588	54,712	55,390	54,636	54,402	54,216	53,720	
Worked 35 hours or more	45,478	46,030	44,992	45,244	47,037	45,950	45,688	45,538	43,824	42,112	44,144	45,264	43,002	
Worked 15-34 hours	5,690	5,712	6,368	5,776	5,331	5,934	5,220	5,214	4,924	5,016	5,180	4,946	6,826	
Worked 1-14 hours	2,074	2,326	2,172	1,992	1,968	2,002	1,844	1,576	1,480	1,512	1,642	1,934	1,918	
With a job but not at work ³	1,946	1,672	2,026	2,060	1,476	1,568	1,836	2,384	5,162	5,996	3,436	2,052	1,974	
Agricultural	6,070	5,729	5,366	5,452	5,697	6,774	7,274	7,548	6,964	7,598	8,170	6,960	6,412	
Worked 35 hours or more	4,334	3,822	3,516	3,404	3,877	5,254	5,080	5,774	5,030	5,654	6,482	5,416	4,684	
Worked 15-34 hours	1,320	1,324	1,260	1,532	1,324	1,198	1,868	1,380	1,560	1,610	1,408	1,308	1,416	
Worked 1-14 hours	194	250	254	218	248	194	218	212	194	174	184	120	180	
With a job but not at work ³	222	324	336	298	249	128	108	182	180	160	98	116	162	
Males														
Total labor force	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Civilian labor force	43,892	43,692	43,334	43,240	43,218	43,196	43,468	44,396	44,720	44,464	43,262	42,946		
Unemployment	1,104	1,108	1,244	1,360	965	814	714	864	1,000	1,244	1,138	972	1,048	
Employment	42,794	42,784	42,448	41,974	42,278	42,404	42,482	42,804	43,392	43,476	43,326	42,290	41,888	
Nonagricultural	37,498	37,758	37,646	37,165	37,373	36,916	36,692	36,766	37,582	37,316	37,050	36,620	36,208	
Worked 35 hours or more	32,382	32,686	32,066	32,046	33,215	32,327	32,336	32,316	32,286	31,734	32,060	30,796		
Worked 15-34 hours	2,918	3,048	3,250	2,918	2,430	2,858	2,444	2,366	2,622	2,682	2,490	2,438	3,478	
Worked 1-14 hours	904	934	984	810	767	698	658	542	494	562	628	780	778	
With a job but not at work ³	1,294	1,090	1,346	1,392	961	984	1,224	1,542	3,104	3,786	2,198	1,342	1,246	
Agricultural	5,296	5,026	4,802	4,808	4,902	5,488	5,820	5,838	5,810	6,160	6,276	5,670	5,600	
Worked 35 hours or more	4,130	3,610	3,374	3,248	3,615	4,616	4,560	4,800	4,856	5,114	5,450	4,902	4,654	
Worked 15-34 hours	846	946	930	1,128	866	642	1,012	706	870	778	596	618	876	
Worked 1-14 hours	140	188	204	178	200	112	152	154	162	134	160	76	124	
With a job but not at work ³	180	282	294	254	221	118	98	178	132	134	90	74	136	
Females														
Total labor force	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Civilian labor force	18,912	19,242	19,020	19,082	19,681	20,428	19,950	20,230	19,562	19,456	19,926	19,516	18,796	
Unemployment	478	566	544	532	447	604	570	574	600	698	680	630	564	
Employment	18,434	18,676	18,476	18,550	18,234	19,824	19,380	19,656	18,952	18,758	19,246	18,886	18,234	
Nonagricultural	17,690	17,982	17,912	17,906	18,439	18,538	17,926	17,946	17,808	17,320	17,352	17,596	17,422	
Worked 35 hours or more	13,095	13,344	12,926	13,198	13,822	13,574	13,352	13,222	12,462	11,826	12,410	13,224	12,206	
Worked 15-34 hours	2,742	2,664	3,118	2,858	2,901	3,076	2,776	2,848	2,302	2,334	2,690	2,508	3,348	
Worked 1-14 hours	1,170	1,392	1,188	1,182	1,201	1,304	1,186	1,034	986	950	1,014	1,184	1,140	
With a job but not at work ³	652	582	680	668	515	584	612	842	2,058	2,210	1,238	710	728	
Agricultural	774	604	564	644	795	1,286	1,454	1,710	1,154	1,438	1,804	1,290	812	
Worked 35 hours or more	204	212	142	156	262	638	520	974	374	540	1,032	814	220	
Worked 15-34 hours	474	378	330	404	457	556	856	674	600	832	812	600	640	
Worked 1-14 hours	54	62	50	40	48	82	66	58	42	40	44	44	26	
With a job but not at work ³	42	42	42	44	28	10	12	4	48	26	6	42	26	

¹ Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

² Beginning with January 1953, figures are not entirely comparable with those for previous months as a result of the introduction of materials from the 1950 Census into the estimating procedure used in deriving current labor force estimates. However, the differences are minor in most respects. For explanation, see Census Bureau's Current Population Reports, Series P-57, No. 127, Monthly Report on the Labor Force: January 1953.

³ Total labor force, which consists of the civilian labor force and the Armed Forces, is not shown for the most recent months because of security restrictions.

⁴ Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

⁵ Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the census week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute, or because of temporary layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Does not include unpaid family workers.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and group¹

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1953				1952										Annual average	
	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1952	1951	
	48,755	48,626	48,364	48,382	50,140	49,310	49,095	48,892	48,158	47,078	47,418	47,439	47,430	47,993	47,302	
Total employees	48,755	48,626	48,364	48,382	50,140	49,310	49,095	48,892	48,158	47,078	47,418	47,439	47,430	47,993	47,302	
Mining	829	846	834	824	870	871	871	864	853	784	816	887	890	872	913	
Metal	99.0	99.0	100.6	101.7	101.9	101.3	98.8	99.8	102.5	99.0	72.1	102.4	102.7	96.4	100.2	
Iron	37.4	37.7	38.4	38.7	38.8	38.9	39.0	38.8	40.0	6.9	8.0	38.6	38.1	33.3	37.7	
Copper	27.4	27.3	27.2	27.0	26.5	24.6	24.6	25.4	25.1	26.3	25.9	26.2	25.9	25.7	25.7	
Lead and zinc	19.3	19.0	19.6	19.5	19.3	19.3	19.8	20.3	21.3	21.3	21.7	22.0	20.8	20.4	20.4	
Anthracite	56.8	59.7	60.5	62.0	62.3	62.5	62.8	63.1	61.1	65.3	65.6	60.5	63.4	69.1	69.1	
Bituminous-coal	304.1	319.4	325.2	330.7	331.2	330.7	330.4	338.7	339.6	267.2	294.2	342.8	350.9	333.8	372.0	
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production	270.9	272.2	275.0	273.4	271.8	273.6	279.5	281.2	283.3	281.0	274.2	274.4	276.0	269.3	269.3	
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	102.8	100.3	98.5	97.6	101.6	104.8	105.6	105.6	106.2	103.6	102.9	102.2	101.6	102.3	102.0	
Contract construction	2,414	2,294	2,283	2,303	2,497	2,648	2,728	2,794	2,812	2,751	2,490	2,543	2,435	2,572	2,588	
Nonbuilding construction	414	408	402	400	524	569	584	599	562	548	510	463	501	490	490	
Highway and street	156.4	151.1	147.4	176.5	222.3	250.3	259.0	249.4	241.4	218.8	182.0	207.9	201.3	201.3	201.3	
Other nonbuilding construction	258.0	256.6	254.6	263.9	301.2	318.7	324.7	326.7	313.3	308.5	291.6	280.9	293.3	289.0	289.0	
Building construction	1,882	1,875	1,901	2,037	2,124	2,159	2,210	2,223	2,189	2,142	2,033	1,972	2,071	2,098	2,098	
General contractors	814.7	811.1	824.1	885.6	940.4	960.9	985.2	1,003.2	988.0	955.7	903.0	969.6	919.6	950.2	950.2	
Special-trade contractors	1,067.6	1,063.9	1,078.6	1,148.1	1,183.8	1,198.1	1,223.3	1,220.1	1,200.9	1,175.8	1,129.9	1,102.4	1,151.3	1,147.3	1,147.3	
Plumbing and heating	277.9	279.8	282.5	291.5	296.8	296.8	296.5	292.0	284.4	273.7	273.0	286.3	286.3	286.3	286.3	
Painting and decorating	135.2	129.4	128.7	148.3	162.6	166.3	178.2	173.9	173.1	164.0	160.8	148.6	156.5	155.7	155.7	
Electrical work	146.3	148.1	150.3	154.3	152.4	154.6	157.4	157.3	156.2	151.8	149.8	145.0	151.3	139.5	139.5	
Other special trade-contractors	508.2	506.6	515.1	554.7	571.2	580.3	591.7	593.5	579.6	575.6	548.6	537.9	557.3	565.3	565.3	
Manufacturing	17,050	17,136	17,019	16,884	16,952	16,874	16,778	16,680	16,260	15,462	15,624	15,835	15,994	16,209	16,882	
Durable goods ⁴	10,098	10,103	9,968	9,869	9,856	9,750	9,594	9,440	9,142	8,530	8,833	9,189	9,254	9,262	9,071	
Nondurable goods ⁴	6,952	7,033	7,026	7,064	7,096	7,124	7,184	7,240	7,158	6,872	6,791	6,656	6,740	6,946	7,011	
Ordnance and accessories	187.1	187.0	183.8	181.0	178.6	176.2	176.0	173.6	169.9	168.3	166.5	162.0	166.4	177.0	177.0	
Food and kindred products	1,443.3	1,439.5	1,445.6	1,504.7	1,554.1	1,554.8	1,636.4	1,727.0	1,693.3	1,622.0	1,530.6	1,454.1	1,438.6	1,538.1	1,544.1	
Meat products	300.1	304.4	312.5	321.0	317.9	309.6	310.2	308.5	307.8	302.7	302.3	303.3	309.8	306.5	306.5	
Dairy products	118.1	116.8	114.4	119.9	117.5	121.1	126.0	133.0	133.3	133.9	128.0	121.5	124.3	125.2	125.2	
Canning and preserving	150.7	157.1	158.8	171.0	199.7	208.0	277.3	239.0	263.6	205.6	167.4	158.0	217.1	230.3	230.3	
Grain-mill products	122.9	123.8	125.5	126.5	123.8	123.8	127.3	127.8	127.8	125.9	122.9	121.6	124.8	121.2	121.2	
Bakery products	284.6	283.7	282.5	287.2	290.3	290.6	289.6	290.5	291.4	280.6	271.6	280.2	284.6	281.2	281.2	
Sugar	28.2	28.4	30.3	39.2	50.9	49.3	32.1	29.4	29.0	29.0	28.1	27.8	33.4	34.9	34.9	
Confectionery and related products	84.7	86.4	86.8	92.0	94.4	94.4	91.8	84.0	77.9	79.7	78.9	81.7	86.2	87.9	87.9	
Beverages	213.9	209.4	210.4	215.7	219.6	221.7	228.2	230.0	243.0	231.7	219.8	211.3	220.8	217.6	217.6	
Miscellaneous food products	136.3	136.6	133.5	136.2	140.7	143.7	145.5	144.3	145.2	141.5	133.3	132.8	138.5	139.5	139.5	
Tobacco manufactures	94.1	97.0	103.6	110.6	117.6	125.9	126.9	117.7	93.9	93.5	93.4	93.0	107.0	104.4	104.4	
Cigarettes	31.5	30.9	31.2	31.2	31.2	30.9	31.4	31.2	30.3	30.3	29.7	29.5	30.4	29.0	29.0	
Cigars	42.0	41.9	41.9	42.2	42.8	42.8	42.8	41.9	41.9	41.8	41.8	41.3	40.7	41.8	40.9	
Tobacco and snuff	9.0	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.1	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.4	
Tobacco stemming and redrying	14.5	21.9	27.9	35.1	34.0	43.0	43.2	35.8	32.8	12.8	12.3	13.2	13.6	25.5	25.1	
Textile-mill products	1,230.9	1,232.5	1,231.8	1,227.9	1,243.0	1,242.8	1,230.2	1,221.6	1,196.6	1,161.6	1,162.2	1,185.9	1,175.3	1,201.7	1,272.7	
Scouring and combing plants	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.3	6.1	5.6	6.4	6.8	6.8	
Yarn and thread mills	156.4	155.9	156.8	157.7	158.1	157.6	157.4	156.0	149.0	151.0	149.4	150.6	154.2	165.2	165.2	
Broad-woven fabric mills	529.5	531.3	531.1	537.9	535.7	532.5	530.6	527.3	517.6	514.9	512.4	516.6	527.9	576.1	576.1	
Narrow fabrics and smallwares	35.4	35.3	35.1	35.2	35.4	34.9	34.1	33.1	32.0	32.4	31.9	32.3	33.2	34.7	34.7	
Knitting mills	256.9	254.5	251.4	257.7	260.3	257.1	253.6	249.2	236.4	240.2	235.8	235.6	244.5	244.6	244.6	
Dyeing and finishing textiles	96.7	97.6	97.2	97.8	98.1	96.9	96.0	94.5	90.0	90.4	90.3	91.8	94.2	94.5	94.5	
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	58.7	58.5	57.8	58.5	58.3	55.4	57.0	48.7	47.8	44.5	56.7	57.2	54.5	59.6	59.6	
Hats (except cloth and millinery)	19.2	19.0	18.6	18.5	18.0	17.6	16.7	16.6	15.9	16.4	16.2	16.2	17.1	17.7	17.7	
Miscellaneous textile goods	73.1	72.8	72.6	72.8	72.2	71.4	69.6	67.3	66.6	66.2	67.1	69.6	73.5	73.5	73.5	
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,203.8	1,264.3	1,262.9	1,234.5	1,239.4	1,222.1	1,229.5	1,231.3	1,231.6	1,140.3	1,130.1	1,118.5	1,154.1	1,190.8	1,187.1	
Men's and boys' suits and coats	140.0	138.1	132.6	134.1	135.4	136.6	137.6	135.6	125.8	127.7	121.5	120.0	132.8	142.2	142.2	
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	310.1	306.1	300.9	302.4	301.8	300.4	297.1	292.8	286.4	281.2	278.5	279.4	286.1	283.4	283.4	
Women's outerwear	307.6	400.7	391.8	388.1	372.7	370.9	379.2	378.2	350.1	335.1	337.8	362.7	371.7	366.5	366.5	
Women's, children's undergarments	112.7	111.6	109.7	112.2	114.7	113.5	110.0	108.4	102.2	103.4	103.5	104.2	104.4	101.5	101.5	
Millinery	27.6	27.9	25.8	22.8	20.6	22.8	24.2	24.0	20.8	17.9	20.1	23.2	22.2	22.6	22.6	
Children's outerwear	66.3	67.1	66.7	65.1	65.7	66.4	65.3	65.5	65.0	64.9	61.8	61.7	64.0	61.4	61.4	
Fur goods	8.4	8.7	10.7	12.4	14.0	12.3	14.4	13.4	14.8	14.2	11.3	8.3	12.0	13.6	13.6	
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	66.0	65.2	67.7	66.9	70.5	70.6	69.2	66.4	62.0	62.0	60.2	61.2	65.1	68.7	68.7	
Other fabricated textile products	135.6	136.6	133.6	133.4	136.7	135.8	132.0	128.0	121.6	123.4	123.7	124.4	129.0	127.8	127.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and group¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1953						1952						Annual average		
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1952	1951
Manufacturing—Continued															
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	780.2	787.0	747.7	744.3	771.6	788.4	785.0	818.6	828.1	813.5	795.5	772.6	772.1	782.0	834.4
Logging camps and contractors	70.0	65.1	63.6	74.7	58.1	78.6	92.0	98.5	98.9	84.3	80.7	87.3	84.0	101.4	
Scenic and planing mills	442.7	458.9	458.1	452.5	466.2	472.7	451.1	454.7	473.6	469.6	430.2	448.5	457.6	477.6	
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	121.5	121.3	121.3	122.0	122.0	124.5	125.7	125.5	122.1	120.1	111.8	114.0	118.9	126.4	
Wooden containers	61.8	61.4	61.1	62.1	61.0	58.7	59.6	59.5	56.6	51.2	61.2	61.4	61.0	65.8	
Miscellaneous wood products	61.0	61.0	60.2	60.1	60.3	60.2	59.9	59.9	59.3	59.3	59.7	60.9	60.4	63.4	
Furniture and fixtures	265.3	285.7	292.6	282.8	281.7	275.4	268.5	250.5	247.2	249.6	247.3	251.1	261.0	261.3	
Household furniture	280.1	278.3	275.2	275.0	274.3	269.4	263.4	254.4	246.0	246.8	246.4	248.0	257.1	257.1	
Office, public-building, and professional furniture	40.3	40.1	40.1	40.3	40.2	40.1	40.3	39.7	39.6	39.4	39.5	40.3	39.9	40.7	
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures	36.8	36.6	36.6	36.3	35.9	35.9	34.7	33.9	31.9	33.0	32.3	32.4	34.1	34.4	
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	31.3	30.7	30.7	31.2	31.3	30.6	30.1	29.0	28.7	29.8	29.1	29.5	29.9	29.1	
Paper and allied products	525.3	526.5	522.7	522.1	526.6	522.7	516.7	505.3	507.5	494.7	492.0	495.0	494.6	503.6	511.5
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	261.3	261.3	261.4	262.4	257.4	260.6	264.4	258.3	252.3	258.0	254.7	253.8	257.1	258.7	
Paperboard containers and boxes	141.0	130.0	138.6	141.0	140.5	138.1	132.3	130.0	134.6	139.6	123.6	124.0	122.6	131.9	
Other paper and allied products	124.5	122.4	122.1	123.2	123.8	121.8	120.0	118.5	117.6	117.8	117.1	117.0	119.0	121.0	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	773.0	772.9	770.6	772.5	780.6	779.5	774.5	765.3	758.0	756.9	759.7	755.9	754.8	762.0	755.8
Newspapers	200.0	208.7	208.4	209.0	208.0	206.4	207.9	207.1	207.2	207.2	206.8	206.8	206.8	202.2	
Periodicals	66.4	66.6	66.6	67.4	67.3	65.5	64.6	63.5	62.0	62.0	62.0	63.1	64.1	61.1	
Books	47.1	46.8	46.5	46.1	45.8	46.6	45.7	44.9	44.4	45.1	44.2	44.7	45.2	45.1	
Commercial printing	193.3	193.6	195.8	195.3	194.7	191.5	188.5	190.8	192.5	191.7	191.5	192.5	192.5	193.4	
Lithographing	53.1	52.6	52.8	54.9	55.1	54.5	53.9	52.0	51.4	51.7	52.2	52.4	52.0	53.5	
Greeting cards	17.7	17.8	17.7	19.3	21.2	20.8	18.9	18.5	18.3	18.0	18.7	16.9	18.2	18.5	
Bookbinding and related industries	43.8	43.3	44.0	44.1	44.0	43.7	43.2	42.8	42.4	42.6	42.4	42.2	42.9	42.7	
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services	61.5	61.2	60.7	60.5	60.0	60.3	59.4	58.9	59.5	59.6	59.9	60.2	59.9	59.0	
Chemicals and allied products	755.8	761.2	751.9	749.0	750.6	748.1	748.7	741.8	733.2	729.3	728.5	731.0	743.2	741.7	742.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals	82.8	82.2	81.7	81.5	81.2	81.0	81.3	82.0	82.3	82.3	81.2	81.7	81.7	81.8	
Industrial organic chemicals	270.8	267.7	267.6	267.1	264.4	262.6	261.1	261.2	258.1	253.5	252.5	252.5	250.0	252.3	
Drugs and medicines	95.7	95.9	98.2	98.4	98.1	97.9	97.5	99.0	95.8	98.9	99.0	99.1	98.4	95.6	
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations	80.5	80.3	80.4	80.6	80.5	80.9	80.6	80.5	80.2	80.2	80.2	80.2	80.8	81.6	
Paints, pigments, and fillers	75.2	74.3	73.7	73.4	73.6	72.5	72.4	72.5	73.3	72.9	73.0	73.2	73.1	73.6	
Gum and wood chemicals	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	7.9	8.3	
Fertilizers	44.0	38.8	34.8	33.0	32.7	32.9	34.4	31.5	30.9	32.9	33.3	34.4	35.8	35.8	
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	42.5	43.9	45.8	48.0	49.2	49.5	48.4	38.5	37.8	38.3	38.8	42.7	44.2	46.8	
Miscellaneous chemicals	92.0	91.2	90.2	91.9	92.7	92.7	92.1	91.7	91.4	92.7	91.7	92.2	91.7	90.3	
Products of petroleum and coal	260.3	260.4	258.6	258.3	260.7	261.5	262.8	263.4	264.9	249.2	247.1	229.0	265.6	253.9	262.7
Petroleum refining	206.4	206.1	206.6	207.6	207.1	207.6	208.6	210.1	207.0	201.6	173.5	202.6	202.1	198.6	
Coke and other petroleum and coal products	63.0	52.5	51.7	53.1	54.4	55.2	54.8	54.8	42.2	45.6	53.4	53.0	51.8	54.1	
Rubber products	276.4	276.7	271.5	275.1	274.6	272.2	267.5	263.0	258.1	245.1	260.6	258.9	250.0	262.3	263.3
Tire and inner tubes	118.1	117.4	117.3	117.6	116.9	116.1	115.9	114.5	115.6	117.1	116.3	116.3	116.1	111.2	
Other rubber footwear	29.8	29.8	30.1	30.7	30.2	29.8	28.9	28.2	23.8	27.9	27.6	26.2	26.3	20.2	
Other rubber products	128.8	127.9	127.7	126.3	126.1	121.6	118.2	115.4	109.3	115.6	118.0	116.5	117.9	123.0	
Leather and leather products	363.6	402.8	403.1	398.7	397.8	393.7	391.8	391.8	383.5	375.7	376.0	380.0	372.1	381.9	376.9
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	47.2	47.6	48.3	48.7	48.4	47.7	47.4	47.0	46.1	46.0	44.8	44.8	46.5	48.0	
Industrial leather belting and packing	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.5	
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	18.7	19.1	19.2	18.9	18.0	17.4	17.2	17.7	17.3	17.2	16.6	17.0	17.5	16.8	
Footwear (except rubber)	261.4	261.6	259.0	256.1	249.6	248.9	232.6	236.5	243.5	246.2	237.5	241.7	246.7	241.0	
Luggage	18.7	18.7	18.1	18.9	19.1	19.0	18.3	18.0	17.4	17.1	17.1	17.3	17.8	15.9	
Handbags and small leather goods	32.8	32.7	30.1	29.7	31.7	32.0	29.6	28.3	26.8	25.4	26.7	26.5	29.0	28.4	
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods	18.2	17.8	17.5	20.0	21.5	21.6	21.3	20.9	19.7	19.2	18.4	17.9	19.4	20.3	
Stone, clay, and glass products	543.2	540.0	533.5	531.2	538.9	541.6	539.9	534.0	530.7	513.9	527.1	520.9	525.0	527.9	551.2
Flat glass	34.7	35.3	35.7	35.7	35.1	34.3	33.5	32.7	32.2	31.5	31.4	31.0	32.6	33.2	
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	103.1	100.4	99.9	100.6	101.4	100.3	100.4	95.9	92.6	96.1	94.8	94.8	95.2	98.0	
Glass products made of purchased glass	17.3	16.9	17.2	17.3	16.7	16.1	15.7	14.9	15.7	15.7	15.9	16.1	16.2	16.7	
Cement, hydraulic	40.5	40.6	40.6	40.7	40.5	41.0	40.5	41.0	37.3	37.8	39.0	39.8	39.9	40.6	
Structural clay products	77.4	75.9	75.6	79.1	80.6	81.4	81.4	83.0	82.2	83.6	79.9	81.2	80.9	85.2	
Pottery and related products	56.8	56.8	56.5	57.0	57.2	57.3	56.2	56.3	54.1	57.1	57.5	56.2	57.2	63.0	
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	101.7	100.0	99.2	101.9	103.1	103.7	104.2	101.2	103.6	103.6	99.9	98.3	100.7	101.5	
Cut-stone and stone products	18.3	18.2	17.9	18.2	18.4	18.4	16.7	16.7	16.5	16.8	16.3	15.2	17.5	18.9	
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	90.2	89.4	88.7	88.4	87.9	87.4	86.1	85.2	86.9	85.2	86.2	87.4	86.9	94.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and group¹—Continued
[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1953							1952							Annual average	
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1952	1951	
Manufacturing—Continued																
Primary metal industries	1,343.9	1,342.4	1,338.1	1,335.8	1,330.8	1,317.6	1,306.8	1,299.3	1,257.8	822.9	861.1	1,293.9	1,296.5	1,227.4	1,313.0	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	656.0	653.9	653.0	649.7	645.1	643.3	642.2	615.9	207.3	227.8	635.2	636.8	570.7	643.5		
Iron and steel foundries	253.6	254.5	255.3	255.8	254.7	251.4	250.9	245.6	240.1	250.9	254.1	254.5	253.0	266.2		
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	50.8	50.7	49.8	49.5	49.9	49.9	50.5	51.4	50.9	50.9	51.2	50.8	50.6	50.3		
Secondary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	12.8	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.2	12.0	11.6	12.1	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.3	13.2		
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	121.3	119.1	118.8	117.8	116.1	114.3	112.3	109.7	104.5	108.5	110.5	110.6	111.3	110.8		
Nonferrous foundries	96.1	96.0	97.8	94.8	94.8	91.8	89.1	87.4	87.5	88.1	88.8	88.6	89.8	87.0		
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	149.8	149.2	148.8	147.6	144.8	144.1	142.7	135.7	120.3	123.5	141.7	142.7	139.8	142.2		
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1,160.4	1,159.8	1,149.0	1,135.2	1,125.7	1,104.6	1,098.1	1,059.0	1,017.1	962.9	1,002.5	1,031.7	1,040.3	1,045.6	1,059.7	
Tin cans and other tinware	56.7	56.6	56.6	55.6	55.4	55.5	51.9	59.9	57.9	58.0	55.7	55.6	56.6	58.1		
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	164.9	163.3	160.8	158.3	154.3	150.9	147.3	146.1	158.3	147.2	149.6	151.6	149.8	162.2		
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	153.6	153.4	152.6	154.6	153.8	154.0	150.4	143.5	135.1	137.6	135.6	137.4	142.8	144.1		
Fabricated structural metal products	272.3	270.5	272.5	268.0	262.9	257.4	254.2	229.9	233.5	234.2	245.6	253.5	241.2			
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	242.0	238.2	231.3	223.8	215.2	209.3	198.4	184.7	177.5	192.7	192.0	193.6	196.7	202.0		
Lighting fixtures	51.2	49.9	48.3	47.9	47.4	46.5	45.2	43.0	43.1	44.5	44.6	45.3	45.6	48.2		
Fabricated wire products	73.2	71.6	71.3	70.3	69.1	67.0	64.4	61.2	54.9	60.0	63.5	64.1	63.9	66.1		
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	145.9	145.1	143.9	143.0	141.4	139.0	134.4	130.8	126.2	129.0	136.5	138.2	136.8	137.1		
Machinery (except electrical)	1,717.4	1,725.6	1,711.6	1,702.1	1,687.5	1,643.8	1,607.2	1,588.8	1,578.0	1,559.0	1,657.4	1,665.1	1,678.5	1,642.4	1,601.3	
Engines and turbines	96.9	95.8	95.8	95.6	94.2	86.3	86.1	83.5	86.7	91.3	90.0	88.6	88.9	81.2		
Agricultural machinery and tractors	194.9	193.3	190.4	188.6	169.7	156.2	149.1	157.8	180.3	203.1	204.1	205.2	185.1	198.4		
Construction and mining machinery	134.6	134.2	133.2	132.9	132.1	130.5	130.2	130.0	131.0	132.1	133.9	134.5	132.2	120.5		
Metalworking machinery	285.8	283.3	283.9	282.8	279.4	278.5	279.3	277.6	275.9	281.7	280.4	282.7	280.3	264.4		
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	102.2	102.1	101.2	105.6	100.2	185.6	185.0	189.0	198.8	192.2	192.2	194.0	190.9	196.0		
General industrial machinery	233.1	231.9	232.0	231.4	227.2	228.8	226.4	228.8	227.5	230.6	231.1	234.4	230.7	224.4		
Office and store machines and devices	111.8	111.0	111.7	111.7	110.7	110.4	109.5	108.9	106.3	109.8	109.9	110.4	109.8	106.3		
Service-industry and household machines	227.1	222.5	217.0	208.1	200.6	195.3	186.8	179.8	174.9	178.8	184.7	186.7	186.5	182.2		
Miscellaneous machinery parts	249.7	248.0	245.9	245.5	239.7	240.4	236.4	222.6	226.9	239.8	238.8	240.0	238.0	229.8		
Electrical machinery	1,207.0	1,202.5	1,100.3	1,173.8	1,106.6	1,142.3	1,118.0	1,089.1	1,047.2	1,016.5	1,034.4	1,033.3	1,037.3	1,068.4	1,005.4	
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	390.2	385.3	381.5	378.4	374.3	369.9	363.5	354.5	350.8	361.4	361.3	362.3	364.8	354.9		
Electrical appliances	69.7	67.2	65.5	64.9	63.2	60.6	59.5	53.1	51.0	52.4	53.1	54.0	56.2	50.8		
Insulated wire and cable	35.6	35.6	35.1	34.6	33.1	32.8	32.3	31.2	29.7	30.0	30.8	31.5	29.2			
Electrical equipment for vehicles	90.9	88.3	84.5	82.2	79.9	80.5	77.7	73.2	75.5	80.1	81.0	79.9	79.2	78.6		
Electric lamps	25.8	25.4	25.3	25.0	23.5	23.3	23.3	23.4	23.9	24.5	25.4	26.2	25.2	31.0		
Communication equipment	545.3	542.7	535.3	533.8	518.8	501.2	485.4	463.6	439.1	441.2	436.9	438.7	464.9	405.8		
Miscellaneous electrical products	40.0	40.0	46.3	47.7	49.5	50.3	50.4	48.2	46.7	44.8	44.8	44.4	46.6	46.5		
Transportation equipment	1,977.7	1,974.5	1,908.5	1,891.5	1,862.6	1,825.0	1,779.3	1,719.2	1,685.1	1,548.1	1,601.1	1,648.0	1,674.9	1,510.3		
Automobiles	900.9	903.6	924.6	904.8	887.9	850.0	830.3	672.5	661.7	810.3	804.0	799.4	793.5	844.5		
Aircraft and parts	730.0	730.8	721.4	711.4	694.5	684.3	654.9	669.1	652.0	637.8	618.7	609.5	641.6	463.6		
Aircraft engines and parts	450.8	449.6	447.8	444.5	434.0	430.2	408.7	432.9	423.2	412.9	405.8	401.2	413.0	313.3		
Aircraft propellers and parts	160.5	164.1	158.1	153.9	150.2	147.5	143.2	137.9	134.6	131.5	127.8	125.7	134.7	90.8		
Other aircraft parts and equipment	102.2	100.6	99.2	97.3	95.1	91.8	88.5	84.1	80.3	78.4	71.6	69.3	70.1	48.8		
Ship- and boatbuilding and repairing	154.2	155.8	158.1	155.9	155.3	155.0	155.2	155.2	154.9	155.4	153.2	147.7	151.0	116.0		
Shipbuilding and repairing	129.1	131.2	131.5	135.5	134.5	135.3	134.0	135.3	134.1	133.2	129.0	131.2	101.6			
Boatbuilding and repairing	25.1	24.0	23.5	22.4	21.0	20.9	21.2	21.4	21.5	20.9	20.0	18.7	19.8	14.4		
Railroad equipment	70.9	75.1	74.3	74.1	72.1	75.3	73.9	75.0	66.8	78.5	79.2	76.6	75.8	73.7		
Other transportation equipment	13.5	13.4	13.1	14.3	14.6	14.4	13.9	13.3	12.7	12.4	11.8	11.8	12.9	12.6		
Instruments and related products	331.5	331.4	327.1	327.5	326.3	322.8	318.7	313.7	310.6	302.8	304.7	303.4	307.0	310.2	292.2	
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	53.3	53.0	52.8	52.6	51.8	51.1	50.3	49.6	49.1	48.4	47.8	47.7	48.9	39.1		
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	81.7	80.8	80.2	79.6	78.3	77.0	75.0	73.6	70.5	70.9	70.7	73.8	74.1	71.8		
Optical instruments and lenses	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.4	12.2	12.4	12.4	12.5		
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	40.6	39.8	40.8	40.9	40.6	40.0	39.3	39.3	38.7	39.1	39.1	39.3	39.6	40.0		
Ophthalmic goods	29.1	28.9	28.9	28.5	27.8	27.5	27.2	27.3	27.6	28.0	28.5	28.8	28.1	29.0		
Photographic apparatus	68.1	67.5	68.0	67.9	67.5	66.9	67.1	67.5	67.0	66.0	65.1	64.9	66.1	62.1		
Watches and clocks	46.3	44.8	44.5	44.6	44.4	43.8	42.5	41.1	37.7	39.9	40.0	40.1	41.0	37.7		
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	403.8	404.3	487.5	474.9	485.0	495.8	488.5	472.8	455.1	433.1	441.4	437.5	441.3	456.0	465.4	
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	55.6	54.1	52.8	53.8	54.2	53.9	52.2	49.1	47.1	49.2	48.1	49.7	50.5	54.7		
Musical instruments and parts	18.3	18.1	17.8	17.5	17.4	17.0	16.7	16.5	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.7	16.3	16.6		
Toys and sporting goods	81.6	78.0	73.7	78.8	87.2	87.9	85.1	81.0	74.4	74.5	70.4	68.2	75.4	74.0		
Pens, pencils, and other office supplies	31.7	31.1	31.1	32.6	32.6	32.7	31.9	31.1	30.8	31.2	31.1	31.2	31.5	31.9		
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	68.3	69.0	67.6	67.1	68.4	67.4	65.5	62.8	60.1	58.6	55.9	57.9	62.1	63.9		
Fabricated plastic products	74.7	74.0	72.6	72.4	72.7	71.1	67.1	65.7	63.4	64.0	64.9	65.7	66.9	67.2		
Other manufacturing industries	164.1	163.2	150.3	161.8	163.3	158.5	154.3	148.9	141.8	149.1	151.3	152.9	153.4	157.0		

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and group¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1953							1952						Annual average		
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1952	1951	
Transportation and public utilities	4,241	4,227	4,206	4,210	4,293	4,286	4,296	4,281	4,258	4,199	4,225	4,184	4,149	4,220	4,166	
Transportation	2,943	2,922	2,907	2,914	2,966	2,902	2,966	2,960	2,946	2,902	2,935	2,940	2,926	2,941	2,921	
Interstate railroads	1,366	1	1,356	1	1,367	1	1,367	1	1,412	1	1,423	1	1,410	1	1,394	1
Class I railroads	1,187	9	1,184	2	1,195	5	1,222	1	1,238	1	1,249	1	1,237	1	1,221	1
Local railways and bus lines	131	2	131	4	125	6	125	4	122	4	123	3	123	2	124	3
Trucking and warehousing	739	4	735	7	734	9	761	9	750	8	745	9	733	2	713	5
Other transportation and services	691	7	688	8	686	9	694	9	688	0	697	1	702	4	704	3
Bus lines, except local	51	5	51	5	51	5	52	5	52	5	52	5	54	5	55	5
Air transportation (common carrier)	100	5	100	0	100	0	99	4	98	8	97	5	97	5	96	5
Communication	736	7	737	7	736	7	738	7	734	7	732	7	731	7	722	7
Telephone	692	5	688	4	684	5	684	4	682	4	681	9	688	1	682	1
Teletype	47	9	48	3	48	6	48	6	49	1	48	3	47	6	48	4
Other public utilities	563	5	562	5	562	5	562	5	560	5	568	5	570	5	578	5
Gas and electric utilities	541	9	540	7	540	5	540	8	538	8	543	0	547	5	553	2
Electric light and power utilities	244	0	243	3	243	2	242	7	240	2	244	3	246	8	248	5
Gas utilities	125	6	125	5	125	6	126	6	127	0	127	2	127	7	129	5
Electric light and gas utilities combined	172	3	171	9	171	7	171	5	171	6	171	5	173	0	174	7
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified	22	0	21	7	21	7	21	5	21	4	21	7	22	2	21	7
Wholesale and retail trade	10,290	10,269	10,202	10,283	11,218	16,650	16,442	10,295	11,110	16,186	16,144	16,048	16,125	16,251	16,013	
Wholesale trade	2,704	2,728	2,739	2,747	2,787	2,780	2,782	2,720	2,722	2,709	2,700	2,681	2,685	2,721	2,655	
Retail trade	7,586	7	7,543	7	7,403	5	7,536	8	4,311	7	7,670	7	7,563	7	7,399	7
General merchandise stores	1,405	5	1,398	3	1,394	0	1,406	2	1,013	2	1,626	3	1,504	5	1,423	3
Food and liquor stores	1,391	3	1,387	6	1,381	2	1,379	0	1,407	1	1,381	7	1,378	5	1,344	3
Automotive and accessories dealers	816	4	810	3	807	4	807	5	815	2	800	5	785	2	781	6
Apparel and accessories stores	593	9	592	9	596	2	573	6	708	6	617	7	601	9	579	8
Other retail trade	3,379	1	3,363	3	3,377	6	3,484	5	3,443	5	3,422	3	3,427	1	3,406	8
Finance, insurance, and real estate ⁴	2,015	1,995	1,979	1,963	1,978	1,973	1,973	1,976	2,000	1,987	1,972	1,959	1,941	1,957	1,941	
Banks and trust companies ⁴	496	9	493	6	488	6	489	6	495	8	484	6	484	2	491	2
Security dealers and exchanges	44	9	44	6	64	4	64	2	64	4	64	7	65	6	64	5
Insurance carriers and agents	732	0	726	8	720	8	719	6	716	7	712	9	721	4	718	4
Other finance agencies and real estate	701	5	693	9	695	1	704	2	705	1	709	0	714	1	716	8
Service and miscellaneous	5,311	5,225	5,194	5,192	5,237	5,266	5,303	5,364	5,378	5,382	5,360	5,323	5,266	5,290	5,297	
Hotels and lodging places	457	0	451	1	442	7	446	8	446	1	456	3	454	1	456	2
Personal services	Laundries	340	2	339	8	341	7	342	0	342	3	343	7	344	2	
Cleaning and dyeing plants	174	5	171	7	172	4	172	5	175	3	176	9	173	8	177	5
Motion pictures	231	7	229	3	229	6	228	5	232	6	237	2	239	8	238	9
Government ⁴	6,615	6,632	6,625	6,675	7,095	6,742	6,704	6,616	6,427	6,456	6,587	6,629	6,530	6,533	6,373	
Federal ⁴	2,805	2,824	2,843	2,850	2,785	2,963	2,963	2,938	2,287	2,400	2,399	2,372	2,369	2,403	2,261	
State and local ⁴	4,310	4,308	4,282	4,323	4,330	4,379	4,341	4,248	4,040	4,056	4,188	4,287	4,261	4,230	4,112	

¹ The Bureau of Labor Statistics series of employment in nonagricultural establishments are based upon reports submitted by cooperating firms. These reports cover all full- and part-time employees in private nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Because of this, persons who worked in more than 1 establishment during the reporting period will be counted more than once. In Federal establishments the data generally refer to persons who worked on, or received pay for, the last day of the month; in State and local government, to persons who received pay for any part of the pay period ending on, or immediately prior to, the last day of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants are excluded. These employment series have been adjusted to first quarter 1951 benchmark levels indicated by data from government social insurance programs. Revised data in all except the first 4 columns will be identified by asterisks; the first month they are published.

These data differ in several respects from the nonagricultural employment data shown in the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A-1, civilian labor force), which is obtained by household interviews. This MRLF series relates to the calendar week which contains the 8th day of the month. It

includes all persons with a job whether at work or not, proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants.

² Durable goods include: ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

³ Non-durable goods include: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

⁴ See Note, table A-3.

⁵ State and local government data exclude, as nominal employees, paid volunteer firemen and elected officials of small local units.

⁶ Data are not available because of work stoppage.

See Note on p. 649.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries¹

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1952						1953						Annual average		
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1952	1951
Mining:															
Metal	85.9	87.6	88.8	88.9	88.4	88.8	88.7	88.4	88.2	88.6	88.1	88.3	88.8	88.4	88.4
Iron	22.0	23.3	24.1	24.4	24.6	24.7	25.6	25.6	25.8	25.9	24.5	24.0	25.1	23.8	23.8
Copper	22.5	22.6	22.4	22.2	22.6	22.6	22.8	22.8	22.5	22.8	22.5	22.5	22.3	22.4	22.4
Lead and zinc	15.7	15.4	17.0	17.0	18.9	18.7	16.6	17.1	17.5	18.6	19.0	19.3	18.1	17.8	17.8
Anthracite	82.7	85.4	86.4	87.8	88.0	88.5	88.7	88.4	87.4	81.4	81.7	85.9	88.8	85.8	85.8
Bituminous coal	265.8	301.8	306.9	307.4	306.6	306.3	314.3	315.8	262.9	272.1	317.7	327.1	309.9	348.0	348.0
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production:															
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)	135.7	125.6	126.4	126.8	126.3	126.7	128.4	128.8	133.4	131.2	126.0	126.9	127.9	124.8	124.8
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	85.4	84.0	83.8	87.5	90.6	91.6	91.4	92.1	89.5	86.0	89.1	88.1	88.8	88.2	88.2
Manufacturing:															
Durable goods ²	13,754	13,843	13,744	13,619	13,689	13,634	13,489	13,477	13,089	13,228	13,476	13,725	13,872	13,944	13,136
Durable goods ²	8,213	8,220	8,123	8,026	8,010	8,116	7,774	7,634	7,323	7,748	7,085	7,435	7,497	7,490	7,490
Nondurable goods ²	5,541	5,623	5,621	5,609	5,689	5,718	5,786	5,843	5,737	5,481	5,300	5,375	5,564	5,670	5,670
Ordnance and accessories	143.8	143.4	141.0	138.0	138.8	134.0	132.6	131.8	129.3	126.0	126.9	130.2	122.7	125.7	121.8
Food and kindred products	1,020.3	1,027.8	1,035.5	1,044.1	1,002.1	1,142.0	1,223.4	1,309.0	1,260.1	1,160.4	1,116.0	1,048.0	1,033.5	1,127.1	1,142.4
Meat products	238.0	241.7	248.8	256.4	253.5	245.9	245.1	241.7	243.7	235.3	238.7	239.8	245.6	242.9	242.9
Dairy products	79.9	78.1	76.4	77.9	70.5	82.8	86.8	83.8	98.1	94.5	89.4	84.2	85.5	87.3	87.3
Canning and preserving	123.4	129.6	132.3	143.3	172.4	252.9	247.5	308.9	234.3	177.3	188.8	180.8	188.8	201.6	201.6
Grain-mill products	89.9	91.1	92.3	93.4	92.3	95.1	96.3	97.3	95.4	93.0	91.2	94.0	91.6	91.6	91.6
Bakery products	179.0	179.1	179.0	183.5	186.6	187.1	185.5	185.9	187.6	179.5	172.9	181.9	181.4	181.4	181.4
Sugar	23.1	23.5	24.9	33.6	44.3	43.1	38.9	24.8	23.8	24.0	23.0	22.8	26.0	26.0	26.0
Confectionery and related products	70.4	71.8	72.6	77.1	70.1	79.3	76.7	69.6	64.1	65.3	64.3	66.8	71.6	73.0	73.0
Beverages	126.2	123.1	123.5	128.7	132.2	133.6	128.8	144.9	145.1	128.9	131.2	125.3	132.3	123.7	123.7
Miscellaneous food products	97.0	97.5	94.9	98.1	102.1	105.9	108.6	105.4	105.4	101.9	96.7	94.7	98.8	101.5	101.5
Tobacco manufactures	85.2	88.1	95.1	100.5	108.1	108.5	116.7	116.7	108.8	88.1	84.8	84.3	83.9	97.9	98.7
Cigarettes	28.5	28.4	28.2	28.1	28.2	28.0	28.3	28.4	27.5	27.4	26.7	26.4	27.5	27.5	27.5
Cigars	39.8	39.6	39.7	40.0	40.6	40.6	40.6	39.7	39.6	39.6	39.1	38.5	39.6	38.7	38.7
Tobacco and snuff	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.1
Tobacco stemming and redrying	12.1	19.4	24.9	32.2	31.8	40.2	39.9	32.9	18.4	18.0	10.7	11.2	22.9	22.6	22.6
Textile-mill products	1,122.3	1,134.4	1,134.6	1,131.1	1,145.1	1,145.8	1,134.9	1,126.5	1,104.1	1,085.7	1,067.8	1,070.0	1,072.1	1,105.1	1,175.8
Scouring and combing plants	6.1	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.1	5.9	6.8	6.8
Yarn and thread mills	145.3	145.6	165.6	147.3	147.6	147.0	146.9	145.8	138.5	140.4	138.8	140.0	143.0	154.2	154.2
Broad-woven fabric mills	490.2	501.9	502.3	508.0	500.1	503.3	501.2	498.6	488.6	486.0	483.4	487.2	495.7	548.5	548.5
Narrow fabrics and smallwares	31.3	31.2	31.1	31.2	31.4	30.9	30.9	30.2	29.2	28.7	28.4	28.7	29.6	31.2	31.2
Knitting mills	234.9	232.7	230.2	236.2	238.7	235.7	232.2	227.8	218.5	219.0	214.6	214.9	222.3	223.8	223.8
Dyeing and finishing textiles	85.4	86.4	86.3	87.1	87.2	86.2	85.3	85.3	79.4	79.6	79.4	80.8	83.4	83.8	83.8
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	50.4	50.2	49.4	50.1	50.1	48.0	49.0	40.5	40.5	39.0	39.6	48.0	46.3	51.6	51.6
Hats (except cloth and millinery)	17.4	17.2	16.8	16.7	16.1	15.8	15.1	15.0	14.2	14.7	14.4	14.5	15.3	15.8	15.8
Miscellaneous textile goods	63.4	63.0	62.7	63.1	62.5	61.7	60.2	58.0	58.9	58.7	57.4	56.7	56.0	55.8	55.8
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,080.1	1,137.7	1,137.0	1,108.6	1,113.5	1,104.3	1,102.9	1,087.8	1,017.9	1,007.8	998.3	1,032.4	1,086.9	1,085.9	1,085.9
Men's and boys' suits and coats	126.7	128.0	119.3	121.0	122.0	122.4	124.4	122.4	112.2	114.7	108.5	116.0	119.3	128.8	128.8
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	287.4	283.7	278.8	282.2	279.2	278.8	275.6	271.2	260.7	260.7	257.6	252.0	265.1	265.4	265.4
Women's outerwear	356.3	359.7	351.1	346.5	330.9	330.9	330.9	329.0	311.1	305.3	308.2	322.6	331.3	331.3	331.3
Women's, children's undergarments	101.0	99.9	98.2	100.6	102.6	101.0	97.9	94.3	88.5	92.0	92.4	92.3	95.0	91.1	91.1
Millinery	24.9	25.2	23.2	23.2	18.1	20.4	21.7	21.3	18.2	15.4	17.5	20.5	20.6	20.6	20.6
Children's outerwear	60.6	61.7	60.6	59.3	59.3	60.4	60.4	60.4	60.4	59.2	58.0	58.0	59.1	55.1	55.1
Fur goods	6.1	6.4	6.2	6.2	11.3	9.6	11.0	10.7	11.9	11.4	8.7	5.9	9.4	10.7	10.7
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	58.6	58.0	55.3	55.4	62.8	63.3	62.0	59.0	54.8	54.8	53.1	54.0	57.8	61.0	61.0
Other fabricated textile products	116.1	117.4	112.9	116.3	117.2	115.4	113.1	108.9	101.8	104.0	104.3	104.9	108.6	108.5	108.5
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	681.3	687.0	678.9	676.4	704.4	730.3	727.7	750.7	758.5	743.9	724.9	653.2	703.1	713.3	706.8
Logging camps and contractors	63.5	68.8	65.0	69.6	82.6	73.4	66.9	93.8	93.4	78.4	54.2	81.7	78.3	93.8	93.8
Sawmills and planing mills	408.9	405.9	405.5	419.7	433.3	430.8	447.5	440.9	439.1	434.5	395.5	414.0	422.8	444.4	444.4
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	103.1	103.0	102.7	103.9	104.6	106.6	107.5	107.0	103.6	101.8	93.9	98.2	100.8	106.4	106.4
Wooden containers	57.2	57.1	56.6	57.5	56.4	54.2	55.0	54.9	55.1	56.6	56.5	56.6	56.4	61.1	61.1
Miscellaneous wood products	54.3	54.1	53.6	53.7	53.4	53.7	53.8	53.2	53.7	53.6	53.1	54.4	53.9	57.1	57.1
Furniture and fixtures	330.6	334.9	332.2	329.2	330.0	328.5	322.1	315.6	306.9	295.6	297.9	306.0	300.2	309.1	310.6
Household furniture	247.6	246.0	242.9	243.1	242.1	237.2	231.2	234.6	216.5	215.0	215.4	217.9	225.6	226.0	226.0
Office, public-building, and professional furniture	33.4	33.3	33.2	33.5	33.4	33.2	33.4	33.0	31.7	32.5	32.5	33.8	33.0	33.8	33.8
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures	29.0	28.6	28.7	28.6	28.2	27.6	27.2	26.8	24.8	26.0	24.8	25.3	26.0	27.0	27.0
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	34.9	34.9	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.1	33.8	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1952							1953							Annual average	
	1952			1953				1952			1953				1952	1953
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1952	1953	
Manufacturing—Continued																
Paper and allied products	441.0	439.9	435.5	435.6	441.0	434.7	431.9	424.9	424.6	411.1	419.0	413.8	412.5	422.5	434.5	
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	222.6	222.1	222.0	224.3	218.8	218.8	217.0	221.5	214.8	220.0	218.0	216.2	219.4	221.6		
Paperboard containers and boxes	116.9	115.5	114.9	117.7	117.3	115.1	110.8	107.4	102.7	103.9	101.8	102.4	107.4	111.7		
Other paper and allied products	100.4	98.3	97.8	99.0	98.0	97.1	96.7	95.9	94.5	94.0	93.9	95.0	95.5	96.3		
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	497.3	498.5	495.5	497.8	500.1	505.2	503.8	497.2	489.8	480.7	492.3	489.7	488.7	494.2	498.9	
Newspapers	145.9	144.4	143.3	147.0	146.8	146.4	145.9	143.8	144.5	145.6	144.9	142.4	144.6	142.9		
Periodicals	29.3	29.0	28.8	28.6	29.0	28.8	28.6	29.0	28.5	27.7	28.5	29.3	28.7	28.6		
Books	27.7	27.5	27.3	27.3	27.5	27.2	26.9	26.5	26.5	27.3	26.5	26.9	27.1	27.3		
Commercial printing	158.3	158.5	161.1	161.1	159.7	160.4	157.8	156.6	154.2	157.5	156.8	156.6	158.1	158.6		
Lithographing	41.1	40.6	40.9	42.8	42.0	42.6	41.9	40.2	38.6	40.1	40.2	40.0	40.2	40.1		
Greeting cards	13.2	13.2	13.2	14.7	16.4	15.6	14.5	14.2	14.1	13.7	12.5	12.5	12.5	14.1		
Bookbinding and related industries	34.4	33.9	34.6	35.0	34.9	34.6	33.8	33.3	33.3	33.8	33.1	33.2	33.0	33.4		
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services	48.6	48.4	48.0	47.8	47.4	47.7	46.7	47.1	47.3	47.3	47.6	47.5	47.5	47.5		
Chemicals and allied products	534.3	527.0	519.6	516.1	518.3	518.2	518.2	511.8	502.6	501.2	502.4	507.8	520.5	518.5	520.5	
Industrial inorganic chemicals	59.4	58.9	58.3	58.1	57.9	57.7	57.9	57.0	56.8	56.2	56.2	56.9	56.4	56.8	56.5	
Industrial organic chemicals	193.6	189.1	189.7	186.2	187.8	186.9	186.9	185.3	183.3	183.6	181.6	179.0	181.3	182.5	182.6	
Drugs and medicines	63.3	63.0	61.4	61.6	61.5	61.1	60.7	62.0	62.0	62.6	63.7	63.9	62.5	62.7		
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations	32.2	32.0	31.3	31.6	31.6	31.8	31.8	31.2	30.8	31.1	31.3	32.0	31.6	33.4		
Paints, pigments, and fillers	47.9	47.3	46.9	46.8	46.7	46.7	46.2	45.2	45.1	47.0	46.5	46.4	46.7	47.5		
Gum and wood chemicals	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.8		
Fertilizers	36.4	31.3	27.1	25.5	25.3	26.0	27.0	24.1	22.6	22.4	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.7		
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	31.7	32.7	34.5	36.6	37.7	37.9	37.4	36.0	36.4	36.4	35.8	35.2	35.1	36.2		
Miscellaneous chemicals	61.9	61.4	60.4	62.3	63.2	63.2	62.6	62.3	62.1	63.2	62.5	63.2	62.6	63.1		
Products of petroleum and coal	187.0	186.1	185.8	186.5	188.0	189.1	189.2	191.9	191.1	177.2	176.9	157.2	186.2	182.6	188.2	
Petroleum refining	143.4	143.5	144.0	143.5	143.7	143.9	143.9	145.0	146.6	144.3	141.3	138.5	143.0	140.5	143.3	
Coke and other petroleum and coke products	42.7	42.3	41.8	43.0	44.3	45.2	44.9	44.7	32.9	35.6	43.7	43.2	42.0	44.9		
Rubber products	219.8	220.3	219.3	219.2	219.2	216.5	212.5	208.3	203.1	194.7	205.6	205.7	204.6	208.2	212.0	
Tires and inner tubes	92.0	91.3	91.5	91.8	90.8	90.2	90.0	90.0	90.6	91.8	91.5	91.4	90.8	91.7		
Rubber footwear	24.1	24.2	24.5	25.2	24.7	24.5	23.5	22.7	18.0	22.5	22.3	22.0	22.0	22.9		
Other rubber products	104.2	103.8	103.2	102.2	101.1	98.0	94.8	91.8	89.7	93.3	91.9	93.3	94.6	100.7		
Leather and leather products	354.8	353.3	353.0	354.6	354.7	354.2	352.3	352.4	355.6	357.8	337.4	336.8	331.0	343.1	338.7	
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	42.5	43.0	43.6	44.0	43.7	43.0	42.7	42.3	41.4	41.3	40.1	40.2	41.0	43.2		
Industrial leather belting and packing	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.8		
Boots and shoe cut stock and findings	16.7	17.2	17.3	17.0	16.1	15.5	15.4	15.9	15.6	15.4	14.7	15.1	15.0	15.0		
Footwear (except rubber)	237.6	237.1	235.7	232.3	229.9	224.7	226.7	233.4	230.9	222.6	212.5	217.6	222.9	218.4		
Luggage	15.3	16.5	15.8	16.6	16.9	16.7	16.1	15.7	15.1	14.8	14.9	15.1	15.6	13.8		
Handbags and small leather goods	29.4	29.3	26.9	26.7	28.7	26.9	26.4	25.3	23.6	22.3	22.6	22.5	22.6	26.6		
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods	13.9	15.2	15.0	17.4	18.6	19.0	18.7	18.3	17.2	16.6	15.9	16.3	16.6	17.5		
Stone, clay, and glass products	462.4	459.4	452.3	450.9	458.4	461.1	459.4	455.1	450.9	454.3	447.1	442.3	446.0	448.4	475.1	
Flat glass	31.1	31.5	31.9	32.0	31.2	30.5	29.7	29.6	28.6	27.8	27.4	28.9	29.7			
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	89.7	86.9	86.5	87.2	87.9	86.7	87.1	85.0	79.0	83.2	81.6	81.8	83.1	85.3		
Glass products made of purchased glass	15.0	14.5	14.9	14.9	15.0	14.3	13.8	13.4	12.6	13.5	13.5	13.9	14.5			
Cement, hydraulic	34.3	34.4	34.2	34.6	34.3	34.8	34.4	34.8	34.8	31.8	33.0	33.8	33.8	34.7		
Structural clay products	69.1	67.7	67.5	70.9	72.3	73.4	72.4	74.6	74.1	73.3	72.1	72.0	72.7	77.5		
Pottery and related products	50.9	50.7	50.7	51.0	51.2	51.3	50.2	50.3	47.9	50.9	51.4	52.1	51.1	56.9		
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	83.2	81.3	80.7	83.0	84.6	84.2	85.4	85.6	84.5	84.9	81.9	80.1	82.2	84.7		
Cut-stone and stone products	16.2	16.0	15.8	16.1	16.4	16.2	14.5	14.5	14.3	14.3	14.6	16.0	15.3	16.6		
Miscellaneous nonmetallic products	69.9	69.3	68.7	68.7	68.2	68.0	66.6	65.5	61.2	65.6	66.0	68.0	67.3	75.1		
Primary metal industries	1,146.6	1,145.1	1,141.8	1,139.0	1,137.0	1,125.8	1,115.6	1,108.1	1,086.8	643.3	680.8	1,104.9	1,109.4	1,039.7	1,132.1	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	564.3	562.6	561.8	560.8	557.0	556.6	555.7	530.4	531.6	529.0	540.0	552.4	496.5	560.2		
Iron and steel foundries	224.6	225.0	225.7	226.3	225.6	221.9	221.5	216.0	210.8	221.1	224.5	224.8	223.4	237.1		
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	42.0	41.8	40.9	40.7	41.0	41.0	41.7	42.6	42.1	42.3	42.7	42.5	42.0	42.8		
Secondary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.1	8.7	8.4	8.0	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.2	10.3		
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	98.7	97.3	96.8	96.1	94.5	92.6	90.8	88.6	83.5	86.8	89.3	89.6	90.1	90.8		
Nonferrous foundries	82.7	82.8	82.2	82.3	79.8	77.0	74.2	72.5	72.7	73.2	73.8	73.6	74.9	72.8		
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	123.3	122.7	122.6	121.5	118.6	117.8	116.2	109.2	93.5	95.2	116.3	117.1	113.7	118.9		
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	932.4	932.8	942.0	931.4	921.7	902.5	887.7	862.2	821.2	768.4	810.1	838.7	847.1	850.1	874.3	
Tin cans and other tinware	50.1	50.0	49.8	48.6	48.7	51.9	55.2	53.2	50.9	51.1	49.8	48.8	49.7	50.8		
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	137.5	136.0	133.8	131.3	127.3	124.3	120.9	113.8	111.7	120.7	122.9	124.9	123.2	136.7		
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	123.4	123.2	122.4	124.8	124.5	124.2	121.2	114.8	106.5	109.2	106.8	108.2	113.8	116.3		
Fabricated structural metal products	210.5	206.3	206.6	211.1	207.3	203.3	198.8	195.7	172.5	177.3	197.3	197.6	196.0	185.1		
Metal stamping, coining, and engraving	205.0	201.7	198.3	188.5	180.4	174.6	164.3	159.9	144.0	160.7	160.9	162.6	164.2	172.5		
Lighting fixtures	42.0	40.7	39.4	39.0	38.6	37.8	36.5	34.7	34.4	35.6	35.9	36.6	36.0	39.8		
Fabricated wire products	62.3	60.7	60.4	59.4	58.2	56.2	53.8	50.5	44.7	49.6	52.9	53.5	53.3	55.8		
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	121.4	120.4	119.7	119.0	117.5	113.4	111.5	107.6	103.1	106.0	113.2	114.9	113.1	114.8		

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1953												1952				Annual average	
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1952	1951			
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Machinery (except electrical)	1,325.5	1,334.5	1,331.5	1,312.9	1,301.3	1,259.7	1,227.0	1,208.3	1,193.3	1,217.5	1,276.8	1,285.8	1,288.4	1,262.5	1,245.1			
Engines and turbines	72.7	70.9	71.4	71.2	69.8	63.0	62.8	60.0	63.8	68.2	67.8	66.2	65.9	66.2	65.9	66.2		
Agricultural machinery and tractors	150.2	148.8	146.1	145.3	125.6	113.2	105.8	113.1	135.4	157.7	150.0	161.0	140.9	154.6	140.9	154.6		
Construction and mining machinery	101.1	101.0	100.5	100.5	99.6	98.7	97.9	97.8	98.9	109.2	102.1	103.1	100.3	99.6	100.3	99.6		
Metalworking machinery	227.8	225.1	226.3	225.7	222.8	222.7	223.8	221.6	219.1	225.9	224.9	227.4	224.4	224.4	224.4	224.4		
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	142.3	142.3	141.2	141.0	140.8	136.9	136.1	140.1	138.8	143.9	144.5	146.4	142.6	150.1	142.6	150.1		
General industrial machinery	166.4	165.3	165.7	165.1	161.4	160.9	159.8	160.9	159.6	163.9	165.1	167.5	164.3	163.2	164.3	163.2		
Office and store machines and devices	91.1	90.4	91.5	91.7	90.8	90.5	89.4	88.8	88.3	89.6	90.1	90.6	90.0	88.8	90.0	88.8		
Service-industry and household machines	181.5	177.1	171.8	163.3	155.4	149.5	144.0	137.2	133.4	135.9	142.6	144.9	144.3	142.6	144.3	142.6		
Miscellaneous machinery parts	201.4	199.6	198.4	197.5	191.5	192.8	189.0	173.8	182.2	191.5	190.2	191.3	189.2	184.7	191.3	184.7		
Electrical machinery	928.3	934.2	916.2	898.6	892.8	872.1	850.6	823.7	782.2	755.4	774.7	775.9	781.0	806.9	768.6			
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	284.5	280.5	277.4	274.8	271.3	267.6	261.8	252.5	249.2	260.5	261.5	264.5	264.3	261.8				
Electrical appliances	57.4	55.9	54.2	53.8	52.3	50.0	45.8	42.8	40.9	42.3	42.8	43.6	45.7	47.7				
Insulated wire and cable	29.7	29.7	29.3	28.8	27.6	27.4	27.0	25.9	24.4	24.9	25.6	25.6	26.2	24.0				
Electrical equipment for vehicles	76.3	73.5	69.1	66.6	64.3	64.9	62.3	57.6	60.0	63.9	65.0	64.1	63.5	64.3				
Electric lamps	22.7	22.0	22.1	21.7	20.1	19.9	19.9	19.9	20.5	21.1	22.0	22.6	21.7	21.7				
Communication equipment	418.5	419.4	411.0	410.2	398.0	381.4	367.3	346.1	324.4	327.4	324.4	329.5	349.5	307.1				
Miscellaneous electrical products	34.9	35.2	35.5	36.0	38.5	39.4	39.6	37.4	36.0	34.7	34.6	34.1	36.1	36.1				
Transportation equipment	1,087.5	1,584.8	1,553.1	1,508.6	1,483.9	1,450.1	1,410.1	1,355.3	1,220.9	1,189.9	1,330.5	1,321.6	1,209.9	1,320.5	1,219.8			
Automobiles	832.8	807.1	769.3	749.9	734.8	701.2	673.5	623.6	515.3	663.3	658.5	655.3	647.1	707.9				
Aircraft and parts	541.6	538.0	530.7	523.6	509.7	501.3	474.2	490.3	476.1	466.1	453.5	448.8	469.5	341.9				
Aircraft	330.0	329.1	326.9	324.9	316.4	313.2	292.7	317.3	309.3	309.9	299.1	293.3	302.8	232.3				
Aircraft engines and parts	119.9	118.8	115.0	111.7	108.6	106.5	103.0	98.4	95.5	93.4	90.0	88.1	95.9	63.7				
Aircraft propellers and parts	12.3	12.3	12.1	11.1	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.2	10.0	10.0	9.6	9.5	10.0	7.6				
Other aircraft parts and equipment	79.4	77.8	76.7	75.5	73.6	73.6	70.9	68.1	64.4	61.3	58.8	54.8	52.9	60.8	38.3			
Ship- and boatbuilding and repairing	135.8	137.6	139.0	139.7	138.9	136.7	138.0	136.8	137.3	137.6	135.6	135.0	133.2	100.9				
Shipbuilding and repairing	113.3	115.5	117.5	118.5	118.8	118.0	119.3	117.9	118.1	118.3	117.6	113.6	115.4	88.2				
Boatbuilding and repairing	22.6	22.1	21.5	21.2	20.1	18.7	18.7	18.9	19.2	19.3	18.1	16.9	17.8	12.8				
Railroad equipment	63.1	59.0	58.4	58.4	56.2	56.0	57.8	58.0	50.5	62.1	62.0	60.5	59.8	58.5				
Other transportation equipment	11.5	11.4	11.2	12.3	12.5	12.3	11.8	11.3	10.7	10.4	9.8	9.8	10.9	10.6				
Instruments and related products	244.3	243.7	240.1	240.9	240.4	237.1	233.6	229.8	226.0	219.4	223.2	223.1	226.2	227.6	216.7			
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	34.4	34.2	34.3	34.2	33.6	32.9	32.4	31.7	31.4	31.7	31.4	31.7	32.0	25.8				
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	50.4	58.7	58.3	58.1	56.5	55.6	53.8	52.2	49.5	50.3	50.2	52.9	53.1	52.5				
Optical instruments and lenses	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.9	9.9	10.0	9.9	10.0			
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	28.9	28.1	29.3	29.5	29.3	28.7	28.2	28.1	27.7	28.3	28.6	28.6	28.6	29.2				
Ophthalmic goods	23.5	23.3	23.2	22.9	22.3	22.1	21.9	22.0	22.3	22.6	23.1	23.3	22.7	23.7				
Photographic apparatus	47.6	47.3	47.8	47.7	47.5	47.0	47.2	47.3	46.9	46.6	45.0	45.8	46.4	43.6				
Watches and clocks	40.2	38.9	38.3	38.4	38.1	37.5	36.5	35.1	32.0	33.9	33.9	33.9	35.0	31.9				
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	410.7	410.2	404.2	393.3	403.5	414.5	407.7	392.7	374.5	353.9	362.7	354.6	363.3	376.7	388.3			
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	45.2	44.0	43.2	44.1	44.9	44.7	42.8	39.6	37.6	38.8	38.7	40.2	41.1	44.7				
Musical instruments and parts	15.8	15.6	15.5	15.2	15.0	14.7	14.4	14.1	13.4	13.4	13.3	13.2	13.8	14.1				
Toys and sporting goods	70.1	66.7	62.6	68.6	75.9	76.6	73.9	70.1	63.7	64.1	60.0	64.3	64.8	64.5				
Pens, pencils, and other office supplies	23.8	23.3	23.3	24.8	25.0	25.0	24.3	23.4	23.0	23.6	23.6	23.8	24.0	24.8				
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	57.2	58.0	56.7	56.3	57.2	56.2	54.6	51.8	49.8	48.3	45.7	47.9	51.6	53.7				
Fabricated plastic products	62.8	62.1	61.2	61.2	61.4	59.9	59.0	54.6	52.2	53.1	53.7	54.6	55.8	57.0				
Other manufacturing industries	135.3	134.5	130.8	133.3	135.1	130.6	126.7	120.9	114.2	121.4	123.6	125.3	125.6	129.5				

¹ See footnote 1, table A-2. Production and related workers include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, janitorial, watchman services, products development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e. g., power plant), and record-keeping and other services closely associated with the above production operations.

² See footnote 2, table A-2.

³ See footnote 3, table A-2.

See NOTE on p. 640.

TABLE A-4: Indexes of production-worker employment and weekly payrolls in manufacturing industries¹

[1947-49 average = 100]

Period	Employ- ment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employ- ment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employ- ment	Weekly payroll
1949: Average	66.2	26.9	1949: Average	92.8	97.2	1952: August	105.7	134.2
1949: Average	71.3	34.0	1950: Average	99.6	111.7	September	109.0	143.8
1941: Average	87.9	45.3	1951: Average	106.2	120.6	October	109.6	145.7
1942: Average	103.9	72.2	1952: Average	108.5	135.3	November	110.2	146.3
1943: Average	121.4	96.0				December	110.8	150.9
1944: Average	118.1	102.8	1952: April	104.1	120.1	1953: January	110.1	148.4
1945: Average	104.0	87.8	May	102.0	128.9	February	111.1	148.4
1946: Average	97.9	81.2	June	100.9	127.8	March	111.9	152.1
1947: Average	103.4	97.7	July	98.9	122.2	April	111.2	
1948: Average	102.8	108.1						

¹ See footnote 1, tables A-2 and A-3.

See NOTE on p. 649.

TABLE A-5: Federal civilian employment by branch and agency group

[In thousands]

Year and month	All branches	Executive ¹				Legislative	Judicial
		Total	Department of Defense	Post Office* Department	Other agencies		
Continental United States ²							
1951: Average	2,280	2,267.8	1,093.7	499.7	674.4	8.2	3.8
1952: Average	2,403	2,376.7	1,190.2	521.7	655.8	22.6	3.9
1952: March	2,361	2,334.2	1,182.5	484.6	667.1	22.6	3.9
April	2,369	2,342.9	1,187.6	486.4	668.9	22.5	3.9
May	2,372	2,345.4	1,194.5	487.0	663.9	22.4	3.9
June	2,359	2,372.9	1,216.3	489.1	667.5	22.5	3.9
July	2,400	2,373.6	1,217.8	490.2	665.6	22.5	3.8
August	2,387	2,360.7	1,212.2	490.2	658.3	22.5	3.8
September	2,398	2,341.6	1,205.5	490.3	645.8	22.6	3.8
October	2,363	2,337.1	1,206.0	490.7	640.4	22.5	3.8
November	2,363	2,336.3	1,205.7	492.5	638.1	22.5	3.8
December	2,765	2,738.6	1,206.0	897.5	635.1	22.6	3.9
1953: January	2,350	2,323.6	1,204.8	486.0	632.8	22.4	3.8
February	2,343	2,316.4	1,197.7	486.0	632.7	22.5	3.8
March	2,324	2,297.3	1,181.0	486.0	630.3	22.5	3.8
Washington, D. C. ³							
1951: Average	255.8	246.9	88.6	8.4	149.9	8.2	0.7
1952: Average	257.4	235.9	92.8	8.7	134.4	20.8	.7
1952: March	258.0	236.5	91.8	8.1	136.6	20.8	.7
April	257.8	236.3	92.1	8.1	136.1	20.8	.7
May	257.4	236.0	92.2	8.1	135.7	20.7	.7
June	260.8	239.3	94.3	8.1	136.9	20.8	.7
July	260.1	238.6	94.5	8.2	135.9	20.7	.8
August	257.0	235.5	93.7	8.1	133.7	20.7	.8
September	254.6	235.0	93.1	8.1	131.8	20.8	.8
October	254.2	232.7	93.2	8.2	131.3	20.7	.8
November	253.9	232.5	93.1	8.2	131.2	20.7	.7
December	250.9	238.5	93.1	14.7	130.7	20.7	.7
1953: January	252.6	231.4	93.5	8.1	129.8	20.5	.7
February	251.6	230.3	93.4	8.1	129.8	20.6	.7
March	249.4	228.0	92.8	8.1	127.1	20.7	.7

¹ Includes all executive agencies (except Central Intelligence Agency) and Government corporations. Civilian employment in navy yards, arsenals, hospitals, and on force-account construction is also included.² Beginning with February 1953, data for the Post Office Department are not available. The figure for January 1953 will be used for subsequent months until the actual data are reported.

See NOTE on p. 649.

³ Includes the 48 States and the District of Columbia.⁴ Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington Standard Metropolitan Area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).

NOTE.—Beginning with January 1952, the data for Federal employment are not strictly comparable with those for prior years, primarily as a result of changes in definition. The following changes were made starting with that month: (1) data refer to the last day of the month rather than the first of the month; (2) employment of the Federal Reserve Banks and of the mixed-ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration transferred from the Federal total and the Executive Branch to the "Banks and Trust Companies" group of the "Finance, Insurance and Real Estate" division; (3) fourth-class postmasters formerly included in total for table A-5 only, now included in table A-2; (4) employment in the General Accounting Office and Government Printing Office excluded from the Executive Branch and included in the Legislative Branch; (5) the "Defense agencies" category replaced by one showing employment in the Department of Defense only.

TABLE A-6: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected States¹
(In thousands)

State	1953												1952		Annual average	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1952	1951	
Alabama	679.6	677.8	678.1	702.8	698.1	688.1	688.7	678.5	638.6	638.1	670.6	671.4	666.6	671.5	659.3	
Arizona	206.3	206.6	206.6	206.7	203.6	201.1	198.3	193.8	194.2	192.3	192.1	192.3	192.3	192.3	179.0	
Arkansas	311.0	308.0	308.3	322.2	318.8	314.9	318.1	316.0	314.4	313.2	312.3	310.5	311.5	314.1	315.7	
California	3,732.8	3,712.7	3,698.4	3,837.6	3,776.7	3,807.0	3,791.9	3,775.7	3,658.9	3,620.6	3,561.7	3,537.1	3,530.0	3,602.2	3,515.4	
Colorado	410.9	409.9	411.3	427.4	425.6	428.3	430.5	427.4	411.7	406.4	405.5	399.3	396.7	412.5	390.1	
Connecticut	863.0	857.9	856.5	880.3	880.8	880.8	846.7	838.7	834.5	845.2	840.5	842.5	839.7	846.0	829.7	
District of Columbia ²	590.9	593.6	593.6	540.2	528.4	527.4	525.9	525.7	530.6	533.1	527.8	528.5	525.9	525.1	525.1	
Florida	851.0	857.1	853.4	862.2	810.4	780.4	765.6	753.0	760.2	764.6	773.6	807.5	810.7	792.4	746.2	
Georgia	873.8	866.6	869.4	897.1	884.0	884.0	882.6	877.0	866.5	872.0	889.4	870.1	863.7	873.5	849.7	
Idaho ³	126.6	128.0	129.8	135.2	141.5	143.9	147.2	145.3	142.1	139.2	134.5	131.2	127.6	137.3	137.7	
Illinois																
Indiana																
Iowa	1,402.2	1,386.9	1,376.8	1,400.0	1,388.4	1,382.5	1,383.0	1,343.4	1,290.6	1,301.4	1,339.0	1,344.6	1,338.0	1,345.5	1,351.2	
Kansas	625.8	622.1	622.1	645.2	638.8	640.0	635.9	631.3	634.2	635.5	628.8	622.2	617.4	630.2	628.0	
Louisiana ⁴	544.6	543.5	541.8	559.6	553.3	551.3	551.5	546.9	543.8	548.3	538.9	534.4	524.6	541.3	504.4	
New Jersey	673.0	670.3	672.2	697.1	660.7	660.7	685.7	676.8	672.4	670.2	662.1	661.4	657.5	673.1	654.5	
Maine ⁵	267.5	271.2	273.4	284.0	293.2	285.6	289.9	290.9	297.2	295.5	270.6	281.4	283.0	278.4	272.3	
Maryland	750.9	752.6	750.8	774.0	773.0	773.4	779.7	778.8	788.6	791.0	751.5	746.6	744.6	756.3	741.4	
Massachusetts	1,780.6	1,774.0	1,775.1	1,832.1	1,802.6	1,798.2	1,793.5	1,786.5	1,792.1	1,780.1	1,758.2	1,756.5	1,781.2	1,703.2	1,703.2	
Minnesota	825.5	827.2	834.7	862.1	847.5	846.2	854.1	841.5	814.5	803.4	824.9	813.7	810.4	828.8	826.3	
Missouri	1,260.3	1,272.8	1,270.5	1,320.6	1,295.9	1,291.0	1,280.6	1,262.9	1,240.1	1,263.0	1,253.5	1,244.4	1,242.9	1,265.4	1,232.7	
Montana ⁶	148.4	148.1	150.0	157.1	156.6	159.6	163.3	162.7	161.1	159.9	155.0	149.7	143.0	154.1	149.0	
Nebraska	339.2	337.1	339.9	352.0	347.5	345.4	345.9	343.2	342.8	342.3	340.5	343.1	339.6	345.4	332.0	
Nebraska	62.1	61.2	61.5	64.6	65.1	64.1	65.3	65.5	66.1	67.1	64.5	63.6	60.8	64.6	58.3	
New Hampshire	169.7	169.4	169.8	172.5	171.2	172.2	173.3	175.9	173.8	170.7	169.9	165.4	165.3	170.2	172.1	
New Jersey	1,803.0	1,793.4	1,800.1	1,849.9	1,826.7	1,824.1	1,821.6	1,807.8	1,779.9	1,783.0	1,775.8	1,761.5	1,754.6	1,799.9	1,755.2	
New Mexico	170.6	169.4	169.2	173.6	171.2	172.1	173.1	170.6	160.3	160.1	160.1	164.7	163.5	168.0	169.9	
New York	5,916.3	5,874.7	5,871.6	6,069.6	6,000.0	5,987.5	5,961.7	5,888.0	5,905.5	5,793.6	5,799.8	5,779.5	5,864.5	5,795.1	5,970.5	
North Carolina ⁷	991.6	986.3	993.1	1,025.6	1,015.4	1,012.5	1,006.7	993.6	973.3	977.3	968.4	969.9	965.4	987.3	970.8	
North Dakota	169.9	169.6	171.1	115.8	115.8	117.1	117.8	116.8	116.7	115.9	114.9	110.2	106.8	114.2	112.4	
Ohio	3,028.9	3,005.9	3,002.2	3,054.2	3,034.7	3,026.4	3,016.0	2,934.6	2,829.2	2,867.9	2,945.0	2,927.8	2,922.1	2,934.1	2,929.0	
Oklahoma	821.8	819.0	822.4	835.0	826.8	826.8	826.9	822.4	820.0	819.9	816.6	815.9	812.6	801.8	801.8	
Oregon	438.5	431.2	430.3	457.4	457.5	464.4	485.4	485.4	476.0	473.5	444.6	453.3	438.3	457.3	459.2	
Pennsylvania	3,715.3	3,693.9	3,697.1	3,819.2	3,794.8	3,759.6	3,748.5	3,699.1	3,414.0	3,469.5	3,670.9	3,673.6	3,670.6	3,666.6	3,716.4	
Rhode Island ⁸	308.8	304.7	305.0	315.3	314.1	312.1	311.3	303.8	297.7	300.9	299.6	301.0	300.2	304.7	307.7	
South Carolina	524.4	523.2	523.2	538.3	533.0	533.0	530.4	523.7	521.6	518.8	519.8	515.1	524.0	493.0		
South Dakota	117.0	116.7	118.5	122.8	122.5	123.7	124.3	124.6	124.1	124.3	122.4	119.7	118.2	121.8	122.7	
Tennessee ⁹	818.0	813.8	816.7	842.4	823.7	823.0	820.5	813.4	806.9	803.2	802.4	794.9	787.1	806.7	786.0	
Texas	2,251.8	2,241.2	2,244.2	2,269.8	2,258.1	2,249.9	2,244.4	2,243.8	2,230.2	2,215.4	2,189.8	2,180.3	2,164.1	2,215.0	2,105.3	
Utah	209.8	209.5	210.9	221.1	221.2	221.8	223.3	221.8	214.1	212.0	211.0	207.6	202.4	213.3	206.8	
Vermont ¹⁰	100.8	100.1	99.8	102.4	101.0	101.8	99.9	100.2	98.9	98.9	98.5	98.2	98.2	99.5	99.4	
Virginia	874.6	870.8	876.0	905.8	889.1	888.9	886.9	886.9	874.6	876.0	869.7	870.7	862.2	878.6	861.7	
Washington	717.8	707.5	707.4	740.8	740.1	756.0	766.0	750.7	733.5	714.8	722.9	709.4	731.3	722.3		
West Virginia	607.2	603.0	598.6	628.2	516.7	518.6	522.4	520.9	503.3	516.7	525.7	525.8	527.0	521.1	532.3	
Wisconsin ¹¹	1,088.0	1,082.6	1,079.9	1,110.3	1,100.0	1,098.3	1,105.1	1,082.6	1,080.4	1,087.3	1,089.8	1,067.3	1,052.4	1,080.4	1,070.6	
Wyoming	81.7	81.7	83.1	85.7	87.9	85.3	90.6	93.1	91.7	90.6	85.5	81.5	78.7	85.8	82.7	

¹ Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the cooperating State agency. State agencies also make available more detailed industry data. See table A-7 for addresses of cooperating State agencies.

² Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

TABLE A-7: Employees in manufacturing industries, by State¹
(In thousands)

State	1953			1952										Annual average	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1952	1951
Alabama	236.7	237.7	238.3	238.4	237.8	236.5	233.8	229.5	202.8	202.3	228.0	228.2	228.8	226.9	225.3
Arizona	29.8	30.4	30.4	30.6	30.9	29.7	29.0	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.4	26.9	26.7	28.1	22.7
Arkansas	80.3	79.5	79.4	82.2	82.7	82.6	81.7	80.5	80.1	79.7	79.6	78.7	79.1	80.8	82.5
California	1,032.6	993.8	990.2	1,001.9	1,013.3	1,038.5	1,028.3	1,038.9	970.6	945.0	938.7	934.3	924.1	971.2	992.3
Colorado	66.5	66.8	66.9	71.3	73.6	73.1	71.8	68.6	59.6	58.4	64.6	64.1	65.2	65.8	65.4
Connecticut	452.0	449.3	446.2	445.6	442.0	431.5	429.3	422.0	415.3	426.3	427.7	430.0	434.5	431.1	423.3
Delaware	61.5	60.9	60.5	60.4	60.8	62.3	64.2	63.4	58.4	58.5	58.1	57.4	56.1	59.2	56.0
District of Columbia ²	17.0	16.8	16.9	17.3	17.2	17.1	17.2	17.0	17.2	17.2	17.3	17.1	17.1	17.2	17.1
Florida	127.9	129.4	128.5	126.4	119.7	113.8	111.8	109.4	108.6	111.9	113.3	117.8	120.1	115.9	108.7
Georgia	311.0	309.0	308.5	310.1	310.7	309.4	306.4	304.6	298.2	303.6	304.6	304.7	305.5	305.0	304.4
Idaho ³	20.1	19.2	19.6	21.9	25.0	27.0	29.1	27.8	27.0	24.9	21.9	20.0	19.2	23.5	24.0
Illinois	1,299.4	1,278.6	1,256.1	1,244.6	1,230.7	1,192.2	1,215.5	1,229.8	1,244.9	1,249.4	1,244.0	1,249.0	1,249.0	1,249.0	1,249.0
Indiana	674.9	666.2	658.9	645.4	638.6	639.6	606.2	520.9	564.6	560.2	610.2	615.3	609.7	615.8	615.8
Iowa	174.4	175.2	172.8	176.1	174.4	172.1	165.6	165.0	169.9	168.8	167.3	167.8	169.2	169.6	168.4
Kansas	143.0	142.2	142.6	143.3	143.0	140.3	140.1	136.2	134.8	137.0	133.3	132.9	131.7	130.0	116.9
Kentucky ⁴	155.8	158.8	160.6	161.8	151.1	148.6	148.2	147.5	138.4	143.4	145.5	145.2	147.6	148.3	151.6
Louisiana ⁵	152.0	152.0	150.4	157.4	159.9	158.1	153.4	152.7	149.4	150.9	147.5	143.8	142.0	150.3	146.5
Maine ⁶	112.5	117.1	117.6	118.6	120.9	121.0	122.3	123.8	130.7	120.5	109.0	103.6	107.9	116.4	115.6
Maryland	266.7	264.3	265.2	264.7	266.5	270.0	277.6	260.4	242.5	242.1	254.6	251.9	255.1	256.2	254.4
Massachusetts	741.8	738.8	733.1	736.6	732.1	725.5	719.4	715.0	695.4	704.9	694.1	711.1	719.5	717.7	740.5
Michigan ⁷	236.6	219.6	204.6	1,189.8	1,163.2	1,126.9	1,069.4	1,013.2	997.9	1,069.4	1,070.1	1,070.6	1,067.7	1,060.5	1,111.1
Minnesota	216.5	215.0	213.3	217.0	215.5	213.4	225.8	219.4	215.1	205.8	206.2	205.6	205.8	211.5	206.6
Mississippi	98.6	98.3	98.0	98.8	98.6	98.0	98.1	95.6	94.5	95.2	93.1	93.4	92.6	95.2	94.3
Missouri	420.4	417.8	413.8	413.1	408.7	405.0	404.3	392.1	375.4	391.4	384.5	382.0	384.8	391.8	372.9
Montana ⁸	16.7	16.6	17.3	18.9	19.7	20.4	20.0	19.6	19.4	18.7	18.5	16.5	16.3	18.4	18.1
Nebraska	59.7	59.9	61.4	62.0	61.7	61.6	62.0	60.9	60.9	58.6	59.2	58.1	58.5	59.8	54.8
Nevada	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.6
New Hampshire	82.2	83.7	83.2	82.3	83.0	81.6	81.3	81.2	79.8	79.8	79.0	79.2	80.6	80.9	82.2
New Jersey	850.7	847.8	845.0	849.2	847.9	843.5	839.8	825.3	795.8	813.9	812.3	815.3	819.2	824.4	810.8
New Mexico	16.5	16.5	16.2	16.1	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.1	15.7	15.6	15.0	14.7	14.6	15.5	14.2
New York	2,030.6	2,014.9	1,996.9	2,010.4	2,013.9	2,020.0	2,005.2	1,950.2	1,858.5	1,855.6	1,883.1	1,905.0	1,947.3	1,942.0	1,918.2
North Carolina ⁹	438.1	428.6	439.6	444.6	449.5	450.2	446.8	439.0	419.5	420.7	417.0	419.5	421.4	423.1	432.9
North Dakota	6.5	6.4	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.5	6.1
Ohio	1,418.8	1,409.6	1,394.9	1,385.7	1,368.1	1,362.5	1,340.5	1,292.7	1,197.2	1,236.4	1,312.1	1,320.8	1,321.3	1,317.3	1,315.2
Oklahoma	83.5	82.8	82.9	84.0	84.2	83.1	82.3	81.0	80.1	79.0	77.9	78.4	77.9	80.1	73.2
Oregon	131.2	128.0	125.2	131.5	139.2	142.0	150.0	162.6	155.6	155.4	131.6	142.5	134.0	142.6	147.7
Pennsylvania	1,533.6	1,525.8	1,517.6	1,519.5	1,510.9	1,507.6	1,492.9	1,455.6	1,252.2	1,254.1	1,452.4	1,457.8	1,474.5	1,444.5	1,494.1
Rhode Island ¹⁰	149.4	149.2	148.4	150.2	151.4	149.6	148.4	142.4	121.9	122.3	121.1	121.6	121.5	121.1	218.4
South Carolina	222.4	221.8	221.8	222.3	221.7	221.4	221.7	221.1	216.8	215.1	214.1	215.0	215.7	211.1	218.4
South Dakota	10.9	11.0	11.2	11.6	11.8	11.5	11.3	11.5	11.1	11.4	11.1	10.9	10.9	11.3	11.6
Tennessee ¹¹	288.1	286.4	285.9	287.6	283.5	282.3	282.6	278.4	272.8	272.1	271.4	265.9	266.4	274.3	284.6
Texas	437.9	437.2	436.4	437.5	437.1	434.6	432.3	429.0	426.1	421.0	417.8	420.3	420.4	425.9	401.9
Utah	30.1	29.9	29.9	31.2	32.8	34.1	36.7	33.2	28.3	27.4	29.1	29.7	29.2	30.8	31.3
Vermont	40.6	40.3	39.6	39.3	39.4	39.3	37.8	37.5	36.7	37.1	37.4	38.4	38.4	38.3	38.7
Virginia	232.9	232.8	234.5	236.2	234.3	235.8	230.5	249.7	241.1	239.9	239.7	240.8	241.6	246.4	242.2
Washington	180.3	186.8	186.6	190.1	196.6	207.5	212.8	207.5	202.1	202.2	176.8	187.8	183.1	192.1	191.8
West Virginia	137.0	134.7	136.4	138.1	136.2	135.2	136.9	135.5	127.3	131.9	134.5	134.3	134.8	136.1	138.1
Wisconsin	482.2	478.8	474.8	475.0	475.8	470.1	479.0	460.6	471.0	470.5	463.0	464.0	458.3	466.9	453.2
Wyoming	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.3	6.9	7.1	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.4	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.6	6.1

¹ Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the cooperating State agency. State agencies also make available more detailed industry data.

² Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

Cooperating State Agencies:

Alabama—Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery 5.
 Arizona—Unemployment Compensation Division, Employment Security Commission, Phoenix.
 Arkansas—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Little Rock.
 California—Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial Relations, San Francisco 1.
 Colorado—U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Denver 2.
 Connecticut—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Hartford 15.
 Delaware—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1, Pa.
 District of Columbia—U. S. Employment Service for D. C., Washington 23.
 Florida—Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
 Georgia—Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, Atlanta 3.
 Idaho—Employment Security Agency, Boise.
 Illinois—Illinois State Employment Service and Division of Unemployment Compensation, Chicago 54.
 Indiana—Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 9.
 Iowa—Employment Security Commission, Des Moines 8.
 Kansas—Employment Security Division, State Labor Department, Topeka.
 Kentucky—Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Frankfort.
 Louisiana—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Baton Rouge 4.
 Maine—Employment Security Commission, Augusta.
 Maryland—Department of Employment Security, Baltimore 1.
 Massachusetts—Division of Statistics, Department of Labor and Industries, Boston 10.

Michigan—Employment Security Commission, Detroit 2.
 Minnesota—Division of Employment and Security, St. Paul 1.
 Mississippi—Employment Security Commission, Jackson.
 Missouri—Division of Employment Security, Jefferson City.
 Montana—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena.
 Nebraska—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Lincoln 1.
 Nevada—Employment Security Department, Carson City.
 New Hampshire—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Concord.
 New Jersey—Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton 8.
 New Mexico—Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.
 New York—Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Employment, New York 18.
 North Carolina—Department of Labor, Raleigh.
 North Dakota—Unemployment Compensation Division, Bismarck.
 Ohio—Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Columbus 16.
 Oklahoma—Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2.
 Oregon—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Salem.
 Pennsylvania—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1 (mtg.); Bureau of Research and Information, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg (nonmtg.).
 Rhode Island—Department of Labor, Providence 3.
 South Carolina—Employment Security Commission, Columbia 1.
 South Dakota—Employment Security Department, Aberdeen.
 Tennessee—Department of Employment Security, Nashville 3.
 Texas—Employment Commission, Austin 19.
 Utah—Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, Salt Lake City 13.
 Vermont—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.
 Virginia—Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond 19.
 Washington—Employment Security Department, Olympia.
 West Virginia—Department of Employment Security, Charleston 5.
 Wisconsin—Industrial Commission, Madison 3.
 Wyoming—Employment Security Commission, Casper.

TABLE A-8: Insured unemployment under State unemployment insurance programs,¹ by geographic division and State

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1953			1952										1951	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Mar.	
	1,014.5	1,063.6	1,155.9	891.5	685.8	631.4	687.1	997.6	1,228.5	1,024.9	1,075.5	1,143.9	1,192.3	904.2	
Continental United States															
New England	76.3	81.4	88.2	71.1	60.4	60.8	72.5	95.5	116.7	118.3	131.5	135.2	110.3	64.0	
Maine	8.1	8.9	9.7	7.9	5.8	4.3	4.1	5.0	5.6	7.4	12.4	14.7	9.8	6.2	
New Hampshire	6.0	5.4	5.9	4.9	4.7	5.1	6.0	7.2	7.7	8.8	9.6	7.6	4.2		
Vermont	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.8	3.1	3.9	2.8	2.9	2.3	1.0	
Massachusetts	39.3	42.5	45.6	48.8	33.3	32.9	39.1	40.6	63.8	67.5	73.2	73.3	58.2	33.5	
Rhode Island	12.9	13.4	14.0	10.1	8.3	9.4	11.2	14.7	18.9	18.0	19.8	19.3	18.6	9.6	
Connecticut	8.4	9.3	10.9	7.7	6.9	7.6	10.0	16.4	18.1	13.8	14.5	15.4	13.8	9.5	
Middle Atlantic	301.4	310.9	350.9	290.8	223.4	211.6	217.8	290.3	383.9	355.7	356.4	359.5	355.3	268.1	
New York	157.8	165.5	185.9	158.0	122.6	108.4	107.4	136.4	190.3	183.2	199.0	200.6	198.4	163.2	
New Jersey	43.7	45.1	54.6	40.4	32.4	32.1	31.8	42.8	81.5	41.7	50.6	51.0	50.4	36.1	
Pennsylvania	56.9	100.3	110.4	82.4	68.4	71.1	78.6	111.1	142.1	128.8	106.8	167.9	106.5	88.8	
East North Central	122.3	138.3	187.9	124.9	101.9	102.9	127.2	207.3	321.8	175.4	173.0	184.3	194.5	133.7	
Ohio	26.9	30.6	32.7	25.6	20.9	19.9	23.6	39.1	57.4	36.0	35.6	36.7	42.8	30.0	
Indiana	13.9	15.2	20.0	16.3	10.2	10.8	12.4	27.6	49.9	19.8	17.6	19.3	19.6	11.4	
Illinois	45.1	50.9	60.2	45.7	38.8	40.9	52.3	84.3	81.6	76.1	71.3	55.5	52.6		
Michigan	24.4	27.0	29.5	25.0	24.7	24.1	29.6	107.1	111.3	30.1	34.4	44.6	61.1	29.8	
Wisconsin	13.0	14.6	15.5	12.3	7.3	7.2	9.3	15.3	21.9	7.9	9.3	12.4	15.5	9.9	
West North Central	68.9	74.3	70.2	45.7	26.7	23.2	25.1	36.6	40.9	30.0	40.7	39.2	71.0	61.0	
Minnesota	25.1	28.5	22.9	12.7	6.3	4.7	8.0	9.7	8.2	13.7	23.7	26.3	20.6		
Iowa	8.0	8.9	7.8	4.5	2.8	3.0	6.0	7.3	4.5	3.8	4.5	6.1	8.1	6.2	
Missouri	18.6	20.2	23.3	17.6	14.0	12.4	10.9	16.8	21.3	14.2	17.3	19.7	21.6	20.2	
North Dakota	4.2	4.4	3.8	2.2	.8	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.4	2.0	3.5	3.2	
South Dakota	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.0	.4	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.4	1.1	1.8	2.1	
Nebraska	4.7	5.0	5.0	2.7	.8	.7	.7	.9	1.2	1.1	1.5	2.6	4.3	3.8	
Kansas	6.4	7.2	7.1	5.0	2.7	2.0	2.0	3.2	3.8	2.3	2.9	4.0	5.4	4.9	
South Atlantic	104.1	105.6	111.7	84.6	71.3	70.9	70.3	105.3	128.5	113.6	110.1	104.8	99.8	72.6	
Delaware	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.3	.8	.6	.7	1.3	1.5	.8	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.1	
Maryland	10.6	12.1	13.1	9.7	6.8	5.9	7.2	12.7	15.6	12.8	14.4	12.7	9.5	8.3	
District of Columbia	2.5	3.6	3.1	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.7	
Virginia	9.3	9.4	10.3	6.9	5.3	4.9	6.0	10.2	14.5	16.0	12.3	7.1	8.1	6.6	
West Virginia	17.6	17.3	17.6	15.3	12.2	11.4	11.9	18.4	24.8	20.2	16.3	15.7	14.4	11.2	
North Carolina	28.3	27.0	26.7	20.0	16.7	15.2	17.1	20.2	26.9	27.1	30.4	31.8	29.3	17.5	
South Carolina	10.8	10.6	11.4	8.1	6.8	6.4	6.9	8.7	10.8	9.6	10.7	11.3	11.2	7.2	
Georgia	14.0	14.8	16.9	13.3	10.1	10.6	14.3	16.5	14.7	13.8	14.6	14.6	10.5		
Florida	8.7	9.2	11.0	9.7	10.7	14.9	17.2	16.1	10.7	9.3	8.0	8.4	7.5		
East South Central	71.3	78.0	75.7	61.0	51.9	50.2	54.2	69.4	83.2	72.4	71.8	74.8	78.5	80.7	
Kentucky	20.0	19.6	17.8	14.9	14.2	14.8	14.8	19.8	24.8	21.7	20.8	20.8	21.1	15.8	
Tennessee	22.9	26.0	27.3	21.7	18.1	16.7	19.1	21.0	25.2	22.8	26.1	28.6	31.4	21.8	
Alabama	16.9	17.1	17.9	15.2	12.8	12.8	14.2	20.0	24.0	20.1	15.9	15.0	14.9	13.9	
Mississippi	11.8	12.3	12.7	9.2	6.8	5.9	6.1	8.6	9.2	7.8	9.0	10.4	12.1	8.2	
West South Central	58.2	61.2	57.2	44.6	32.6	27.0	29.6	39.1	41.4	39.7	46.4	53.1	60.7	52.3	
Arkansas	12.9	14.5	13.6	10.5	6.8	4.4	4.4	6.4	6.9	5.8	7.4	11.3	14.2	9.5	
Louisiana	15.6	16.7	16.5	12.2	9.2	8.7	10.2	13.9	15.1	15.4	17.4	18.6	21.0	19.6	
Oklahoma	11.9	12.8	11.6	9.2	6.8	5.4	5.7	7.4	7.8	7.2	8.1	9.3	10.5	10.7	
Texas	17.8	17.2	15.7	12.7	9.8	8.5	9.3	11.4	11.6	13.5	13.9	15.9	12.5		
Mountain	29.1	33.5	30.7	19.4	9.6	6.2	6.1	7.7	9.9	10.0	11.4	18.9	28.2	25.3	
Montana	6.3	6.9	5.9	3.3	1.2	.5	.4	.5	.7	.9	1.4	3.4	5.9	6.9	
Idaho	6.1	8.1	7.9	5.2	1.9	.7	.7	.9	.9	.7	1.4	3.3	6.0	4.4	
Wyoming	1.6	1.7	1.4	.7	.2	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.5	
Colorado	3.2	3.4	2.9	1.8	1.0	.6	.6	1.0	2.1	2.3	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.3	
New Mexico	2.7	2.8	2.7	1.8	.9	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.6	2.2	2.7	2.1	
Arizona	3.6	3.6	3.3	2.5	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.5	3.1	2.6	
Utah	4.4	5.3	4.9	2.9	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	3.5	5.4	3.8	
Nevada	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.2	.9	.6	.6	.5	.8	.6	.9	1.2	1.6	1.7	
Pacific	192.7	203.4	213.2	159.8	106.0	78.2	75.2	86.7	101.9	110.1	134.3	154.2	193.9	167.3	
Washington	34.4	43.5	47.7	38.6	25.3	16.1	12.8	12.2	11.9	11.6	15.3	19.7	28.3	25.4	
Oregon	24.2	31.2	33.8	24.4	14.9	10.0	6.9	6.6	7.2	5.4	7.9	12.3	21.4	18.3	
California	124.1	128.7	132.2	95.8	63.8	62.1	55.5	67.9	82.8	93.1	111.1	122.2	144.2	123.6	

¹ Average of weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month. For a technical description of this series, see the April 1950 Monthly Labor Review (p. 382).

Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

B: Labor Turnover

TABLE B-1: Monthly labor turnover rates (per 100 employees) in manufacturing industries, by class of turnover¹

Class of turnover and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total separation:												
1953	3.8	3.6	4.1									
1952	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.0	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.8
1951	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.2	3.5
1950	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.6
1949	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2
1948	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3
1947	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.0	4.0	3.7
1946	6.8	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.8	6.6	6.9	6.3	4.9	4.5
1939	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.5
Quit:												
1953	2.1	2.2	2.5									
1952	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.7
1951	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4
1950	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7
1949	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	.9
1948	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7
1947	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.5	3.6	2.7	2.3
1946	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.3	5.3	4.7	3.7	3.0
1939	.9	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.7
Discharge:												
1953	.3	.4	.4									
1952	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3
1951	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3
1950	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1949	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2
1948	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1947	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1946	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1939	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1
Layoff:												
1953	.9	.8	.8									
1952	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	.7	.7	.7	1.1
1951	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5
1950	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.3
1949	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0
1948	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2
1947	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	.8	.9	.9	.8	.9
1946	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	.6	.7	1.0	1.0	.7	1.0
1939	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.7
Miscellaneous, including military:												
1953	.4	.4	.3									
1952	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1951	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1950	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3
1949	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1948	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1947	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1946	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1
Total accession:												
1953	4.4	4.2	4.3									
1952	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.0	3.3
1951	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.0
1950	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.6	5.7	5.2	4.0	3.0
1949	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.2
1948	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	2.7
1947	6.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.9	5.5	4.8	3.6
1946	8.5	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.8	5.7	4.3
1939	4.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.2	5.1	6.2	5.9	4.1	2.8

¹ Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turnover rates are not comparable with the changes shown by the Bureau's employment and payroll reports, for the following reasons:

(1) Accessions and separations are computed for the entire calendar month; the employment and payroll reports, for the most part, refer to a 1-week pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

(2) The turnover sample is not so large as that of the employment and payroll sample and includes proportionately fewer small plants; certain industries are not covered. The major industries excluded are: printing, publishing, and allied industries; canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods; women's, misses', and children's outerwear; and fertilizers.

(3) Plants are not included in the turnover computations in months when work stoppages are in progress; the influence of such stoppage is reflected, however, in the employment and payroll figures. Prior to 1943, rates relate to production workers only.

² Preliminary figures.

³ Prior to 1940, miscellaneous separations were included with quits.

⁴ Beginning with data for October 1952, components may not add to total because of rounding.

NOTE: Information on concepts, methodology, and special studies, etc., is given in a "Technical Note on Labor Turnover," October 1949, which is available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE B-2: Monthly labor turnover rates (per 100 employees) in selected groups and industries¹

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc., incl. military			
	Mar. 1953	Feb. 1953	Mar. 1953	Feb. 1953	Mar. 1953	Feb. 1953	Mar. 1953	Feb. 1953	Mar. 1953	Feb. 1953		
<i>Manufacturing</i>												
All manufacturing	4.1	3.6	2.5	2.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.4	4.3	4.2
Durable goods ²	4.3	2.8	2.7	2.2	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	4.7	4.4
Nondurable goods ³	3.6	3.4	2.2	2.0	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.2	3.5	3.7
Ordnance and accessories	4.1	3.0	2.4	2.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	5.1	4.3
Food and kindred products	4.1	5.2	2.0	2.1	0.4	0.4	1.4	2.5	0.2	0.2	3.7	3.9
Meat products	5.0	6.9	1.7	1.6	0.3	0.4	2.6	4.6	0.4	0.4	3.4	3.9
Grain-mill products	4.4	4.5	2.6	2.2	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.6	0.4	0.3	3.1	2.8
Bakery products	3.8	4.2	2.6	2.8	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.2	3.6	5.0
Beverages												
Malt liquors	2.3	3.2	.9	.8	.3	.3	1.0	1.9	.2	.2	4.2	3.3
Tobacco manufactures	2.5	2.6	1.8	1.8	0.2	0.2	4	4	0.2	0.2	2.3	2.2
Cigarettes	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.2	0.2	0.2	1.7	1.8
Cigars	2.2	3.5	2.3	2.6	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	2.8	2.7
Tobacco and snuff	2.4	1.6	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	(0)	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.7
Textile-mill products	4.1	3.2	2.1	1.9	0.3	0.3	1.4	1.8	0.3	0.2	3.4	3.4
Yarn and thread mills	3.8	3.3	2.2	1.7	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.2	4.5	3.8
Broad-woven fabric mills	4.3	3.1	2.2	1.9	0.3	0.2	1.4	1.7	0.3	0.3	3.3	3.3
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	3.5	2.9	2.3	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	3.3	3.3
Woolen and worsted	12.6	5.4	1.9	1.4	0.6	0.2	9.9	2.5	0.2	0.3	3.6	3.6
Knitting mills	3.8	3.3	2.3	2.4	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	2.7	3.8
Full-fashioned hosiery	2.8	2.5	2.0	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.2	2.1
Seamless hosiery	4.5	3.3	2.7	2.4	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	3.4	3.4
Knit underwear	3.6	3.5	2.2	2.9	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	5.3	5.7
Dyeing and finishing textiles	3.3	2.5	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.3	1.6	0.8	0.2	0.3	1.9	2.2
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	4.0	2.6	1.4	1.2	0.4	0.3	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	2.9	3.3
Apparel and other finished textile products	4.1	4.3	3.5	3.5	0.2	0.2	4	4	0.1	0.1	4.8	6.6
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.8	3.3	2.2	2.2	0.1	0.1	3	0	0.2	0.1	3.4	5.4
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	4.6	4.5	4.0	4.0	0.1	0.2	5	0.3	0.1	0.1	4.9	5.8
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	5.4	4.4	2.9	2.4	0.3	0.3	2.0	1.4	0.2	0.3	5.4	4.8
Logging camps and contractors	7.4	10.3	4.0	4.2	0.5	0.6	2.6	5.1	0.3	0.4	10.7	13.8
Sawmills and planing mills	4.7	3.8	2.8	2.1	0.3	0.3	1.5	1.1	0.2	0.3	5.1	3.9
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	4.1	3.8	2.3	2.2	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.9	0.2	0.3	3.8	3.3
Furniture and fixtures	5.1	4.4	3.5	3.2	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	5.2	4.9
Household furniture	5.7	4.6	3.9	3.5	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	5.5	5.4
Other furniture and fixtures	3.7	3.9	2.5	2.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	4.2	3.5
Paper and allied products	3.0	2.8	1.9	1.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	3.5	3.4
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	1.9	2.0	1.2	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	2.0	2.0
Paperboard containers and boxes	4.0	3.7	2.8	2.4	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	5.3	4.2
Chemicals and allied products	2.7	1.6	1.3	.9	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.5	1.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.1	2.1	2.2	1.5	0.5	0.4	1	0.1	0.3	0.3	2.8	2.3
Industrial organic chemicals	2.5	1.6	.9	.8	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	2.3	1.9
Synthetic fibers	(0)	1.6	(0)	.7	(0)	0.1	(0)	0.5	(0)	0.2	(0)	1.6
Drugs and medicines	1.2	1.1	.9	.7	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	1.6	1.4
Paints, pigments, and fillers	2.5	1.9	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.3	1	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.6	2.3
Products of petroleum and coal	1.1	.9	.7	.5	0.1	(0)	(0)	0.1	0.3	0.3	2.0	1.0
Petroleum refining	.6	.7	.3	.3	(0)	(0)	(0)	0.1	0.2	0.3	.8	.6
Rubber products	2.6	2.8	2.2	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	3.2	3.4
Tires and inner tubes	2.2	1.5	1.3	.9	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.3	1.9
Rubber footwear	4.7	3.9	4.0	2.9	0.2	0.2	2	1	0.4	0.7	3.6	4.0
Other rubber products	4.6	3.7	2.7	2.1	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.2	4.1	4.5
Leather and leather products	4.2	4.0	3.3	2.9	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	4.0	4.3
Leather	3.4	3.5	2.4	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.2	3.7	3.9
Footwear	4.4	4.1	3.4	3.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	4.0	4.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	2.9	3.1	1.7	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.3	3.3	2.9
Glass and glass products	3.0	3.7	1.6	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.7	0.4	0.3	3.3	3.5
Cement, hydraulic	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.4	0.3	0.3	(0)	0.1	0.3	0.3	2.4	1.8
Structural clay products	3.6	3.6	2.0	2.1	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.4	4.1	3.3
Pottery and related products	2.6	3.7	1.6	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.2	0.1	2.8	2.2
Primary metal industries	3.0	2.7	1.9	1.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	3.4	3.1
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	2.3	1.9	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	2.6	2.2
Iron and steel foundries	4.0	4.1	2.5	2.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.2	4.7	4.1
Gray-iron foundries	4.2	4.2	2.6	2.2	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.3	5.8	4.1
Malleable-iron foundries	3.7	3.6	2.7	2.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	4.3	4.2
Steel foundries	3.9	4.1	2.4	2.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.2	3.4	4.2
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	1.0	1.3	1.0	.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	2.5	2.0
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	2.4	2.1	1.6	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.0	3.2
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper	6.4	4.8	3.5	2.9	1.0	0.8	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	6.4	5.6
Nonferrous foundries	3.0	3.5	2.6	2.4	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.2	4.7
Other primary metal industries												
Iron and steel forgings	3.0	3.5	2.6	2.4	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	4.2	4.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2: Monthly labor turnover rates (per 100 employees) in selected groups and industries¹—Continued

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc., incl. military			
	Mar. 1953	Feb. 1953	Mar. 1953	Feb. 1953	Mar. 1953	Feb. 1953	Mar. 1953	Feb. 1953	Mar. 1953	Feb. 1953	Mar. 1953	Feb. 1953
Manufacturing—Continued												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	4.8	4.4	3.2	2.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.4	5.7	5.4
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	3.9	3.7	2.6	2.2	.4	.4	.7	.7	.3	.2	4.0	4.2
Cutlery and edge tools	2.0	2.3	1.0	1.3	.3	.2	.6	.7	.1	.2	1.5	2.6
Hand tools	4.3	2.7	1.9	1.4	.4	.2	1.8	.8	.2	.2	2.1	2.4
Hardware	4.1	4.4	3.1	2.8	.4	.6	.3	.7	.3	.3	5.2	4.9
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	5.1	5.0	3.4	3.4	.6	.5	.9	.0	.2	.3	6.1	6.0
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	4.6	4.8	2.8	3.0	.6	.5	1.0	1.1	.2	.2	4.5	3.4
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	5.6	5.2	3.9	3.8	.6	.5	.8	.6	.3	.3	7.6	8.1
Fabricated structural metal products	4.7	4.9	3.0	2.2	.6	.5	.8	1.9	.3	.3	5.6	4.1
Metal stamping, coining, and engraving	6.5	6.0	4.6	3.7	.7	.7	.5	.8	.7	.7	8.4	8.5
Machinery (except electrical)	3.6	2.9	2.1	1.8	.4	.4	.8	.4	.3	.3	3.7	2.4
Engines and turbines	3.2	3.1	1.9	1.7	.7	.5	.4	.5	.2	.3	4.7	2.7
Agricultural machinery and tractors	(1)	2.8	(1)	1.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Construction and mining machinery	2.8	2.8	2.0	1.8	.5	.5	.2	.3	.3	.3	3.0	2.1
Metalworking machinery	2.7	2.7	1.8	1.9	.4	.5	.3	.3	.2	.2	3.0	2.1
Machining tools	2.5	2.5	1.6	1.7	.3	.4	.3	.3	.2	.2	2.3	2.5
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	3.0	2.7	2.2	1.9	.6	.4	(1)	.2	.2	.2	3.7	2.4
Machine-tool accessories	3.2	3.4	2.2	2.5	.5	.4	.2	.3	.2	.3	4.3	4.5
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	2.7	2.7	1.6	1.5	.4	.4	.5	.6	.2	.2	2.7	2.9
General industrial machinery	2.7	2.7	1.7	1.7	.5	.4	.4	.4	.2	.2	3.0	3.1
Office and store machines and devices	2.6	2.0	1.8	1.5	.2	.1	.4	.2	.2	.2	3.6	2.8
Service-industry and household machines	5.3	3.7	3.3	2.1	.4	.4	.9	.6	.6	.6	5.7	4.9
Miscellaneous machinery parts	3.3	3.1	2.2	1.8	.5	.5	.3	.5	.5	.5	3.6	3.3
Electrical machinery	3.5	3.3	2.4	2.2	.3	.3	.5	.5	.4	.4	3.6	3.9
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	2.0	1.9	1.4	1.3	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	2.6	2.5
Communication equipment	4.1	3.8	2.8	2.8	.4	.3	.5	.4	.4	.4	3.7	4.5
Radio, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	4.0	4.2	3.2	2.9	.5	.5	.9	.6	.5	.3	4.6	5.4
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment	2.8	2.4	2.0	1.8	.2	.1	(1)	.1	.6	.4	1.6	1.8
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	4.7	3.7	3.3	2.3	.5	.4	.6	.7	.4	.3	6.0	5.5
Transportation equipment	5.7	4.8	3.4	2.7	.5	.5	1.0	1.0	.7	.6	6.5	5.9
Automobiles	6.8	5.2	4.2	3.2	.7	.5	.5	.6	1.1	.9	8.9	6.9
Aircraft and parts	3.7	3.2	2.5	2.2	.4	.5	.5	.4	.3	.3	2.7	2.8
Aircraft	3.6	3.3	2.6	2.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.3	.3	3.5	3.3
Aircraft engines and parts	4.3	3.1	2.3	2.0	.6	.2	.4	.5	.3	.3	5.0	5.0
Aircraft propellers and parts	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.3	.2	.3	.1	.1	.2	.1	3.5	2.6
Other aircraft parts and equipment	3.6	3.2	2.3	2.0	.7	.6	.4	.2	.3	.3	5.1	4.8
Ship and boatbuilding and repairing	(1)	9.3	(1)	2.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Railroad equipment	(1)	5.4	(1)	2.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.2	5.4
Locomotives and parts	(1)	4.9	(1)	1.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.7	3.6
Railroad and streetcars	6.6	5.8	2.9	2.1	.9	.7	1.6	2.3	1.2	.7	7.3	8.5
Other transportation equipment	4.9	4.5	2.2	1.6	.4	.1	2.0	2.5	.4	.3	2.8	3.6
Instruments and related products	3.3	2.0	2.2	1.2	.4	.2	.4	.3	.2	.3	3.0	2.5
Photographic apparatus	(1)	1.3	(1)	.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.5
Watches and clocks	2.9	2.3	1.9	1.8	.2	.2	.4	.1	.4	.2	3.6	4.1
Professional and scientific instruments	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.2	.5	.3	.6	.5	.2	.2	2.7	2.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	6.0	5.8	3.7	3.5	.5	.6	1.4	1.4	.4	.3	6.5	6.5
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	3.2	3.1	2.5	2.1	.2	.2	.3	.5	.1	.3	5.1	4.5
Nonmanufacturing												
Metal mining	4.4	4.8	3.3	2.6	.4	.4	.3	1.5	.2	.3	4.0	3.7
Iron mining	1.3	1.7	.7	.4	.1	.1	.2	.8	.2	.3	2.2	1.6
Copper mining	5.5	4.7	4.2	3.9	.5	.4	.5	.2	.3	.2	4.4	4.3
Lead and zinc mining	4.0	7.6	2.8	2.3	.1	.2	.6	4.7	.4	.4	2.6	2.3
Anthracite mining	5.9	3.8	1.3	1.2	(1)	(1)	4.4	2.4	.2	.2	1.2	1.1
Bituminous-coal mining	3.1	2.6	1.1	1.0	(1)	(1)	1.8	1.3	.1	.2	1.6	1.1
Communication:												
Telephone	(1)	1.7	(1)	1.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.3
Telegraph	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

¹ See footnote 1, table B-1. Data for the current month are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be indicated by footnotes.

Note: Telegraph data for January are: 2.2, 1.4, 0.1, 0.4, 0.3, and 2.4.

² See footnote 2, table A-2.
³ See footnote 3, table A-2. Printing, publishing, and allied industries are excluded.

⁴ Less than 0.06.
⁵ Not available.

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹

Year and month	Mining														
	Metal														
	Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc			Anthracite		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. hrly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average.....	\$74.56	43.6	\$1.71	\$72.68	42.5	\$1.71	\$78.54	46.2	\$1.70	\$76.11	43.0	\$1.77	\$96.65	30.3	\$2.20
1952: Average.....	81.65	43.9	1.86	80.34	43.9	1.83	85.73	45.6	1.88	81.60	42.5	1.92	71.19	31.5	2.26
March.....	80.55	44.5	1.81	78.65	45.2	1.74	84.92	45.9	1.85	82.41	42.7	1.93	67.12	30.1	2.23
1952: November.....	85.26	43.5	1.96	88.15	43.0	2.05	85.69	45.1	1.90	80.98	42.4	1.91	80.91	35.8	2.26
December.....	84.83	43.5	1.95	82.78	41.6	1.99	90.40	46.6	1.94	82.18	42.8	1.92	85.56	34.5	2.48
1953: January.....	84.71	43.0	1.97	82.21	40.7	2.02	92.66	46.8	1.98	80.26	41.8	1.92	70.75	28.3	2.50
February.....	83.46	42.8	1.95	85.04	42.1	2.02	86.27	44.7	1.93	78.50	41.1	1.91	87.40	35.1	2.49
March.....	83.89	42.8	1.96	84.85	41.8	2.03	86.52	44.6	1.94	79.00	41.8	1.89	68.44	26.6	2.46
Mining—Continued															
Crude petroleum and natural-gas production															
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)															
1951: Average.....	\$79.76	40.9	\$1.95	\$67.05	45.0	\$1.49	\$91.49	37.9	\$2.15	\$80.78	40.8	\$1.98	\$74.62	41.0	\$1.82
1952: Average.....	85.90	41.1	2.09	71.10	45.0	1.58	87.85	38.7	2.27	86.72	41.1	2.11	80.26	41.8	1.92
March.....	84.45	41.6	2.03	67.45	45.8	1.54	83.10	37.1	2.24	79.31	38.5	2.06	67.88	37.5	1.81
1952: November.....	90.47	41.5	2.18	73.14	44.6	1.61	88.13	37.5	2.35	85.02	39.0	2.18	78.41	39.6	1.98
December.....	87.72	40.8	2.18	71.28	44.0	1.62	90.86	38.5	2.36	87.02	40.1	2.17	78.59	40.3	1.95
1953: January.....	89.40	41.2	2.17	70.19	42.8	1.64	88.16	37.2	2.37	83.93	38.5	2.18	74.31	38.5	1.93
February.....	88.48	40.4	2.19	71.78	43.5	1.65	89.49	37.6	2.38	86.24	39.2	2.20	77.62	39.4	1.97
March.....	88.51	40.6	2.18	72.60	44.0	1.65	89.28	37.3	2.40	84.70	38.5	2.20	76.02	38.2	1.99
Nonbuilding construction															
Total: Contract construction															
Total: Nonbuilding construction															
1951: Average.....	\$79.76	40.9	\$1.95	\$67.05	45.0	\$1.49	\$91.49	37.9	\$2.15	\$80.78	40.8	\$1.98	\$74.62	41.0	\$1.82
1952: Average.....	85.90	41.1	2.09	71.10	45.0	1.58	87.85	38.7	2.27	86.72	41.1	2.11	80.26	41.8	1.92
March.....	84.45	41.6	2.03	67.45	45.8	1.54	83.10	37.1	2.24	79.31	38.5	2.06	67.88	37.5	1.81
1952: November.....	90.47	41.5	2.18	73.14	44.6	1.61	88.13	37.5	2.35	85.02	39.0	2.18	78.41	39.6	1.98
December.....	87.72	40.8	2.18	71.28	44.0	1.62	90.86	38.5	2.36	87.02	40.1	2.17	78.59	40.3	1.95
1953: January.....	89.40	41.2	2.17	70.19	42.8	1.64	88.16	37.2	2.37	83.93	38.5	2.18	74.31	38.5	1.93
February.....	88.48	40.4	2.19	71.78	43.5	1.65	89.49	37.6	2.38	86.24	39.2	2.20	77.62	39.4	1.97
March.....	88.51	40.6	2.18	72.60	44.0	1.65	89.28	37.3	2.40	84.70	38.5	2.20	76.02	38.2	1.99
Building construction															
Total: Building construction															
General contractors															
1951: Average.....	\$81.47	37.2	\$2.19	\$75.03	36.6	\$2.05	\$87.32	37.8	\$2.31	\$91.34	39.2	\$2.33	\$78.76	35.8	\$2.20
1952: Average.....	88.01	38.1	2.31	82.78	38.5	2.15	91.99	37.7	2.44	94.92	38.9	2.44	82.72	35.2	2.35
March.....	85.90	36.8	2.28	76.44	36.4	2.10	90.02	37.2	2.42	93.65	38.7	2.42	78.54	34.6	2.27
1952: November.....	88.67	37.1	2.39	85.12	38.0	2.24	91.36	36.4	2.51	93.38	37.5	2.49	82.76	34.2	2.42
December.....	91.68	38.3	2.40	88.37	39.1	2.26	94.50	37.5	2.52	98.50	39.4	2.50	84.46	34.9	2.42
1953: January.....	88.93	36.9	2.41	86.26	38.0	2.27	91.33	36.1	2.53	95.25	38.5	2.50	81.41	33.5	2.43
February.....	90.27	37.3	2.42	87.62	38.6	2.27	92.20	36.3	2.54	98.52	38.3	2.52	84.77	34.6	2.45
March.....	90.04	36.9	2.44	86.16	37.3	2.31	93.08	36.5	2.55	97.28	38.3	2.54	85.89	35.2	2.44
Special-trade contractors															
Total: Special-trade contractors															
Plumbing and heating															
1951: Average.....	\$81.47	37.2	\$2.19	\$75.03	36.6	\$2.05	\$87.32	37.8	\$2.31	\$91.34	39.2	\$2.33	\$78.76	35.8	\$2.20
1952: Average.....	88.01	38.1	2.31	82.78	38.5	2.15	91.99	37.7	2.44	94.92	38.9	2.44	82.72	35.2	2.35
March.....	85.90	36.8	2.28	76.44	36.4	2.10	90.02	37.2	2.42	93.65	38.7	2.42	78.54	34.6	2.27
1952: November.....	88.67	37.1	2.39	85.12	38.0	2.24	91.36	36.4	2.51	93.38	37.5	2.49	82.76	34.2	2.42
December.....	91.68	38.3	2.40	88.37	39.1	2.26	94.50	37.5	2.52	98.50	39.4	2.50	84.46	34.9	2.42
1953: January.....	88.93	36.9	2.41	86.26	38.0	2.27	91.33	36.1	2.53	95.25	38.5	2.50	81.41	33.5	2.43
February.....	90.27	37.3	2.42	87.62	38.6	2.27	92.20	36.3	2.54	98.52	38.3	2.52	84.77	34.6	2.45
March.....	90.04	36.9	2.44	86.16	37.3	2.31	93.08	36.5	2.55	97.28	38.3	2.54	85.89	35.2	2.44
Painting and decorating															
Electrical work															
Masonry															
Plastering and lathing															
Carpentry															
Roofing and sheet-metal work															
Excavation and foundation work															
1951: Average.....	\$83.62	37.0	\$2.26	\$78.05	35.0	\$2.23	\$89.69	34.9	\$2.57	\$73.24	35.9	\$2.04	\$70.95	36.2	\$1.96
1952: Average.....	88.43	37.0	2.39	81.55	34.7	2.35	90.05	33.6	2.68	75.90	35.8	2.12	76.53	36.1	2.12
March.....	85.92	36.1	2.38	72.00	32.0	2.26	85.14	33.0	2.58	72.86	35.2	2.07	68.60	33.3	2.05
1952: November.....	87.93	35.6	2.47	82.90	33.7	2.46	91.04	32.4	2.81	77.63	34.5	2.25	78.68	35.6	2.21
December.....	89.41	36.2	2.47	82.50	33.0	2.50	92.50	32.8	2.82	79.52	35.5	2.24	81.03	36.5	2.22
1953: January.....	86.16	34.2	2.49	77.25	30.9	2.50	89.80	31.4	2.86	71.78	31.9	2.25	73.93	33.3	2.22
February.....	86.50	33.6	2.50	79.78	32.3	2.47	96.43	33.6	2.87	78.89	34.3	2.30	73.37	32.9	2.23
March.....	87.60	34.9	2.51	82.25	32.9	2.50	96.77	33.6	2.88	79.20	35.2	2.25	75.71	33.8	2.24

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing																		Food and kindred products									
	Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods ²					Nondurable goods ²				Total: Ordnance and accessories				Total: Food and kindred products					Meat products ²						
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1951: Average.....	\$64.71	40.7	\$1.59	\$69.47	41.6	\$1.67	\$58.46	39.5	\$1.48	\$74.12	43.6	\$1.70	\$59.92	41.9	\$1.43	\$65.78	41.9	\$1.57	\$65.78	41.9	\$1.57	\$65.78	41.9	\$1.57	\$65.78	41.9	\$1.57	
1952: Average.....	67.97	40.7	1.67	73.04	41.5	1.76	60.98	39.6	1.54	77.22	42.9	1.80	63.23	41.6	1.52	70.30	41.6	1.60	70.30	41.6	1.60	70.30	41.6	1.60	70.30	41.6	1.60	
March.....	66.99	40.6	1.65	72.38	41.6	1.74	59.98	39.2	1.53	78.78	44.3	1.78	61.91	41.0	1.51	67.90	40.6	1.57	67.90	40.6	1.57	67.90	40.6	1.57	67.90	40.6	1.57	
1952: November.....	70.28	41.1	1.71	76.26	41.9	1.82	62.56	40.1	1.56	75.03	41.0	1.83	64.64	41.7	1.55	75.08	43.4	1.73	75.08	43.4	1.73	75.08	43.4	1.73	75.08	43.4	1.73	
December.....	72.14	41.7	1.73	77.78	42.5	1.83	63.59	40.5	1.57	76.73	41.7	1.84	65.68	42.1	1.56	77.26	44.4	1.74	77.26	44.4	1.74	77.26	44.4	1.74	77.26	44.4	1.74	
1953: January.....	71.34	41.0	1.74	76.91	41.8	1.84	62.88	39.8	1.58	75.85	41.0	1.85	65.35	41.1	1.59	74.23	41.7	1.78	74.23	41.7	1.78	74.23	41.7	1.78	74.23	41.7	1.78	
February.....	71.17	40.9	1.74	77.15	41.7	1.85	62.73	39.7	1.58	77.78	41.8	1.86	64.71	40.7	1.59	70.40	40.0	1.76	70.40	40.0	1.76	70.40	40.0	1.76	70.40	40.0	1.76	
March.....	71.90	41.1	1.75	77.52	41.9	1.85	63.60	40.0	1.59	78.44	41.5	1.89	65.28	40.8	1.60	71.86	40.6	1.77	71.86	40.6	1.77	71.86	40.6	1.77	71.86	40.6	1.77	
Food and kindred products—Continued																												
Meatpacking, wholesale			Sausages and casings				Dairy products ²				Condensed and evaporated milk				Ice cream and ices				Canning and preserving ²									
1951: Average.....	\$68.39	41.9	\$1.03	\$65.78	41.9	\$1.57	\$60.83	44.4	\$1.37	\$63.02	46.0	\$1.37	\$62.44	44.6	\$1.40	\$50.80	40.0	\$1.27	\$50.80	40.0	\$1.27	\$50.80	40.0	\$1.27	\$50.80	40.0	\$1.27	
1952: Average.....	73.39	41.7	1.76	69.72	42.0	1.66	63.80	44.0	1.45	66.27	45.7	1.45	64.09	43.6	1.47	61.88	39.3	1.32	61.88	39.3	1.32	61.88	39.3	1.32	61.88	39.3	1.32	
March.....	70.07	40.5	1.73	66.99	41.1	1.63	62.78	43.6	1.44	64.64	45.2	1.43	63.51	43.5	1.46	61.17	37.9	1.35	61.17	37.9	1.35	61.17	37.9	1.35	61.17	37.9	1.35	
1952: November.....	78.66	43.7	1.80	73.44	43.2	1.70	65.25	43.5	1.50	66.59	45.3	1.47	64.72	42.3	1.53	48.51	36.2	1.34	48.51	36.2	1.34	48.51	36.2	1.34	48.51	36.2	1.34	
December.....	81.54	45.3	1.80	72.68	42.5	1.71	65.84	43.6	1.51	67.49	45.6	1.48	65.60	42.6	1.54	51.65	37.7	1.37	51.65	37.7	1.37	51.65	37.7	1.37	51.65	37.7	1.37	
1953: January.....	77.83	42.3	1.84	70.97	41.5	1.71	67.45	43.8	1.54	69.77	45.9	1.52	65.72	42.4	1.55	52.72	38.2	1.38	52.72	38.2	1.38	52.72	38.2	1.38	52.72	38.2	1.38	
February.....	72.98	40.1	1.82	69.60	40.7	1.71	67.14	43.6	1.54	69.31	45.9	1.51	66.30	42.5	1.56	52.68	37.9	1.39	52.68	37.9	1.39	52.68	37.9	1.39	52.68	37.9	1.39	
March.....	74.66	40.8	1.83	70.76	40.9	1.73	65.51	43.1	1.52	69.01	45.7	1.51	65.41	43.2	1.55	52.50	37.6	1.40	52.50	37.6	1.40	52.50	37.6	1.40	52.50	37.6	1.40	
Seafood, canned and cured			Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups				Grain-mill products ²				Flour and other grain-mill products				Prepared feeds				Bakery products ²									
1951: Average.....	\$44.40	29.8	\$1.49	\$53.09	41.8	\$1.27	\$65.85	45.1	\$1.46	\$67.34	45.5	\$1.48	\$64.54	46.1	\$1.40	\$58.24	41.6	\$1.40	\$58.24	41.6	\$1.40	\$58.24	41.6	\$1.40	\$58.24	41.6	\$1.40	
1952: Average.....	45.57	31.0	1.47	54.12	41.0	1.32	69.15	44.9	1.54	71.71	45.1	1.55	67.62	46.0	1.47	61.57	41.6	1.48	61.57	41.6	1.48	61.57	41.6	1.48	61.57	41.6	1.48	
March.....	39.89	27.7	1.44	54.26	39.9	1.36	67.63	44.2	1.53	68.48	43.9	1.56	67.47	45.9	1.47	60.01	41.1	1.46	60.01	41.1	1.46	60.01	41.1	1.46	60.01	41.1	1.46	
1952: November.....	38.81	25.7	1.51	51.48	39.0	1.32	68.95	44.2	1.55	73.71	45.5	1.62	87.95	45.3	1.50	62.67	41.5	1.51	62.67	41.5	1.51	62.67	41.5	1.51	62.67	41.5	1.51	
December.....	44.70	30.0	1.49	54.51	39.5	1.36	69.26	44.4	1.56	72.58	44.8	1.62	68.10	45.4	1.50	62.78	41.3	1.52	62.78	41.3	1.52	62.78	41.3	1.52	62.78	41.3	1.52	
1953: January.....	41.80	27.5	1.52	50.30	40.8	1.38	71.20	44.5	1.60	74.82	44.8	1.67	68.40	45.0	1.52	62.58	40.9	1.53	62.58	40.9	1.53	62.58	40.9	1.53	62.58	40.9	1.53	
February.....	45.30	30.2	1.50	50.16	40.4	1.39	68.05	42.8	1.59	71.88	43.3	1.66	65.08	43.1	1.51	63.19	41.3	1.53	63.19	41.3	1.53	63.19	41.3	1.53	63.19	41.3	1.53	
March.....	40.88	28.0	1.46	55.98	39.7	1.41	69.60	43.5	1.60	72.71	43.8	1.66	67.47	44.1	1.53	63.50	41.5	1.53	63.50	41.5	1.53	63.50	41.5	1.53	63.50	41.5	1.53	
Bread and other bakery products			Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels				Sugar ²				Cane-sugar refining				Beet sugar				Confectionery and related products ²									
1951: Average.....	\$50.63	41.7	\$1.43	\$63.41	41.4	\$1.20	\$60.15	41.2	\$1.46	\$63.14	41.0	\$1.54	\$61.24	41.1	\$1.49	\$49.97	40.3	\$1.24	\$49.97	40.3	\$1.24	\$49.97	40.3	\$1.24	\$49.97	40.3	\$1.24	
1952: Average.....	63.38	41.7	1.52	66.17	41.3	1.36	64.41	42.1	1.53	66.58	41.1	1.62	65.94	42.0	1.57	62.27	39.9	1.31	62.27	39.9	1.31	62.27	39.9	1.31	62.27	39.9	1.31	
March.....	61.54	41.3	1.49	54.00	40.8	1.34	64.33	41.5	1.55	67.26	42.3	1.59	65.11	38.3	1.70	61.08	39.6	1.29	61.08	39.6	1.29	61.08	39.6	1.29	61.08	39.6	1.29	
1952: November.....	64.17	41.4	1.55	57.96	42.0	1.38	68.59	47.3	1.45	64.94	39.6	1.64	75.02	48.4	1.55	53.45	40.8	1.31	53.45	40.8	1.31	53.45	40.8	1.31	53.45	40.8	1.31	
December.....	64.48	41.6	1.55	55.74	40.1	1.39	66.44	45.2	1.47	67.08	40.9	1.64	71.48	44.4	1.61	53.84	41.1	1.31	53.84	41.1	1.31	53.84	41.1	1.31	53.84	41.1	1.31	
1953: January.....	63.80	40.9	1.56	56.99	41.0	1.39	64.80	40.0	1.62	68.80	41.2	1.67	61.77	34.9	1.77	51.87	39.0	1.33	51.87	39.0	1.33	51.87	39.0	1.33	51.87	39.0	1.33	
February.....	64.53	41.1	1.57	58.05	41.9	1.40	66.42	40.5	1.64	67.94	39.6	1.72	69.42	39.0	1.78	52.54	39.8	1.32	52.54	39.8	1.32	52.54	39.8	1.32	52.54	39.8	1.32	
March.....	64.53	41.1	1.57	59.63	42.9	1.39	72.71	43.8	1.66	77.50	44.8	1.73	68.53	38.5	1.78	52.14	39.2	1.33	52.14	39.2	1.33	52.14	39.2	1.33	52.14	39.2	1.33	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Confectionery			Beverages ²			Distilled soft drinks			Malt liquors			Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors			Miscellaneous food products ³		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	
1951: Average	\$48.36	40.3	\$1.20	\$66.39	41.7	\$1.64	\$53.19	43.6	\$1.22	\$78.91	41.1	\$1.92	\$66.74	40.2	\$1.71	\$57.11	42.3	\$1.35
1952: Average	50.07	39.9	1.27	71.14	41.6	1.71	55.73	43.2	1.29	82.20	41.1	2.00	70.88	39.6	1.79	59.78	42.1	1.42
March	48.98	39.5	1.24	68.30	40.9	1.67	52.52	42.7	1.23	78.59	40.3	1.95	69.21	39.1	1.77	58.94	41.5	1.41
1952: November	52.07	41.0	1.27	72.81	41.2	1.76	55.73	41.9	1.33	82.82	40.6	2.04	76.54	41.6	1.84	61.19	42.2	1.45
December	52.45	41.3	1.27	71.98	40.9	1.76	58.96	42.6	1.37	82.62	40.5	2.04	69.80	38.4	1.81	60.47	41.7	1.45
1953: January	50.18	38.9	1.29	70.03	40.3	1.76	56.71	41.7	1.36	80.79	39.8	2.03	70.67	38.2	1.85	61.27	41.4	1.48
February	50.94	39.8	1.28	71.91	40.4	1.78	57.40	41.9	1.37	82.59	39.9	2.07	70.86	38.3	1.85	61.54	41.3	1.49
March	50.57	39.2	1.29	71.96	40.2	1.79	57.68	42.1	1.37	82.74	39.4	2.10	71.60	38.7	1.85	61.69	41.6	1.49
Food and kindred products—Continued																		
Tobacco manufactures																		
Corn syrup, sugar, oil, and starch			Manufactured ice			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars			Tobacco and snuff			
1951: Average	\$73.37	44.2	\$1.66	\$55.00	46.2	\$1.21	\$43.81	38.5	\$1.13	\$54.37	30.4	\$1.38	\$39.10	37.6	\$1.04	\$45.99	37.7	\$1.22
1952: Average	77.00	43.5	1.77	59.80	46.0	1.30	44.93	38.4	1.17	58.45	30.2	1.44	40.13	37.5	1.07	47.87	37.4	1.25
March	75.86	43.9	1.73	58.60	45.7	1.28	43.55	36.6	1.19	52.59	37.3	1.41	39.16	36.6	1.07	44.20	34.8	1.27
1952: November	79.79	42.9	1.86	62.88	45.9	1.37	45.65	38.5	1.17	58.11	30.8	1.46	42.46	38.6	1.10	49.26	37.6	1.31
December	75.12	42.2	1.78	61.16	45.3	1.35	46.26	39.2	1.18	59.98	40.8	1.47	41.80	38.0	1.10	50.18	38.9	1.29
1953: January	75.95	41.5	1.83	61.61	46.3	1.36	46.59	38.5	1.21	57.67	30.5	1.46	41.51	37.4	1.11	49.91	38.1	1.31
February	75.69	43.0	1.83	60.38	44.4	1.36	45.39	36.9	1.23	55.57	37.8	1.47	41.51	37.4	1.11	49.61	37.3	1.33
March	77.65	42.9	1.81	60.25	44.3	1.36	47.63	37.8	1.26	57.87	39.1	1.48	41.55	37.1	1.12	48.24	36.0	1.34
Tobacco manufactures—Continued																		
Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Scouring and combing plants			Yarn and thread mills ⁴			Yarn mills			Thread mills			
1951: Average	\$26.02	39.2	\$0.97	\$51.60	38.8	\$1.33	\$57.82	39.6	\$1.46	\$47.86	38.6	\$1.24	\$48.13	38.5	\$1.25	\$45.64	38.6	\$1.25
1952: Average	39.91	39.3	.99	53.18	39.1	1.36	62.80	40.0	1.57	49.15	38.7	1.27	49.15	38.7	1.27	49.79	38.6	1.29
March	39.66	38.5	1.07	51.44	38.1	1.35	60.22	38.8	1.56	49.39	38.1	1.27	48.13	37.9	1.27	50.18	38.6	1.30
1952: November	36.60	37.5	.96	45.35	40.4	1.37	61.38	37.2	1.65	50.30	39.3	1.28	50.30	39.3	1.28	50.31	39.0	1.29
December	39.40	39.5	1.00	45.90	40.8	1.37	65.25	41.3	1.68	51.20	40.0	1.28	51.33	40.1	1.28	52.22	40.8	1.28
1953: January	40.98	39.4	1.03	54.94	40.1	1.37	64.71	40.7	1.69	50.18	39.2	1.28	50.18	39.2	1.28	50.18	39.2	1.28
February	37.15	38.4	1.06	54.94	40.1	1.37	63.80	40.9	1.66	50.18	39.2	1.28	50.18	39.2	1.28	52.91	40.7	1.30
March	43.17	38.2	1.13	54.80	40.0	1.37	64.55	40.6	1.69	50.30	39.3	1.28	50.18	39.2	1.28	53.95	41.5	1.30
Textile-mill products—Continued																		
Broad-woven fabric mills ⁵			Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber						Woolen and worsted						Narrow fabrics and smallwares			
			United States			North			South									
1951: Average	\$51.74	39.2	\$1.32	\$60.70	39.3	\$1.29	\$53.54	38.8	\$1.38	\$49.25	39.4	\$1.25	\$57.87	39.1	\$1.48	\$51.48	39.6	\$1.30
1952: Average	51.99	38.8	1.34	49.79	38.6	1.29	55.25	38.1	1.45	48.76	38.7	1.26	62.56	40.1	1.56	54.14	40.1	1.35
March	49.94	37.1	1.33	47.47	36.8	1.29	52.49	36.2	1.45	46.25	37.0	1.25	59.46	38.6	1.54	53.47	39.9	1.34
1952: November	54.68	40.5	1.35	52.78	40.6	1.30	57.26	39.5	1.45	51.04	40.9	1.27	63.44	39.9	1.50	54.94	40.4	1.36
December	55.35	41.0	1.35	53.17	40.9	1.30	58.75	40.8	1.44	51.94	40.9	1.27	65.83	41.4	1.59	56.03	41.2	1.36
1953: January	54.54	40.4	1.35	52.26	40.2	1.30	58.00	40.6	1.43	50.93	40.1	1.27	64.53	41.1	1.57	55.62	40.9	1.36
February	54.27	40.2	1.35	52.26	40.2	1.30	57.77	40.4	1.43	50.93	40.1	1.27	63.83	40.4	1.58	55.08	40.5	1.36
March	53.73	40.1	1.34	52.13	40.1	1.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	62.49	39.8	1.57	55.22	40.6	1.36

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																		
	Textile-mill products—Continued																		
	Knitting mills ²			Full-fashioned hosiery						Seamless hosiery									
				United States			North			South			United States			North			
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	
1951: Average.....	\$47.10	36.8	\$1.28	\$56.94	36.8	\$1.56	\$58.16	35.9	\$1.62	\$55.80	37.2	\$1.56	\$37.17	35.4	\$1.05	\$41.20	37.8	\$1.09	
1952: Average.....	49.02	38.3	1.28	57.61	37.9	1.52	57.00	37.5	1.52	58.06	38.2	1.52	40.39	37.4	1.08	43.62	38.6	1.13	
March.....	48.38	37.8	1.28	58.37	38.4	1.52	56.55	37.7	1.50	59.82	39.1	1.53	39.06	36.5	1.07	42.90	38.3	1.12	
1953: November.....	50.94	39.8	1.28	59.69	39.4	1.52	59.28	39.0	1.52	59.95	39.7	1.51	42.73	39.2	1.09	45.66	39.7	1.15	
December.....	50.05	39.1	1.28	58.67	38.6	1.52	58.06	38.2	1.52	58.28	39.0	1.52	41.97	38.5	1.09	45.47	39.2	1.16	
January.....	49.02	38.0	1.29	57.38	37.5	1.53	57.29	37.2	1.54	57.68	37.7	1.53	40.77	37.4	1.09	44.23	37.6	1.17	
February.....	50.05	38.5	1.30	59.29	38.5	1.54	57.91	38.1	1.52	60.14	38.8	1.55	41.36	37.6	1.10	45.78	38.8	1.18	
March.....	50.31	38.7	1.30	59.75	38.8	1.54	—	—	—	—	—	—	41.23	37.5	1.10	—	—	—	
Seamless hosiery—Continued			Knit outerwear			Knit underwear			Dyeing and finishing textiles ³			Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)			Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings ⁴				
South																			
1951: Average.....	\$36.09	34.7	\$1.04	\$47.23	38.4	\$1.25	\$42.78	37.2	\$1.15	\$56.77	39.7	\$1.43	\$56.23	39.6	\$1.42	\$63.44	38.9	\$1.59	
1952: Average.....	39.33	37.1	1.06	49.14	39.0	1.26	45.55	38.6	1.18	62.58	42.0	1.49	62.16	42.0	1.48	68.23	41.1	1.66	
March.....	38.27	36.1	1.06	48.51	38.2	1.27	43.76	37.4	1.17	61.09	41.0	1.49	60.66	41.0	1.48	67.48	41.4	1.68	
1953: November.....	41.84	39.1	1.07	51.71	40.4	1.28	48.36	40.3	1.20	64.20	42.8	1.50	64.20	42.8	1.50	72.24	42.0	1.72	
December.....	41.09	38.4	1.07	50.60	39.6	1.28	46.77	39.3	1.19	61.44	44.0	1.51	60.59	44.1	1.51	73.35	42.4	1.73	
January.....	39.91	37.3	1.07	49.02	38.3	1.28	46.32	38.6	1.20	64.78	42.9	1.51	64.93	43.0	1.51	72.93	42.4	1.73	
February.....	40.28	37.3	1.08	49.70	38.3	1.30	47.31	39.1	1.21	64.63	42.8	1.51	64.63	42.8	1.51	74.55	42.6	1.75	
March.....	41.48	39.3	1.31	46.90	39.0	1.20	62.70	41.8	1.50	62.55	41.7	1.50	72.55	41.7	1.50	—	—	—	
Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			Hats (except cloth and millinery)			Miscellaneous textile goods ⁵			Felt goods (except woven felts and hats)			Lace goods			Paddings and upholstery filling				
1951: Average.....	\$60.10	37.8	\$1.59	\$49.87	36.4	\$1.37	\$57.11	40.5	\$1.41	\$66.24	41.4	\$1.60	\$52.97	37.3	\$1.42	\$58.15	40.1	\$1.45	
1952: Average.....	65.74	39.6	1.66	53.20	37.2	1.45	60.09	40.6	1.48	67.70	40.3	1.68	57.22	38.4	1.49	64.17	41.4	1.55	
March.....	64.48	39.8	1.62	52.26	37.6	1.39	58.80	40.0	1.47	65.90	39.7	1.66	56.79	38.9	1.46	62.17	40.9	1.53	
1953: November.....	72.21	41.5	1.74	54.60	37.4	1.46	62.10	41.4	1.50	70.62	41.5	1.71	57.76	38.0	1.52	68.10	43.1	1.58	
December.....	71.93	41.1	1.75	56.70	39.1	1.45	64.02	42.4	1.51	71.72	41.7	1.72	58.89	39.4	1.52	71.10	45.0	1.58	
January.....	74.10	42.1	1.76	57.66	38.7	1.49	62.06	41.1	1.51	69.80	41.3	1.69	58.74	38.9	1.51	68.73	43.5	1.58	
February.....	74.34	42.0	1.77	50.20	40.0	1.48	61.91	41.0	1.51	70.72	41.6	1.70	59.82	39.1	1.53	64.27	41.2	1.56	
March.....	72.69	41.3	1.76	57.13	39.4	1.45	62.67	41.5	1.51	71.49	42.3	1.69	60.83	39.5	1.54	64.27	41.3	1.56	
Textile-mill products—Continued									Apparel and other finished textile products										
Processed waste and recovered fibers			Artificial leather, oil-cloth, and other coated fabrics			Cordage and twine			Total: Apparel and other finished textile products			Men's and boys' suits and coats			Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing ⁶				
1951: Average.....	\$49.49	42.3	\$1.17	\$60.71	43.3	\$1.61	\$52.26	40.2	\$1.30	\$46.31	35.9	\$1.29	\$52.63	35.8	\$1.47	\$38.16	36.0	\$1.06	
1952: Average.....	51.24	42.7	1.20	75.58	44.2	1.71	53.06	39.6	1.34	47.45	34.5	1.30	52.15	35.0	1.49	40.50	37.5	1.08	
March.....	49.68	42.1	1.18	73.68	43.6	1.60	52.38	38.8	1.35	47.95	36.0	1.31	52.60	35.3	1.49	40.11	36.8	1.09	
1953: November.....	51.79	42.8	1.21	60.80	45.7	1.77	53.47	39.9	1.34	48.36	37.2	1.30	53.70	38.8	1.50	42.20	38.8	1.08	
December.....	53.66	44.0	1.22	82.89	46.4	1.76	55.62	41.2	1.35	48.86	37.3	1.31	54.83	38.8	1.49	41.47	38.4	1.08	
January.....	50.70	41.9	1.21	79.30	44.8	1.77	52.80	39.4	1.34	48.81	36.7	1.33	54.96	38.4	1.51	40.66	37.3	1.09	
February.....	52.09	42.7	1.22	78.06	44.1	1.77	53.87	39.9	1.35	49.85	37.2	1.34	57.30	37.7	1.52	41.47	37.7	1.10	
March.....	52.46	43.0	1.22	82.80	46.0	1.80	53.33	39.8	1.34	49.76	37.7	1.32	56.52	38.9	1.53	42.24	38.4	1.10	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																	
	Shirts, collars, and nightwear				Separate trousers			Work shirts			Women's outerwear ¹			Women's dresses				
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours		
1951: Average	\$38.09	35.6	\$1.07	\$40.32	36.0	\$1.12	\$33.20	35.7	\$0.98	\$51.16	34.8	\$1.47	\$40.54	35.1	\$1.44	\$38.01	36.9	\$1.05
1952: Average	39.96	37.0	1.08	42.86	37.6	1.14	35.15	35.4	1.48	52.59	35.4	1.48	51.48	35.5	1.48	39.96	37.7	1.06
March	39.20	36.3	1.08	44.31	38.2	1.16	33.57	36.1	1.48	53.28	36.0	1.48	52.78	36.4	1.48	41.13	38.8	1.06
1953: November	42.66	39.5	1.08	45.55	38.2	1.14	34.96	38.0	.92	51.74	35.2	1.47	51.10	35.0	1.46	41.42	38.0	1.09
December	41.80	38.7	1.08	45.89	38.5	1.14	34.68	37.7	.92	54.30	36.2	1.50	53.51	36.4	1.47	40.45	37.8	1.07
January	40.33	37.0	1.09	44.39	38.6	1.15	32.76	36.3	.93	54.93	35.9	1.53	52.69	36.2	1.48	40.62	37.4	1.07
February	40.88	37.5	1.09	44.93	38.4	1.17	34.50	37.6	.92	55.39	36.2	1.53	53.49	35.9	1.49	40.55	37.9	1.07
March	41.75	38.3	1.09	46.22	39.5	1.17	35.24	38.3	.92	54.30	36.2	1.50	54.90	36.6	1.50	41.86	38.4	1.09
Women's suits, coats, and skirts				Women's and children's undergarments ¹			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets			Corsets and allied garments			Millinery			Children's outerwear		
1951: Average	\$63.83	32.9	\$1.94	\$41.22	36.8	\$1.12	\$39.74	36.8	\$1.08	\$43.79	36.8	\$1.19	\$37.60	36.0	\$1.60	\$41.28	35.3	\$1.14
1952: Average	64.94	33.3	1.95	43.62	37.6	1.16	40.92	37.2	1.10	47.24	38.1	1.24	58.60	38.4	1.61	48.52	37.2	1.17
March	63.18	32.4	1.95	43.36	37.7	1.16	40.81	37.1	1.10	48.11	38.8	1.24	68.78	40.7	1.69	43.76	37.4	1.17
1953: November	62.27	32.6	1.91	45.43	38.5	1.15	43.84	38.8	1.13	48.01	38.1	1.26	48.47	32.1	1.51	43.64	37.3	1.17
December	68.36	34.7	1.97	44.37	37.6	1.15	41.89	37.4	1.12	48.26	38.0	1.27	55.13	35.8	1.54	43.55	36.6	1.19
January	71.10	35.2	2.02	43.66	37.0	1.18	41.10	36.7	1.12	49.13	37.6	1.28	61.29	37.6	1.63	44.40	37.0	1.20
February	70.09	34.7	2.02	44.37	37.6	1.18	42.11	37.6	1.12	48.60	37.6	1.29	66.92	39.6	1.69	45.62	37.7	1.21
March	62.47	32.2	1.94	45.10	37.9	1.19	42.34	37.8	1.12	49.91	38.1	1.31	65.76	40.1	1.64	44.51	37.4	1.19
Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories				Other fabricated textile products ¹			Curtains, draperies, and other house-furnishings			Textile bags			Census products			Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		
1951: Average	\$42.44	36.9	\$1.15	\$44.49	37.7	\$1.18	\$39.89	36.6	\$1.09	\$44.93	38.4	\$1.17	\$47.12	39.6	\$1.19	\$39.98	40.8	\$1.47
1952: Average	37.2	1.16	46.46	38.4	1.21	42.67	38.1	1.12	47.60	38.7	1.23	49.88	39.9	1.25	63.45	41.2	1.54	
March	42.22	36.4	1.16	45.10	37.9	1.19	41.58	37.8	1.10	45.31	38.4	1.18	47.34	38.8	1.22	60.05	40.3	1.49
1953: November	45.90	38.9	1.18	46.23	39.7	1.24	44.97	39.8	1.13	49.39	39.2	1.26	49.52	39.3	1.26	65.92	41.2	1.60
December	45.08	38.2	1.18	45.50	38.8	1.25	43.82	38.1	1.15	50.04	39.4	1.27	50.30	39.3	1.28	65.00	41.6	1.57
January	43.52	37.2	1.17	45.26	38.0	1.27	42.55	37.0	1.15	49.53	39.0	1.27	50.05	38.8	1.29	63.09	40.7	1.55
February	44.25	37.5	1.18	47.25	37.8	1.25	47.28	37.2	1.15	47.75	37.6	1.27	51.74	38.9	1.33	63.96	41.0	1.56
March	44.72	37.9	1.18	48.26	38.3	1.26	43.47	37.8	1.15	47.87	37.4	1.28	50.44	38.8	1.30	63.96	41.0	1.56
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued																Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products ²		
Logging camps and contractors				Sawmills and planing mills, general			United States			South			West					
1951: Average	\$71.53	39.3	\$1.82	\$59.13	40.5	\$1.46	\$59.54	40.5	\$1.47	\$41.36	42.2	\$0.98	\$76.04	38.6	\$1.97	\$64.02	42.4	\$1.51
1952: Average	77.68	41.1	1.89	63.24	40.8	1.55	63.65	40.8	1.56	43.03	42.6	1.01	81.51	39.0	2.09	66.94	42.1	1.59
March	72.94	40.3	1.81	59.30	39.8	1.49	59.55	39.7	1.50	40.59	41.3	.99	76.76	38.0	2.02	65.31	41.6	1.57
1953: November	81.20	40.6	2.00	65.76	41.1	1.80	60.42	41.0	1.62	43.76	42.9	1.02	84.50	39.3	2.15	67.88	41.9	1.62
December	76.63	39.5	1.94	64.37	41.0	1.87	65.03	40.9	1.69	44.17	43.3	1.02	82.22	38.6	2.13	69.01	42.6	1.62
January	76.19	40.1	1.90	62.47	40.3	1.55	63.11	40.2	1.57	42.42	42.0	1.01	80.77	38.1	2.12	67.65	41.5	1.63
February	74.65	39.5	1.89	63.90	40.7	1.57	64.55	40.6	1.59	42.74	41.9	1.02	83.07	39.0	2.13	68.98	42.0	1.64
March	75.06	39.3	1.91	63.90	40.7	1.57	64.55	40.6	1.59	42.74	41.9	1.02	83.07	39.0	2.13	69.37	42.3	1.64

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued												Furniture and fixtures					
	Millwork			Plywood			Wooden containers			Wooden boxes, other than cigar			Miscellaneous wood products			Total: Furniture and fixtures		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1951: Average	\$61.89	42.1	\$1.47	\$68.10	43.1	\$1.58	\$48.85	41.4	\$1.18	\$49.37	42.2	\$1.17	\$51.24	42.0	\$1.22	\$57.27	41.2	\$1.39
1952: Average	65.83	42.2	1.56	70.02	42.8	1.65	50.39	41.3	1.22	50.82	42.0	1.21	53.63	41.9	1.28	60.59	41.5	1.46
March	63.19	41.3	1.53	70.52	43.0	1.64	48.60	40.5	1.20	48.91	41.1	1.19	52.96	41.7	1.27	60.15	41.2	1.46
1952: November	68.16	42.6	1.60	68.07	41.8	1.65	52.08	42.0	1.24	52.95	42.7	1.24	53.95	41.5	1.30	63.15	42.1	1.50
December	68.00	42.5	1.60	72.77	44.1	1.65	52.95	42.7	1.24	54.31	43.8	1.24	55.81	42.7	1.30	64.63	42.8	1.51
1953: January	67.30	41.8	1.61	70.95	43.0	1.65	51.05	41.5	1.23	51.85	42.5	1.22	54.21	41.7	1.30	62.51	41.4	1.51
February	68.04	42.0	1.62	73.31	43.9	1.67	51.78	42.1	1.23	52.22	42.8	1.22	54.34	41.8	1.30	63.38	41.7	1.52
March	68.26	42.4	1.61	73.01	43.2	1.69	52.08	42.0	1.24	53.07	42.8	1.24	54.89	41.9	1.31	63.69	41.9	1.52
Furniture and fixtures—Continued																		
Household furniture ²			Wood household furniture, except upholstered			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bed-springs			Office, public-building, and professional furniture ³			Wood office furniture			
1951: Average	\$55.08	40.8	\$1.35	\$50.80	41.3	\$1.23	\$58.11	39.8	\$1.46	\$60.45	40.3	\$1.50	\$66.53	43.2	\$1.54	\$62.34	43.9	\$1.42
1952: Average	58.03	41.5	1.42	53.38	41.7	1.28	64.55	41.4	1.56	64.87	40.8	1.59	68.36	42.2	1.62	69.89	41.4	1.47
March	67.67	40.9	1.41	52.10	40.7	1.28	63.45	41.2	1.54	64.31	40.7	1.58	69.98	43.2	1.62	62.90	43.5	1.48
1952: November	61.34	42.3	1.45	55.51	42.7	1.30	68.91	42.8	1.61	64.88	40.3	1.61	71.06	42.3	1.68	58.02	39.2	1.48
December	63.08	42.9	1.47	56.63	42.9	1.32	71.56	43.9	1.63	68.22	41.6	1.64	73.08	43.5	1.68	60.35	40.5	1.49
1953: January	60.30	41.3	1.46	54.50	41.6	1.31	64.87	40.8	1.59	68.64	41.1	1.67	71.15	42.1	1.69	60.75	40.5	1.50
February	61.45	41.8	1.47	55.73	41.9	1.33	66.46	41.8	1.59	68.89	41.5	1.66	70.81	41.9	1.69	65.18	42.6	1.53
March	62.16	42.0	1.45	56.82	42.4	1.34	67.20	42.0	1.60	66.83	40.5	1.65	72.25	42.5	1.70	63.03	42.5	1.53
Furniture and fixtures—Continued																		
Metal office furniture			Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures			Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures			Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills			Paperboard containers and boxes ⁴			
1951: Average	\$69.14	41.9	\$1.65	\$69.06	41.6	\$1.66	\$53.43	41.1	\$1.30	\$65.51	43.1	\$1.52	\$71.04	44.4	\$1.60	\$60.19	41.8	\$1.44
1952: Average	72.80	41.6	1.75	71.17	40.9	1.74	57.69	41.5	1.39	68.91	42.8	1.61	73.58	43.6	1.69	64.45	42.4	1.52
March	74.04	42.8	1.73	71.17	40.9	1.74	56.17	41.3	1.36	67.31	42.6	1.58	73.15	43.8	1.67	61.39	41.2	1.49
1952: November	77.65	42.2	1.84	72.62	40.8	1.78	60.06	42.0	1.43	72.27	43.8	1.65	77.26	44.4	1.74	69.11	44.3	1.56
December	80.59	43.8	1.84	72.91	41.9	1.74	61.92	43.0	1.44	72.60	44.0	1.65	77.43	44.5	1.74	68.95	44.2	1.56
1953: January	77.15	41.7	1.85	72.34	41.1	1.76	61.05	42.1	1.45	71.55	43.1	1.66	77.00	44.0	1.75	66.41	42.3	1.57
February	75.03	41.0	1.83	71.91	40.4	1.78	61.92	42.7	1.45	71.64	42.9	1.67	77.09	43.8	1.76	67.10	42.2	1.59
March	76.73	41.7	1.84	71.10	40.4	1.76	62.92	42.8	1.47	71.81	43.0	1.67	76.91	43.7	1.76	68.05	42.8	1.59
Paper and allied products—Continued																		
Paperboard boxes			Fiber cans, tubes, and drums			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers			Periodicals			
1951: Average	\$59.92	41.9	\$1.43	\$64.84	41.3	\$1.57	\$59.77	41.8	\$1.43	\$77.21	38.8	\$1.99	\$83.45	36.6	\$2.28	\$79.20	39.8	\$1.99
1952: Average	64.18	42.5	1.51	65.44	40.9	1.60	62.40	41.6	1.50	81.48	38.8	2.10	87.12	36.3	2.40	83.60	40.0	2.09
March	60.98	41.2	1.48	63.90	40.7	1.57	61.42	41.5	1.48	80.32	38.8	2.07	84.47	36.1	2.34	84.24	40.5	2.08
1952: November	68.98	44.5	1.55	71.23	42.4	1.68	64.26	42.0	1.53	83.07	39.0	2.13	88.57	36.3	2.44	83.77	39.7	2.11
December	68.67	44.3	1.55	73.61	43.3	1.70	65.60	42.6	1.54	84.93	39.5	2.15	91.64	37.1	2.47	80.73	39.0	2.07
1953: January	65.99	42.3	1.56	70.47	42.2	1.67	65.36	41.9	1.56	83.21	38.7	2.15	86.38	35.4	2.44	83.13	39.4	2.11
February	66.68	42.2	1.58	71.23	41.9	1.70	65.31	41.6	1.57	83.55	38.5	2.17	87.22	35.6	2.45	86.83	40.2	2.16
March	67.62	42.8	1.58	72.58	42.2	1.72	65.36	41.9	1.56	85.02	39.0	2.18	88.43	35.8	2.47	85.70	40.5	2.19

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued																	
	Books		Commercial printing		Lithographing		Greeting cards		Bookbinding and related industries		Miscellaneous publishing and printing services							
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours		
1951: Average.....	\$67.32	39.6	\$1.70	\$75.20	40.0	\$1.68	\$75.70	40.1	\$1.80	\$43.47	37.8	\$1.15	\$62.24	39.9	\$1.56	\$91.42	38.9	\$2.35
1952: Average.....	71.24	39.8	1.79	80.00	40.2	1.99	81.61	40.2	2.03	45.84	38.2	1.20	82.33	39.2	1.59	98.25	39.3	2.59
March.....	66.56	39.3	1.77	79.39	40.3	1.97	78.80	1.99	2.06	40.3	37.9	1.20	82.01	39.0	1.59	98.95	39.9	2.48
1953: November.....	72.18	40.1	1.80	81.20	40.2	2.02	81.87	41.2	2.06	47.80	39.5	1.21	65.89	40.3	1.63	100.22	39.3	2.55
December.....	73.85	40.8	1.91	83.64	40.8	2.05	83.64	40.8	2.06	47.09	38.6	1.22	66.26	40.4	1.64	102.51	40.2	2.55
January.....	73.05	39.7	1.84	82.42	40.4	2.04	82.37	39.6	2.08	47.50	38.0	1.25	65.93	40.2	1.64	102.03	39.7	2.57
February.....	71.55	39.1	1.83	81.99	39.8	2.06	84.03	40.4	2.08	46.38	37.4	1.24	65.18	38.5	1.65	102.05	39.1	2.61
March.....	73.78	40.1	1.84	84.04	40.6	2.07	83.84	40.5	2.07	48.38	38.4	1.25	66.17	40.1	1.65	104.66	40.1	2.61
Chemicals and allied products																		
Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals ²			Alkalies and chlorine			Industrial organic chemicals ²			Plastics, except synthetic rubber			Synthetic rubber			
1951: Average.....	\$67.81	41.6	\$1.63	\$74.88	41.6	\$1.80	\$74.93	41.4	\$1.81	\$71.08	40.9	\$1.76	\$72.66	42.0	\$1.73	\$78.31	41.0	\$1.91
1952: Average.....	70.45	41.2	1.71	77.08	41.0	1.88	76.52	40.7	1.88	75.11	40.6	1.85	76.31	41.7	1.83	80.20	40.3	1.98
March.....	68.64	41.1	1.67	75.48	40.8	1.85	73.70	40.7	1.86	73.35	40.3	1.82	73.44	40.8	1.80	78.00	40.0	1.98
1953: November.....	72.66	41.7	1.74	79.90	41.4	1.93	79.04	41.6	1.90	78.00	41.3	1.89	\$82.40	43.6	1.89	83.03	40.5	2.05
December.....	72.98	41.7	1.75	79.87	41.6	1.92	79.46	41.6	1.91	78.29	41.2	1.90	81.22	43.2	1.88	85.08	41.1	2.07
January.....	72.51	41.2	1.76	79.54	41.0	1.94	79.27	41.5	1.91	77.33	40.7	1.90	80.94	42.6	1.90	84.04	40.6	2.07
February.....	73.28	41.4	1.77	80.36	41.0	1.96	79.32	41.1	1.93	77.38	40.3	1.92	81.32	42.8	1.90	87.97	41.3	2.13
March.....	74.23	41.7	1.78	80.97	41.1	1.97	80.32	41.4	1.94	79.15	40.8	1.94	81.37	42.6	1.91	87.74	41.0	2.14
Synthetic fibers			Explosives			Drugs and medicines			Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations ²			Soap and glycerin			Paints, pigments, and fillers ²			
1951: Average.....	\$62.65	39.4	\$1.59	\$67.77	40.1	\$1.69	\$62.47	41.1	\$1.52	\$70.89	41.7	\$1.70	\$77.19	41.5	\$1.86	\$68.55	41.8	\$1.64
1952: Average.....	66.47	39.8	1.67	70.09	39.6	1.77	63.44	39.9	1.59	73.93	41.3	1.79	81.14	41.4	1.98	71.38	41.5	1.73
March.....	65.34	39.6	1.65	66.47	39.1	1.70	64.46	40.8	1.58	71.93	41.1	1.75	78.53	40.9	1.92	70.62	41.3	1.71
1953: November.....	67.43	39.9	1.60	72.58	40.1	1.81	64.06	39.3	1.63	76.68	41.9	1.83	\$84.00	42.0	2.00	73.30	41.7	1.76
December.....	67.43	39.9	1.69	73.12	40.4	1.84	64.62	39.7	1.64	78.07	42.2	1.85	85.06	41.9	2.03	74.27	42.2	1.76
January.....	67.32	39.6	1.70	71.37	39.0	1.83	64.12	39.1	1.64	77.93	41.9	1.86	85.27	41.8	2.04	73.57	41.8	1.75
February.....	66.69	39.0	1.71	70.64	38.6	1.83	70.31	42.1	1.67	78.12	42.0	1.86	85.28	41.6	2.05	74.23	41.7	1.78
March.....	68.85	39.8	1.72	73.68	39.4	1.87	70.47	42.2	1.67	79.00	41.8	1.89	86.32	41.3	2.00	75.42	41.9	1.80
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels			Gum and wood chemicals			Fertilizers			Vegetable and animal oils and fats ²			Vegetable oils			Animal oils and fats			
1951: Average.....	\$67.72	41.8	\$1.62	\$56.55	42.2	\$1.34	\$52.33	42.2	\$1.24	\$59.34	46.0	\$1.29	\$55.22	46.4	\$1.19	\$68.40	45.0	\$1.52
1952: Average.....	70.47	41.7	1.69	59.36	42.1	1.41	56.23	42.6	1.32	61.61	45.9	1.34	57.07	46.4	1.23	70.34	44.8	1.57
March.....	69.72	41.5	1.68	58.24	41.9	1.39	54.29	42.7	1.27	59.53	45.1	1.32	55.51	45.5	1.22	68.95	44.2	1.56
1953: November.....	72.49	41.9	1.73	59.92	41.9	1.43	56.15	41.9	1.34	62.27	47.9	1.30	58.19	48.9	1.19	73.80	45.0	1.64
December.....	73.18	42.3	1.73	59.86	41.0	1.46	57.53	42.3	1.36	61.57	47.0	1.31	56.88	47.4	1.20	73.76	46.1	1.60
January.....	72.91	41.9	1.74	62.25	41.5	1.50	57.12	42.0	1.36	61.18	46.0	1.33	56.73	46.5	1.22	71.84	44.9	1.60
February.....	73.74	41.9	1.76	62.10	41.4	1.50	57.24	42.4	1.35	61.74	45.4	1.36	57.00	45.6	1.25	72.61	45.1	1.61
March.....	74.58	41.9	1.78	63.54	41.8	1.53	58.42	43.6	1.34	62.41	44.9	1.39	57.98	45.3	1.28	71.60	44.2	1.60

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Chemicals and allied products—Continued								Products of petroleum and coal									
	Miscellaneous chemicals ²			Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics			Compressed and liquified gases		Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke and other petroleum and coal products			
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. hrly. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. hrly. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1951: Average.....	\$63.30	41.5	\$1.53	\$51.74	38.9	\$1.33	\$72.42	42.6	\$1.70	\$80.98	40.9	\$1.98	\$94.06	40.7	\$2.08	\$60.30	41.8	\$1.66
1952: Average.....	65.25	41.1	1.59	54.49	39.2	1.39	73.93	42.0	1.76	84.85	40.6	2.09	88.44	40.2	2.20	73.74	41.9	1.76
" March.....	64.68	41.2	1.57	53.64	39.3	1.37	73.66	42.1	1.75	81.81	40.7	2.01	85.46	40.8	2.11	70.04	41.3	1.70
1952: November.....	67.49	41.4	1.63	56.37	39.7	1.42	76.14	42.3	1.80	87.94	40.9	2.15	91.98	40.7	2.26	75.80	41.7	1.82
December.....	66.06	41.5	1.64	56.00	39.5	1.42	77.11	42.6	1.81	88.10	40.6	2.17	92.34	40.5	2.26	74.62	41.0	1.82
1953: January.....	68.39	41.2	1.66	56.12	39.7	1.45	76.62	42.1	1.82	88.10	40.6	2.17	91.94	40.5	2.27	75.44	41.0	1.84
February.....	69.05	41.1	1.68	55.68	38.4	1.45	81.65	43.2	1.89	87.23	40.2	2.17	90.57	39.9	2.27	75.62	41.1	1.84
March.....	69.97	41.4	1.69	57.33	39.0	1.47	80.94	42.6	1.90	88.10	40.6	2.17	91.71	40.4	2.27	76.04	41.1	1.85
Rubber products																		
Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products			Leather: tanned, curried, and finished			
1951: Average.....	\$68.61	40.6	\$1.60	\$78.01	39.6	\$1.97	\$87.81	41.0	\$1.41	\$93.19	41.3	\$1.53	\$46.86	34.9	\$1.27	\$80.61	39.1	\$1.55
1952: Average.....	74.48	40.7	1.53	85.65	40.4	2.12	62.22	40.4	1.54	88.46	41.1	1.62	80.00	38.4	1.32	64.48	39.8	1.62
" March.....	72.54	40.3	1.50	83.58	39.8	2.10	61.51	40.2	1.53	84.87	40.8	1.59	80.31	35.7	1.30	61.62	39.0	1.56
1952: November.....	76.86	41.1	1.57	87.23	40.2	2.17	69.30	41.9	1.63	89.81	41.8	1.67	80.76	37.6	1.35	67.80	40.6	1.67
December.....	79.19	41.9	1.60	90.42	41.1	2.30	66.49	41.3	1.61	73.33	42.8	1.69	82.46	39.6	1.35	66.22	41.2	1.66
1953: January.....	78.00	41.1	1.60	89.24	40.2	2.22	64.96	40.1	1.62	71.74	42.2	1.70	83.06	39.3	1.35	67.70	40.3	1.66
February.....	78.31	41.0	1.61	89.65	40.2	2.23	67.98	41.2	1.65	70.89	41.7	1.70	83.45	39.3	1.36	67.30	40.3	1.67
March.....	79.90	41.4	1.63	92.51	41.8	2.24	67.57	41.2	1.64	71.55	41.6	1.72	83.70	39.2	1.37	67.03	39.9	1.68
Leather and leather products—Continued																		
Industrial leather belting and packing			Boot and shoe cut stock and findings			Footwear (except rubber)			Luggage			Handbags and small leather goods			Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods			
1951: Average.....	\$94.50	43.0	\$1.50	\$46.25	37.6	\$1.23	\$44.28	36.0	\$1.25	\$53.72	39.5	\$1.30	\$43.50	37.9	\$1.15	\$42.67	37.1	\$1.15
1952: Average.....	64.12	41.1	1.56	49.40	38.9	1.27	48.26	36.0	1.27	56.84	40.6	1.40	45.08	36.2	1.18	44.15	37.1	1.19
" March.....	60.19	40.6	1.62	49.90	39.6	1.26	49.15	38.7	1.27	53.73	39.8	1.35	45.26	37.7	1.17	43.31	36.7	1.18
1952: November.....	64.43	41.3	1.56	47.97	36.9	1.30	47.19	36.3	1.30	62.75	42.4	1.48	48.12	40.1	1.20	45.60	38.0	1.20
December.....	67.31	42.6	1.58	51.73	40.1	1.29	51.09	39.3	1.30	61.17	41.9	1.46	56.00	38.7	1.19	45.01	37.2	1.21
1953: January.....	69.23	43.0	1.61	51.55	39.5	1.30	51.48	39.3	1.31	57.34	40.1	1.43	45.30	37.8	1.20	43.92	36.3	1.21
February.....	71.61	43.4	1.65	51.35	39.5	1.30	51.88	39.2	1.32	51.80	37.0	1.40	48.50	39.5	1.23	44.28	36.9	1.20
March.....	73.65	44.1	1.67	51.35	39.2	1.31	52.00	39.1	1.33	55.20	38.6	1.43	48.04	39.7	1.21	44.16	36.8	1.20
Stone, clay, and glass products																		
Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Flat glass			Glass and glassware, pressed or blown ³			Glass containers			Pressed and blown glass			Glass products made of purchased glass			
1951: Average.....	\$63.91	41.5	\$1.54	\$53.85	40.9	\$2.05	\$59.20	40.0	\$1.48	\$60.55	40.1	\$1.51	\$27.46	39.9	\$1.44	\$53.19	40.6	\$1.31
1952: Average.....	65.17	41.1	1.61	55.05	40.4	2.13	62.09	39.8	1.66	63.12	39.7	1.59	60.89	39.8	1.53	56.30	40.8	1.38
" March.....	64.94	41.1	1.58	52.01	40.4	2.03	61.30	40.0	1.53	61.78	39.6	1.56	60.35	40.5	1.49	55.49	41.1	1.35
1952: November.....	68.97	41.3	1.67	97.81	41.8	2.34	64.64	39.9	1.62	65.61	40.5	1.62	63.67	39.3	1.62	60.91	42.3	1.44
December.....	69.31	41.5	1.67	95.71	40.9	2.34	65.53	40.7	1.61	67.08	40.9	1.64	63.50	40.5	1.57	63.22	43.9	1.44
1953: January.....	68.21	40.6	1.68	99.53	41.3	2.41	64.15	39.6	1.62	65.34	39.6	1.65	62.41	39.5	1.58	60.06	42.0	1.43
February.....	68.29	41.0	1.69	94.94	41.1	2.31	66.40	40.0	1.68	67.94	40.2	1.69	64.71	39.7	1.63	60.92	42.6	1.43
March.....	70.21	41.3	1.70	95.37	41.9	2.30	67.80	40.6	1.67	70.28	41.4	1.70	65.11	39.7	1.64	61.48	42.4	1.45

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																	
	Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products ²			Brick and hollow tile			Floor and wall tiles			Sewer pipe			Clay refractories		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	\$65.21	41.8	\$1.56	\$60.03	41.4	\$1.45	\$57.92	42.9	\$1.35	\$60.25	39.9	\$1.51	\$58.15	40.1	\$1.45	\$63.76	40.1	\$1.59
1952: Average	67.72	41.8	1.62	60.09	40.6	1.48	58.51	42.4	1.38	62.64	39.9	1.57	59.98	39.2	1.53	61.40	38.5	1.60
March	65.31	41.6	1.57	59.57	40.8	1.46	56.71	41.7	1.36	59.80	39.6	1.51	59.25	39.5	1.50	64.71	40.7	1.59
1952: November	71.23	41.9	1.70	61.81	40.2	1.53	59.36	42.1	1.41	63.68	39.8	1.60	62.00	39.3	1.58	63.41	37.3	1.70
December	71.23	41.9	1.70	61.81	40.4	1.53	58.80	42.0	1.40	64.87	39.8	1.63	63.04	39.6	1.58	64.64	37.8	1.71
1953: January	70.97	41.5	1.71	60.28	39.4	1.53	56.30	40.8	1.38	65.20	40.0	1.63	59.59	38.2	1.56	63.41	37.3	1.70
February	70.79	41.4	1.71	61.35	40.1	1.53	56.99	41.3	1.38	65.53	40.2	1.63	61.23	39.0	1.57	65.49	38.3	1.71
March	71.65	41.9	1.71	62.68	40.7	1.54	59.22	42.3	1.40	65.26	40.4	1.64	62.96	39.6	1.59	65.66	38.4	1.71
Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products ²			Concrete products			Cut-stone and stone products			Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products ²			Abrasive products			
1951: Average	\$57.91	38.1	\$1.52	\$68.25	45.2	\$1.51	\$67.50	45.0	\$1.50	\$68.93	41.5	\$1.42	\$68.46	42.0	\$1.63	\$72.28	41.3	\$1.75
1952: Average	61.15	38.7	1.58	70.65	45.0	1.57	70.22	45.3	1.55	60.01	41.1	1.46	62.83	40.6	1.72	73.45	39.7	1.85
March	61.70	39.3	1.57	66.96	43.7	1.60	66.27	43.6	1.52	58.84	40.3	1.46	70.21	41.3	1.70	73.38	40.1	1.83
1952: November	63.52	39.7	1.60	71.32	44.3	1.61	70.31	44.5	1.58	62.88	41.1	1.53	72.39	40.9	1.77	79.07	41.4	1.91
December	63.11	39.2	1.61	72.45	45.0	1.61	71.87	45.2	1.59	62.02	40.8	1.52	72.92	41.2	1.77	81.67	42.1	1.94
1953: January	62.65	38.2	1.64	69.12	43.2	1.60	67.82	43.2	1.57	60.85	40.3	1.51	73.16	41.1	1.78	81.06	42.0	1.93
February	63.96	39.0	1.64	71.07	43.6	1.63	69.80	43.9	1.59	62.12	40.6	1.53	74.39	41.1	1.81	81.51	41.8	1.95
March	64.35	39.0	1.65	70.79	43.7	1.62	69.96	44.0	1.59	62.06	40.3	1.54	74.93	41.4	1.81	82.49	42.3	1.95
Stone, clay, and glass products—Con.																		
Asbestos products			Nonday refractories			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills ²			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills, except electrometallurgical products			Electrometallurgical products			
1951: Average	\$90.44	42.4	\$1.60	\$96.78	38.6	\$1.73	\$75.12	41.5	\$1.81	\$77.30	40.9	\$1.89	\$77.30	40.9	\$1.89	\$74.46	41.6	\$1.79
1952: Average	71.57	42.6	1.68	65.70	39.3	1.61	77.33	40.7	1.90	79.60	40.0	1.99	79.60	40.0	1.99	76.04	41.1	1.85
March	69.63	42.2	1.65	71.86	39.7	1.61	76.59	41.4	1.85	78.25	41.4	1.89	78.25	41.4	1.89	74.21	41.0	1.81
1952: November	74.99	43.6	1.72	66.05	34.4	1.92	82.80	41.4	2.00	86.31	41.1	2.10	86.31	41.1	2.10	79.07	41.4	1.91
December	74.21	43.4	1.71	69.91	36.6	1.91	84.02	41.8	2.01	86.51	41.0	2.11	86.51	41.0	2.11	79.87	41.6	1.92
1953: January	73.58	42.2	1.72	71.96	36.9	1.95	84.65	41.7	2.03	89.01	41.4	2.15	89.01	41.4	2.15	80.29	41.6	1.93
February	73.91	41.9	1.74	75.80	37.9	2.00	83.01	41.3	2.01	85.06	40.7	2.06	85.06	40.7	2.06	81.51	41.8	1.95
March	76.46	43.2	1.77	71.74	36.6	1.96	83.62	41.0	2.01	85.49	41.1	2.08	85.49	41.1	2.08	80.29	41.6	1.93
Primary metal industries—Continued																		
Iron and steel foundries ²			Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals ²			Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc			
1951: Average	\$71.66	42.4	\$1.69	\$70.05	42.2	\$1.66	\$72.07	41.9	\$1.72	\$75.86	43.1	\$1.76	\$69.97	41.4	\$1.69	\$69.38	41.3	\$1.68
1952: Average	72.22	40.8	1.77	69.89	40.4	1.73	70.56	41.2	1.80	77.70	42.0	1.85	75.48	41.7	1.81	75.06	41.7	1.80
March	71.58	40.9	1.75	69.43	40.6	1.71	68.85	38.9	1.77	76.80	42.2	1.82	73.99	41.8	1.77	74.58	41.9	1.78
1952: November	74.30	40.6	1.83	71.91	40.4	1.78	75.17	40.2	1.87	79.10	41.2	1.92	77.79	41.6	1.87	76.86	42.0	1.83
December	76.95	41.6	1.85	73.75	41.2	1.79	76.63	41.2	1.86	83.10	42.4	1.96	78.58	41.8	1.88	77.89	42.1	1.85
1953: January	74.89	40.7	1.84	72.32	40.4	1.79	75.70	40.7	1.86	79.52	41.2	1.93	73.61	41.9	1.90	78.54	42.0	1.87
February	76.30	40.8	1.87	74.34	40.4	1.84	77.46	41.2	1.88	80.12	41.3	1.94	80.03	41.9	1.91	79.90	42.5	1.88
March	77.08	41.0	1.88	75.07	40.8	1.84	78.06	41.3	1.89	80.32	41.4	1.94	79.84	41.8	1.91	79.71	42.4	1.88

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued																	
	Primary refining of aluminum			Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals ²			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum			Nonferrous foundries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1951: Average.....	\$70.97	41.5	\$1.71	\$64.94	41.1	\$1.58	\$68.78	40.7	\$1.60	\$70.76	40.9	\$1.73	\$64.22	39.4	\$1.63	\$73.74	41.9	\$1.76
1952: Average.....	76.08	41.8	1.82	68.15	41.3	1.65	74.88	41.6	1.80	76.49	41.8	1.83	69.95	40.2	1.74	77.70	41.6	1.87
March.....	72.31	41.8	1.73	66.67	40.9	1.63	71.23	40.7	1.75	72.32	40.4	1.79	66.17	40.1	1.65	77.28	42.0	1.84
1952: November.....	81.18	41.0	1.98	73.44	43.2	1.70	80.28	42.7	1.88	83.14	43.3	1.92	75.48	40.8	1.85	81.87	42.2	1.94
December.....	80.32	41.4	1.94	75.60	43.7	1.73	82.51	43.2	1.91	86.00	44.1	1.95	75.67	40.9	1.85	84.00	43.3	1.94
1953: January.....	81.56	41.4	1.97	71.72	41.7	1.72	82.75	43.1	1.92	85.22	43.7	1.95	77.61	41.5	1.87	82.84	42.7	1.94
February.....	80.78	40.8	1.98	72.98	41.7	1.75	82.56	43.0	1.92	85.46	43.6	1.96	78.77	41.9	1.88	82.10	42.1	1.95
March.....	78.20	40.1	1.95	73.85	42.2	1.75	82.75	43.1	1.92	86.04	43.9	1.95	78.02	41.5	1.88	83.46	42.8	1.95
Primary metal industries—Continued																		
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)																		
Miscellaneous primary metal industries ²			Iron and steel forgings			Wire drawing			Welded and heavy-walled pipe			Total: Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)			Tin cans and other tinware			
1951: Average.....	\$80.65	42.9	\$1.88	\$84.87	43.3	\$1.96	\$80.41	43.0	\$1.87	\$75.07	40.8	\$1.84	\$68.81	41.7	\$1.65	\$66.49	41.3	\$1.61
1952: Average.....	82.15	41.7	1.97	86.09	42.2	2.04	80.54	41.3	1.95	81.14	41.4	1.96	72.38	41.6	1.74	69.72	41.5	1.68
March.....	82.26	42.4	1.94	87.72	43.0	2.04	79.00	41.8	1.89	81.29	41.9	1.94	71.14	41.6	1.71	67.40	41.1	1.64
1952: November.....	87.55	42.5	2.06	89.25	42.5	2.10	86.51	42.2	2.05	87.55	42.5	2.06	75.90	42.4	1.79	71.45	41.3	1.73
December.....	90.06	43.3	2.08	95.47	44.2	2.16	96.50	42.4	2.04	87.55	42.5	2.06	78.37	43.3	1.81	74.52	42.1	1.77
1953: January.....	89.87	43.0	2.09	94.83	43.5	2.18	87.55	42.5	2.06	85.90	41.7	2.06	76.74	42.4	1.81	73.51	41.3	1.78
February.....	88.83	42.5	2.09	94.39	43.3	2.18	85.28	41.4	2.06	86.93	42.2	2.06	76.80	42.2	1.82	73.51	41.3	1.78
March.....	89.67	42.7	2.10	95.05	43.4	2.19	86.31	41.9	2.06	86.93	42.2	2.06	77.59	42.4	1.83	73.93	41.3	1.79
Fabricated metal products—Continued																		
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware ³			Cutlery and edge tools			Hand tools			Hardware			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies ⁴			Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies			
1951: Average.....	\$66.30	41.7	\$1.59	\$60.74	41.6	\$1.46	\$60.70	42.5	\$1.64	\$66.49	41.3	\$1.61	\$68.71	40.9	\$1.68	\$75.24	41.8	\$1.80
1952: Average.....	69.05	41.1	1.68	63.55	41.0	1.55	68.38	41.3	1.68	70.69	41.1	1.72	70.99	40.8	1.74	73.60	40.0	1.84
March.....	66.91	40.8	1.64	60.85	40.3	1.51	69.31	41.1	1.67	68.21	40.6	1.68	69.66	40.5	1.72	73.93	40.4	1.83
1952: November.....	73.60	42.3	1.74	67.84	42.4	1.60	72.38	41.6	1.74	76.25	42.6	1.79	73.34	41.2	1.78	76.30	40.8	1.87
December.....	75.25	43.0	1.75	68.75	42.7	1.61	73.43	42.2	1.74	78.30	43.5	1.80	75.78	42.1	1.80	78.62	41.6	1.89
1953: January.....	74.80	42.5	1.76	66.40	41.5	1.60	74.10	42.1	1.76	77.83	43.0	1.81	72.90	40.5	1.80	75.39	40.1	1.88
February.....	74.52	42.1	1.77	66.33	41.2	1.61	74.76	42.0	1.78	76.93	42.5	1.81	73.85	40.8	1.81	75.79	40.1	1.89
March.....	74.92	42.1	1.77	66.40	41.5	1.60	75.54	42.2	1.79	76.90	42.3	1.82	74.62	41.0	1.82	75.81	39.9	1.90
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified			Fabricated structural metal products ⁵			Structural steel and ornamental metal-work			Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim			Boiler-shop products			Sheet-metal work			
1951: Average.....	\$66.18	40.6	\$1.63	\$71.49	42.3	\$1.66	\$71.49	42.3	\$1.66	\$71.57	42.1	\$1.70	\$71.90	42.8	\$1.68	\$70.39	41.9	\$1.68
1952: Average.....	69.87	41.1	1.70	74.87	42.3	1.77	75.05	42.4	1.77	74.23	41.7	1.78	74.80	42.5	1.76	75.18	42.0	1.79
March.....	67.64	40.5	1.67	73.95	42.6	1.74	74.99	43.1	1.74	71.45	41.3	1.73	74.99	43.1	1.74	71.28	41.2	1.73
1952: November.....	72.45	41.4	1.75	78.14	42.7	1.83	77.90	42.8	1.82	80.14	42.4	1.89	76.99	42.3	1.82	80.11	43.3	1.85
December.....	74.87	42.3	1.77	79.92	43.2	1.85	78.51	42.9	1.83	81.89	43.1	1.90	80.04	43.5	1.84	80.35	43.2	1.86
1953: January.....	72.04	40.7	1.77	78.38	42.6	1.84	78.94	42.9	1.84	78.40	41.7	1.88	78.38	42.6	1.84	78.20	42.5	1.84
February.....	73.16	41.1	1.78	79.42	42.7	1.86	80.54	43.3	1.86	78.06	41.3	1.89	79.05	42.5	1.86	78.63	42.5	1.85
March.....	74.29	41.5	1.79	80.60	43.1	1.87	81.28	43.7	1.86	81.56	42.7	1.91	79.24	42.6	1.86	78.61	42.8	1.86

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued																	
	Metal stamping, coining, and engraving ²			Vitreous-enameling products			Stamped and pressed metal products			Lighting fixtures			Fabricated wire products			Miscellaneous fabricated metal products ²		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1951: Average.....	\$68.38	40.7	\$1.68	\$52.92	37.8	\$1.40	\$70.58	40.8	\$1.73	\$64.64	40.4	\$1.60	\$65.05	40.9	\$1.50	\$72.11	43.7	\$1.65
1952: Average.....	74.26	41.8	1.79	53.86	37.4	1.44	77.33	41.8	1.85	68.00	40.0	1.70	68.30	40.9	1.67	73.02	42.7	1.71
March.....	73.28	41.4	1.77	53.53	37.7	1.42	76.31	41.7	1.83	65.67	39.8	1.65	66.50	40.8	1.65	73.35	43.4	1.69
1952: November.....	79.00	42.7	1.85	56.79	38.9	1.46	81.70	43.0	1.90	70.93	41.0	1.73	72.56	41.7	1.74	77.70	43.7	1.78
December.....	82.01	44.1	1.88	60.35	40.5	1.49	85.60	44.1	1.93	78.36	42.9	1.78	75.43	43.1	1.75	79.83	44.0	1.79
1953: January.....	80.22	42.9	1.87	59.49	39.4	1.51	83.82	43.5	1.92	75.24	41.8	1.80	73.50	42.0	1.75	78.84	43.5	1.80
February.....	79.29	42.4	1.87	58.35	38.9	1.50	82.18	42.8	1.92	74.93	41.4	1.81	72.69	41.3	1.76	79.28	43.8	1.81
March.....	79.29	42.4	1.87	60.19	39.6	1.52	81.95	42.7	1.92	74.82	41.8	1.79	72.85	41.4	1.76	80.63	44.3	1.82
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued																		
Machinery (except electrical)																		
	Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails			Steel springs			Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets			Screw-machine products			Total: Machinery (except electrical)			Engines and turbines ²		
1951: Average.....	\$71.91	42.3	\$1.70	\$73.43	42.2	\$1.74	\$74.02	43.8	\$1.69	\$74.75	45.3	\$1.65	\$76.35	43.4	\$1.70	\$79.12	43.0	\$1.84
1952: Average.....	72.61	43.5	1.83	74.26	40.8	1.82	73.83	42.1	1.73	76.37	44.4	1.72	70.61	42.8	1.86	82.26	42.4	1.94
March.....	76.04	43.7	1.74	71.86	40.6	1.77	74.21	43.4	1.71	76.84	43.2	1.70	72.86	43.4	1.84	82.37	42.9	1.92
1952: November.....	84.63	43.4	1.95	80.79	42.3	1.91	77.33	43.2	1.79	80.36	45.4	1.77	80.94	42.6	1.90	84.18	42.3	1.99
December.....	84.48	43.1	1.96	86.44	44.1	1.96	79.82	44.1	1.81	82.24	46.2	1.78	83.52	43.5	1.92	87.06	43.1	2.02
1953: January.....	80.80	41.5	1.95	85.41	43.8	1.95	79.17	43.5	1.82	81.45	45.5	1.79	82.99	43.0	1.93	83.62	41.6	2.01
February.....	79.49	41.4	1.92	85.41	43.8	1.95	79.85	43.6	1.82	82.36	45.5	1.81	83.03	42.8	1.94	84.03	41.6	2.02
March.....	79.30	41.3	1.92	85.46	43.6	1.96	81.70	44.4	1.84	84.55	46.2	1.83	84.06	43.1	1.95	83.01	41.3	2.01
Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																		
	Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels			Diesel and other internal combustion engines, not elsewhere classified			Agricultural machinery and tractors ²			Tractors			Agricultural machinery (except tractors)			Construction and mining machinery ²		
1951: Average.....	\$83.27	42.7	\$1.95	\$78.26	43.0	\$1.82	\$73.26	40.7	\$1.80	\$75.67	40.9	\$1.85	\$70.88	40.5	\$1.75	\$75.82	44.6	\$1.70
1952: Average.....	80.02	42.8	2.08	80.37	42.3	1.90	75.41	39.9	1.89	77.02	39.7	1.94	73.97	40.2	1.84	77.61	43.6	1.78
March.....	92.19	43.9	2.10	80.28	42.7	1.88	78.09	41.1	1.90	79.17	40.6	1.95	76.78	41.5	1.85	80.08	45.5	1.76
1952: November.....	93.31	43.4	2.15	81.90	42.0	1.95	72.94	38.8	1.88	74.88	39.0	1.92	71.21	38.7	1.84	78.51	42.9	1.83
December.....	95.26	44.2	2.18	84.04	42.9	1.98	77.20	40.0	1.93	79.40	39.9	1.90	74.77	40.2	1.86	80.11	43.3	1.85
1953: January.....	97.01	43.5	2.23	80.34	41.2	1.95	77.41	39.4	1.94	79.40	39.7	2.00	74.99	40.1	1.87	79.98	43.0	1.86
February.....	96.35	43.4	2.22	81.16	41.2	1.97	78.30	40.2	1.95	80.40	40.0	2.01	76.36	40.4	1.89	79.29	42.4	1.87
March.....	82.95	39.8	2.10	82.98	41.7	1.99	78.59	40.3	1.95	79.80	39.7	2.01	77.11	40.8	1.89	82.22	43.5	1.90
	Construction and mining machinery, except for oilfields			Oilfield machinery and tools			Metalworking machinery ²			Machine tools			Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)			Machine-tool accessories		
1951: Average.....	\$75.04	44.4	\$1.60	\$77.20	45.2	\$1.71	\$95.74	46.6	\$1.84	\$84.85	47.4	\$1.79	\$82.26	45.2	\$1.82	\$87.98	46.8	\$1.88
1952: Average.....	76.84	43.3	1.77	79.48	44.4	1.79	91.87	46.4	1.98	89.95	47.1	1.91	86.14	45.1	1.91	95.53	46.6	2.05
March.....	79.55	45.2	1.76	81.95	46.3	1.77	91.65	47.0	1.95	89.96	47.6	1.89	86.67	46.1	1.88	94.27	46.9	2.01
1952: November.....	77.90	42.8	1.82	79.74	43.1	1.85	94.92	46.3	2.05	92.00	46.7	1.97	89.60	44.8	2.00	99.22	46.8	2.12
December.....	78.74	43.1	1.85	81.65	43.9	1.86	97.85	47.5	2.06	94.84	47.9	1.98	92.26	45.9	2.01	102.24	48.0	2.13
1953: January.....	79.18	42.8	1.85	81.53	43.6	1.87	97.70	47.2	2.07	94.92	47.7	1.99	90.45	45.0	2.01	102.29	47.8	2.14
February.....	78.73	42.1	1.87	80.97	43.3	1.87	96.67	46.7	2.07	95.55	47.3	2.02	90.45	45.0	2.01	100.11	47.0	2.13
March.....	82.03	43.4	1.89	81.97	43.6	1.88	98.44	47.1	2.09	97.03	47.8	2.03	89.83	44.7	2.01	102.56	47.7	2.15

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees —Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery) ¹			Food-products machinery			Textile machinery			Paper-industries machinery			Printing-trades machinery and equipment			General industrial machinery ¹		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average.....	\$74.73	43.7	\$1.71	\$74.56	43.1	\$1.73	\$66.79	42.2	\$1.62	\$80.07	47.1	\$1.70	\$82.09	43.9	\$1.87	\$77.08	44.3	\$1.74
1952: Average.....	77.40	43.0	1.80	77.96	42.6	1.83	68.54	40.8	1.66	82.08	45.6	1.80	87.36	43.9	1.90	79.24	43.3	1.83
March.....	77.35	43.4	1.78	78.01	43.1	1.81	68.30	40.9	1.67	82.24	46.2	1.75	87.42	44.6	2.00	79.72	43.8	1.83
1952: November.....	78.94	42.9	1.84	78.08	42.3	1.86	70.28	41.1	1.71	81.88	44.5	1.84	91.67	44.5	2.06	80.80	43.1	1.87
December.....	81.65	43.9	1.86	81.27	43.6	1.86	73.18	42.3	1.73	86.12	46.3	1.86	94.71	45.1	2.10	83.90	44.2	1.90
1953: January.....	80.64	43.3	1.86	80.80	42.8	1.87	73.08	42.0	1.74	82.96	45.1	1.85	95.85	45.0	2.13	82.40	43.4	1.90
February.....	81.59	43.4	1.88	79.52	42.3	1.88	73.50	42.0	1.75	82.33	44.5	1.85	94.34	44.8	2.12	82.56	43.0	1.92
March.....	81.78	43.5	1.88	81.89	43.1	1.90	72.56	41.7	1.74	83.33	44.8	1.86	96.73	45.2	2.14	84.18	43.6	1.98
1951: Average.....	\$76.88	44.7	\$1.72	\$77.35	43.7	\$1.77	\$71.64	42.9	\$1.67	\$80.28	45.1	\$1.78	\$79.12	44.7	\$1.77	\$72.58	43.2	\$1.68
1952: Average.....	78.66	43.7	1.80	79.79	42.9	1.86	74.47	42.8	1.74	81.22	43.2	1.88	90.17	43.1	1.86	76.97	43.0	1.79
March.....	78.68	44.2	1.78	78.75	42.8	1.81	71.99	42.1	1.71	82.03	44.1	1.86	82.58	44.4	2.07	77.43	43.5	1.78
1952: November.....	79.67	43.3	1.84	81.51	42.9	1.90	75.86	43.1	1.76	83.61	43.1	1.94	83.33	43.4	1.92	76.18	41.6	1.83
December.....	82.09	43.9	1.87	85.75	44.2	1.94	76.36	42.9	1.78	86.78	44.5	1.95	86.14	44.4	1.94	79.92	43.2	1.88
1953: January.....	81.16	43.4	1.87	83.57	43.3	1.93	75.58	42.7	1.77	83.42	43.0	1.95	85.61	43.9	1.90	79.18	42.8	1.85
February.....	81.46	43.1	1.89	82.80	42.9	1.93	75.05	42.4	1.77	81.90	42.0	1.95	86.48	43.9	1.97	78.96	42.0	1.88
March.....	83.06	43.8	1.91	84.97	43.8	1.94	76.72	43.1	1.78	84.77	42.6	1.90	87.47	44.4	2.07	80.70	42.7	1.89
1951: Average.....	\$73.33	41.9	\$1.75	\$78.85	41.5	\$1.90	\$68.16	42.6	\$1.60	\$70.64	40.6	\$1.74	\$69.32	40.3	\$1.72	\$75.37	44.6	\$1.68
1952: Average.....	75.26	40.9	1.84	81.80	40.9	2.00	64.88	41.0	1.68	75.81	41.2	1.84	75.07	40.8	1.84	76.65	43.8	1.75
March.....	75.76	41.4	1.83	82.19	41.3	1.99	69.39	41.8	1.66	74.26	40.8	1.82	72.29	39.8	1.83	76.73	44.1	1.74
1952: November.....	76.11	40.7	1.87	83.84	41.1	2.04	69.53	40.9	1.70	77.46	41.2	1.88	79.90	42.1	1.90	77.07	43.3	1.78
December.....	79.46	41.1	1.87	83.84	41.1	2.04	70.28	41.1	1.71	81.18	42.5	1.91	78.77	41.9	1.88	80.91	44.7	1.81
1953: January.....	76.92	40.7	1.89	84.46	41.2	2.05	69.37	40.7	1.73	79.70	42.3	1.91	81.75	42.8	1.91	78.04	43.6	1.79
February.....	76.33	40.6	1.88	82.82	40.6	2.04	69.89	40.4	1.73	80.26	41.8	1.92	86.00	44.1	1.95	78.11	43.0	1.77
March.....	77.33	40.7	1.90	83.23	40.6	2.05	69.95	40.2	1.74	80.63	42.1	1.92	82.22	42.6	1.93	75.15	42.7	1.76
1951: Average.....	\$79.42	43.4	\$1.83	\$89.05	39.8	\$1.75	\$74.30	43.2	\$1.72	\$71.81	43.0	\$1.67	\$76.82	43.4	\$1.77	\$74.30	43.2	\$1.72
1952: Average.....	76.73	40.6	1.89	81.40	41.1	1.85	75.36	42.9	1.79	73.29	41.7	1.79	74.57	41.2	1.81	78.55	43.4	1.81
March.....	75.01	39.9	1.88	74.07	40.7	1.82	75.40	42.6	1.77	72.07	41.9	1.72	76.74	42.4	1.81	78.40	43.8	1.79
1952: November.....	78.09	41.1	1.90	77.68	41.1	1.89	77.28	42.0	1.84	76.13	41.6	1.83	76.45	41.1	1.86	79.86	43.4	1.84
December.....	79.68	41.5	1.92	81.60	42.5	1.92	79.61	42.8	1.86	77.75	41.8	1.86	79.29	42.4	1.87	81.96	44.3	1.85
1953: January.....	76.38	40.2	1.90	82.22	42.6	1.93	77.33	41.8	1.85	76.67	40.9	1.83	77.98	41.7	1.87	79.30	43.1	1.84
February.....	72.73	39.1	1.86	81.00	41.8	1.94	78.54	42.0	1.87	76.48	40.9	1.87	78.77	41.9	1.88	80.72	43.4	1.86
March.....	73.70	39.2	1.88	82.49	42.3	1.95	79.34	42.2	1.88	77.66	41.2	1.88	79.57	42.1	1.89	81.97	43.6	1.88
1951: Average.....	\$79.42	43.4	\$1.83	\$89.05	39.8	\$1.75	\$74.30	43.2	\$1.72	\$71.81	43.0	\$1.67	\$76.82	43.4	\$1.77	\$74.30	43.2	\$1.72
1952: Average.....	76.73	40.6	1.89	81.40	41.1	1.85	75.36	42.9	1.79	73.29	41.7	1.79	74.57	41.2	1.81	78.55	43.4	1.81
March.....	75.01	39.9	1.88	74.07	40.7	1.82	75.40	42.6	1.77	72.07	41.9	1.72	76.74	42.4	1.81	78.40	43.8	1.79
1952: November.....	78.09	41.1	1.90	77.68	41.1	1.89	77.28	42.0	1.84	76.13	41.6	1.83	76.45	41.1	1.86	79.86	43.4	1.84
December.....	79.68	41.5	1.92	81.60	42.5	1.92	79.61	42.8	1.86	77.75	41.8	1.86	79.29	42.4	1.87	81.96	44.3	1.85
1953: January.....	76.38	40.2	1.90	82.22	42.6	1.93	77.33	41.8	1.85	76.67	40.9	1.83	77.98	41.7	1.87	79.30	43.1	1.84
February.....	72.73	39.1	1.86	81.00	41.8	1.94	78.54	42.0	1.87	76.48	40.9	1.87	78.77	41.9	1.88	80.72	43.4	1.86
March.....	73.70	39.2	1.88	82.49	42.3	1.95	79.34	42.2	1.88	77.66	41.2	1.88	79.57	42.1	1.89	81.97	43.6	1.88

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Electrical machinery																	
	Total: Electrical machinery		Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus ²				Wiring devices and supplies			Carbon and graphite products (electrical)			Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments			Motors, generators, and motor-generators sets		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours
1951: Average	\$64.84	41.3	\$1.57	\$70.31	42.1	\$1.67	\$63.15	42.1	\$1.50	\$69.43	40.6	\$1.71	\$69.44	42.6	\$1.63	\$75.36	42.1	\$1.79
1952: Average	68.64	41.1	1.67	73.99	41.8	1.77	64.78	41.0	1.58	75.58	41.3	1.83	71.48	41.8	1.71	80.22	42.0	1.91
March	68.56	41.3	1.66	74.27	42.2	1.78	65.25	41.3	1.58	75.53	41.5	1.82	70.72	41.6	1.70	81.56	42.7	1.91
1953: November	70.72	41.6	1.70	75.78	42.1	1.80	66.33	41.2	1.61	77.46	42.1	1.84	73.43	42.2	1.74	82.84	42.7	1.94
December	71.57	42.1	1.70	77.47	42.8	1.81	68.04	42.0	1.62	79.24	42.6	1.86	73.70	42.6	1.73	84.05	43.1	1.95
January	71.72	41.7	1.72	76.86	42.0	1.83	66.91	41.3	1.62	79.77	41.9	1.88	73.39	41.7	1.76	83.95	42.4	1.98
February	71.86	41.3	1.74	77.33	41.8	1.85	67.73	41.3	1.64	78.73	42.1	1.87	73.87	41.5	1.78	85.22	42.4	2.01
March	72.21	41.5	1.74	77.70	42.0	1.85	68.55	41.8	1.64	79.34	42.2	1.88	74.46	41.6	1.79	85.22	42.4	2.01
1951: Average	\$98.00	40.8	\$1.69	\$92.28	42.5	\$1.63	\$84.18	45.5	\$1.85	\$87.32	39.6	\$1.70	\$84.87	42.4	\$1.53	\$99.08	40.4	\$1.71
1952: Average	72.04	40.7	1.77	72.16	42.2	1.71	91.28	46.1	1.98	72.32	40.4	1.79	72.11	43.7	1.65	72.98	40.1	1.82
March	73.10	41.3	1.77	72.25	42.5	1.70	92.15	47.5	1.94	73.08	40.6	1.80	88.95	43.1	1.60	72.54	40.3	1.80
1953: November	73.12	40.4	1.81	73.60	42.3	1.74	93.32	46.2	2.02	75.35	41.4	1.82	76.91	44.2	1.74	73.26	39.6	1.85
December	75.48	41.7	1.81	74.99	43.1	1.74	93.12	46.1	2.02	75.95	41.5	1.83	76.78	44.9	1.71	78.91	42.2	1.87
January	75.62	41.1	1.84	75.85	42.2	1.75	89.04	44.3	2.01	78.73	42.1	1.87	75.51	43.9	1.73	77.15	41.7	1.85
February	76.07	40.9	1.86	74.58	41.9	1.78	87.40	43.7	2.00	77.79	41.6	1.87	73.62	42.8	1.72	82.80	42.9	1.93
March	77.42	41.4	1.87	74.94	42.1	1.78	89.65	44.6	2.01	78.73	42.1	1.87	73.53	43.0	1.71	80.41	42.1	1.91
1951: Average	\$58.20	40.7	\$1.43	\$90.27	41.0	\$1.47	\$58.32	40.5	\$1.44	\$55.00	41.4	\$1.33	\$77.33	43.2	\$1.79	\$60.60	40.4	\$1.50
1952: Average	58.89	36.0	1.51	64.21	40.9	1.57	62.12	40.6	1.63	57.49	40.2	1.43	82.03	43.4	1.89	65.93	40.7	1.62
March	57.13	38.6	1.48	62.99	40.9	1.54	60.73	40.5	1.60	56.54	40.1	1.41	81.91	43.8	1.87	64.32	40.2	1.60
1953: November	62.37	40.5	1.54	65.60	41.5	1.59	63.71	41.1	1.55	61.27	41.4	1.48	83.96	43.5	1.93	67.08	40.9	1.64
December	63.45	41.2	1.54	66.73	41.7	1.60	64.12	41.1	1.56	63.33	42.5	1.49	85.55	44.1	1.94	66.42	40.5	1.64
January	65.99	41.5	1.59	66.65	41.4	1.61	63.99	40.5	1.58	64.82	43.8	1.48	83.85	43.0	1.95	67.13	40.2	1.67
February	69.40	41.5	1.60	65.37	40.6	1.61	63.92	40.2	1.59	60.15	41.2	1.46	82.49	42.3	1.95	67.77	40.1	1.69
March	65.08	41.3	1.60	66.42	41.0	1.62	64.64	40.4	1.60	62.03	42.2	1.47	83.30	42.5	1.96	68.17	40.1	1.70
Electrical machinery—Continued																		
Transportation equipment																		
Storage batteries			Primary batteries (dry and wet)			X-ray and non-radio electronic tubes			Total: Transportation equipment			Automobiles ³			Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories			
1951: Average	\$65.17	40.1	\$1.65	\$53.90	39.7	\$1.36	\$74.58	45.2	\$1.65	\$75.67	40.9	\$1.88	\$75.45	39.5	\$1.91	\$76.04	39.4	\$1.93
1952: Average	73.16	41.1	1.78	56.66	39.9	1.42	72.93	42.9	1.70	81.56	41.4	1.97	83.03	40.5	2.05	83.84	40.5	2.07
March	69.30	39.6	1.75	55.44	39.6	1.40	73.21	44.1	1.66	80.32	41.4	1.94	80.80	40.4	2.00	81.61	40.4	2.02
1953: November	75.71	41.6	1.82	57.17	39.7	1.44	72.24	42.0	1.72	85.48	41.9	2.04	89.25	41.9	2.13	90.30	42.0	2.15
December	73.80	41.0	1.80	56.91	39.8	1.43	74.65	42.9	1.74	87.11	42.7	2.04	90.31	42.4	2.13	91.38	42.5	2.15
January	73.31	40.5	1.81	58.00	40.0	1.45	73.57	41.8	1.76	85.06	41.9	2.03	86.94	41.4	2.10	87.77	41.4	2.12
February	74.30	40.6	1.83	58.95	40.1	1.47	74.03	40.9	1.81	85.69	41.8	2.05	88.40	41.7	2.12	89.45	41.8	2.14
March	75.26	40.9	1.84	58.98	40.4	1.46	72.80	45.0	1.82	85.28	41.6	2.05	87.99	41.7	2.11	88.82	41.7	2.13

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Transportation equipment—Continued																	
	Truck and bus bodies			Trailers (truck and automobile)			Aircraft and parts ²			Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts			Aircraft propellers and parts		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1951: Average	\$66.50	40.8	\$1.63	\$65.19	41.0	\$1.59	\$78.40	43.8	\$1.79	\$75.78	43.3	\$1.75	\$85.81	45.4	\$1.89	\$89.17	46.2	\$1.93
1952: Average	70.18	40.8	1.72	70.76	40.9	1.73	81.70	43.0	1.90	79.66	42.6	1.87	88.92	43.9	1.98	92.25	46.0	2.05
March	68.58	41.0	1.68	67.37	40.1	1.68	80.65	42.9	1.88	78.68	42.3	1.86	87.36	44.8	1.95	91.30	45.2	2.02
1952: November	71.64	39.8	1.80	70.64	40.6	1.74	84.48	43.1	1.96	82.60	42.8	1.93	88.94	43.6	2.04	95.10	45.5	2.09
December	72.45	40.7	1.78	74.52	42.1	1.77	86.04	43.9	1.96	84.00	43.3	1.94	92.16	45.4	2.08	94.02	45.2	2.08
1953: January	71.56	40.2	1.78	73.21	40.9	1.70	85.73	43.3	1.98	83.50	42.6	1.96	92.00	45.1	2.04	92.08	44.7	2.06
February	72.67	40.6	1.79	72.85	40.7	1.79	84.55	42.7	1.98	82.32	42.0	1.96	89.89	44.5	2.02	91.20	44.1	2.07
March	75.40	41.2	1.83	72.86	40.7	1.79	83.75	42.3	1.98	81.95	41.6	1.97	89.08	44.1	2.02	83.43	41.1	2.03
	Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship- and boatbuilding and repairing ³			Shipbuilding and repairing			Boatbuilding and repairing			Railroad equipment ⁴			Locomotives and parts		
1951: Average	\$78.66	43.7	\$1.80	\$69.83	39.9	\$1.75	\$71.42	39.9	\$1.79	\$60.93	40.1	\$1.52	\$76.48	40.9	\$1.87	\$81.12	41.6	\$1.95
1952: Average	81.72	43.2	1.88	75.17	40.2	1.87	76.75	40.2	1.91	66.23	39.9	1.66	77.74	40.7	1.91	81.14	41.4	1.96
March	79.79	42.9	1.86	76.30	40.8	1.87	77.90	41.0	1.90	62.81	39.5	1.59	79.07	41.4	1.91	81.54	41.6	1.96
1952: November	83.33	43.4	1.92	72.95	37.8	1.93	73.70	37.6	1.96	67.47	39.0	1.73	76.80	40.0	1.92	78.94	40.9	1.93
December	85.04	44.3	1.94	77.99	40.2	1.94	79.60	40.2	1.98	69.77	40.1	1.74	81.12	41.6	1.95	81.09	41.4	1.94
1953: January	84.63	43.4	1.95	76.03	39.6	1.92	77.62	39.6	1.96	68.46	39.8	1.72	79.37	40.7	1.95	78.94	40.9	1.93
February	84.28	43.0	1.96	76.42	38.4	1.96	77.93	38.2	2.04	67.94	39.5	1.72	80.97	41.1	1.97	80.70	41.6	1.94
March	83.92	42.6	1.97	78.98	39.1	2.02	80.91	38.9	2.08	69.55	40.2	1.75	81.59	41.0	1.99	83.60	41.8	2.00
	Transportation equipment—Continued			Instruments and related products														
	Railroad and streetcars			Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products			Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments			Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments			Optical instruments and lenses		
1951: Average	\$70.40	40.0	\$1.76	\$68.53	42.3	\$1.62	\$65.20	42.1	\$1.62	\$66.85	45.0	\$1.93	\$68.69	42.4	\$1.62	\$72.07	42.9	\$1.68
1952: Average	74.00	40.0	1.88	73.02	42.7	1.71	72.07	41.9	1.72	66.11	45.2	2.06	71.66	42.4	1.69	76.50	42.5	1.80
March	75.62	41.1	1.84	70.22	41.8	1.68	70.89	41.7	1.70	60.94	44.8	2.03	70.22	42.3	1.66	74.10	42.1	1.76
1952: November	74.87	39.2	1.91	80.28	44.6	1.80	74.35	42.5	1.75	96.64	45.8	2.11	74.78	42.7	1.75	80.22	43.6	1.84
December	80.93	41.5	1.95	75.98	43.0	1.76	75.76	42.8	1.77	97.52	46.0	2.12	76.46	43.2	1.77	81.72	43.7	1.87
1953: January	79.98	40.6	1.97	71.23	40.7	1.75	73.57	41.8	1.76	73.66	44.6	2.10	73.74	41.9	1.76	80.29	43.4	1.85
February	81.20	40.6	2.00	72.92	41.2	1.77	73.81	41.7	1.77	92.61	44.1	2.10	74.76	42.0	1.78	80.91	43.5	1.86
March	79.40	40.1	1.98	73.10	41.3	1.77	74.16	41.9	1.77	92.19	43.9	2.10	74.40	41.8	1.78	80.11	43.3	1.85
	Instruments and related products—Continued															Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		
	Surgical, medical, and dental instruments			Ophthalmic goods			Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks			Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware ³		
1951: Average	\$60.86	41.4	\$1.47	\$45.49	40.8	\$1.30	\$73.08	42.0	\$1.74	\$50.57	40.8	\$1.40	\$57.67	40.9	\$1.41	\$61.30	41.7	\$1.47
1952: Average	64.68	41.2	1.57	56.63	39.6	1.43	76.73	41.7	1.54	60.55	40.1	1.51	61.50	41.0	1.50	65.99	42.3	1.56
March	62.83	40.8	1.54	57.20	40.0	1.43	76.50	41.4	1.53	60.60	40.4	1.50	60.38	40.8	1.48	63.34	41.4	1.53
1952: November	66.08	41.3	1.60	59.18	41.1	1.44	79.29	42.4	1.87	62.73	41.0	1.53	64.26	42.0	1.53	71.84	44.9	1.60
December	66.56	41.6	1.60	59.74	41.2	1.45	80.09	42.6	1.88	63.86	41.2	1.55	65.57	42.3	1.55	72.32	45.2	1.60
1953: January	66.56	41.6	1.60	58.32	40.5	1.44	75.33	40.5	1.76	65.16	41.5	1.57	64.17	41.4	1.55	68.41	43.5	1.58
February	66.01	41.0	1.61	57.89	40.2	1.44	77.11	40.8	1.89	65.87	41.5	1.58	64.43	41.3	1.56	68.80	43.0	1.60
March	67.55	41.7	1.62	58.18	40.4	1.44	77.87	41.2	1.89	66.36	42.0	1.58	65.31	41.6	1.57	69.32	43.6	1.59

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued																	
	Jewelry and findings			Houseware and plated ware			Musical instruments and parts			Toys and sporting goods ²			Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles					
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1951: Average.....	\$58.38	41.7	\$1.40	\$65.73	41.6	\$1.58	\$63.65	40.8	\$1.56	\$53.60	39.7	\$1.35	\$53.72	39.5	\$1.36	\$53.33	39.8	\$1.34
1952: Average.....	61.33	42.5	1.49	70.98	42.0	1.59	68.64	41.1	1.67	58.73	40.5	1.45	58.84	40.3	1.46	58.90	40.9	1.44
March.....	61.03	41.8	1.46	67.32	40.8	1.65	65.75	40.7	1.64	57.77	40.4	1.43	58.00	40.0	1.45	57.81	41.0	1.41
1953: November.....	67.70	44.6	1.52	80.06	45.5	1.76	72.58	42.2	1.72	61.27	41.4	1.48	61.27	41.4	1.48	61.12	41.3	1.48
December.....	68.70	45.2	1.52	79.28	45.3	1.75	73.93	42.4	1.72	62.00	41.1	1.51	61.41	40.4	1.52	63.15	42.1	1.50
January.....	66.73	43.9	1.62	71.74	42.2	1.70	71.28	41.2	1.73	60.15	40.1	1.50	59.04	39.1	1.51	61.69	41.4	1.49
February.....	66.10	43.2	1.53	73.44	42.7	1.72	72.56	41.7	1.74	60.75	40.5	1.50	60.25	39.9	1.51	61.69	41.4	1.49
March.....	65.84	43.6	1.51	75.69	43.5	1.74	72.98	41.7	1.75	62.17	40.9	1.52	61.81	40.4	1.53	62.40	41.6	1.50
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued																		
	Pens, pencils, and other office supplies			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Fabricated plastic products			Other manufacturing industries			Class I railroads ⁴			Local railways and bus lines ⁴		
1951: Average.....	\$54.91	41.6	\$1.37	\$53.73	40.1	\$1.34	\$60.59	41.5	\$1.46	\$59.18	41.1	\$1.44	\$70.93	41.0	\$1.73	\$72.23	46.3	\$1.56
1952: Average.....	57.26	40.9	1.40	55.74	40.1	1.59	64.79	41.8	1.55	62.02	40.8	1.52	74.30	40.6	1.83	75.56	46.4	1.65
March.....	56.17	40.7	1.38	55.35	40.4	1.57	63.19	41.3	1.53	61.07	40.7	1.50	72.76	40.2	1.81	75.03	46.6	1.61
1953: November.....	58.79	41.4	1.42	59.74	41.2	1.45	67.62	42.8	1.58	64.06	41.6	1.54	74.29	39.1	1.90	77.81	45.8	1.71
December.....	58.76	41.5	1.44	58.47	41.3	1.44	65.96	43.1	1.60	65.68	42.1	1.56	76.30	40.8	1.87	78.06	46.0	1.71
January.....	57.89	39.9	1.45	60.30	41.3	1.46	70.09	43.0	1.62	64.37	41.0	1.57	74.61	39.9	1.87	76.01	44.5	1.71
February.....	57.71	39.8	1.45	59.60	41.1	1.45	69.21	42.2	1.64	64.21	40.9	1.57	76.95	40.6	1.90	75.75	44.3	1.72
March.....	59.13	40.5	1.46	61.42	41.8	1.48	69.70	42.5	1.64	64.94	41.1	1.58	75.58	42.2	1.71			
Communication																		
	Telephone			Switchboard operating employees ⁵			Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees ⁵			Telegraph ⁶			Total: Gas and electric utilities			Electric light and power utilities		
1951: Average.....	\$58.26	39.1	\$1.49	\$49.39	37.7	\$1.51	\$81.22	42.8	\$1.90	\$68.24	44.6	\$1.53	\$71.65	41.9	\$1.71	\$72.01	41.9	\$1.74
1952: Average.....	61.22	38.5	1.50	81.43	37.0	1.39	86.51	42.2	2.05	72.48	43.4	1.67	75.12	41.5	1.83	76.18	41.4	1.84
March.....	59.29	38.5	1.54	49.31	36.8	1.34	83.60	41.8	1.70	70.84	44.0	1.61	73.28	41.4	1.77	74.11	41.4	1.79
1953: November.....	64.57	38.9	1.66	85.35	37.4	1.48	90.31	42.0	2.12	73.74	41.9	1.76	78.77	41.9	1.95	80.45	41.9	1.92
December.....	63.63	38.6	1.64	82.20	36.8	1.42	92.23	43.1	2.14	74.10	42.1	1.76	78.21	41.6	1.88	78.88	41.3	1.91
January.....	63.09	38.0	1.65	82.56	36.5	1.44	92.02	43.0	2.14	73.63	41.6	1.77	78.40	41.7	1.88	79.27	41.5	1.91
February.....	63.30	38.6	1.64	83.51	36.9	1.45	90.00	42.1	2.14	73.46	41.5	1.77	77.83	41.4	1.88	78.69	41.2	1.91
March.....	63.14	38.5	1.64	82.86	36.7	1.44	89.46	42.0	2.13	73.03	41.6	1.77	78.28	41.2	1.90	79.32	41.1	1.93
Transportation and public utilities—Continued																		
	Wholesale and retail trade												Retail trade					
	Other public utilities—Continued			Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores ⁷			Department stores and general mail-order houses					
1951: Average.....	\$68.97	41.8	\$1.65	\$72.49	41.9	\$1.73	\$64.31	40.7	\$1.58	\$50.65	40.2	\$1.26	\$37.75	36.3	\$1.04	\$44.23	37.8	\$1.17
1952: Average.....	71.80	41.5	1.73	75.89	41.7	1.82	67.80	40.6	1.67	52.67	39.9	1.32	38.41	35.9	1.07	44.77	37.0	1.21
March.....	69.97	41.4	1.69	74.29	41.5	1.79	66.26	40.4	1.64	51.47	39.9	1.29	37.70	35.9	1.05	43.78	37.1	1.18
1953: November.....	75.78	42.1	1.80	79.19	41.9	1.89	69.19	40.7	1.70	52.65	39.0	1.35	37.15	34.4	1.08	43.19	35.4	1.22
December.....	74.46	41.6	1.79	79.19	41.9	1.89	69.53	40.9	1.70	52.54	39.8	1.32	38.48	37.0	1.04	45.90	38.9	1.18
January.....	74.52	41.4	1.80	80.37	42.3	1.90	69.08	40.4	1.71	53.45	38.3	1.36	38.85	35.0	1.11	44.50	35.6	1.25
February.....	74.34	41.3	1.80	79.42	41.8	1.90	69.66	40.5	1.72	53.70	39.2	1.37	38.41	34.6	1.11	44.00	35.2	1.25
March.....	74.21	41.0	1.81	79.66	41.8	1.92	70.47	40.5	1.74	53.70	39.2	1.37	38.30	34.5	1.11	44.13	35.3	1.25

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Wholesale and retail trade—Continued														
	Retail trade—Continued														
	Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Furniture and appliance stores			Lumber and hardware-supply stores		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average.....	\$34.54	40.1	\$1.36	\$66.28	45.4	\$1.46	\$42.24	36.1	\$1.17	\$50.48	43.1	\$1.38	\$58.86	43.6	\$1.35
1952: Average.....	56.52	39.8	1.42	69.61	45.2	1.54	43.68	35.8	1.22	61.06	42.7	1.43	61.19	43.4	1.41
March.....	55.44	39.6	1.40	67.65	45.1	1.50	41.65	35.6	1.17	59.06	42.8	1.38	59.34	43.0	1.38
1952: November.....	56.99	39.3	1.45	71.26	45.1	1.58	43.65	35.2	1.24	62.46	42.2	1.48	61.78	42.9	1.44
December.....	57.13	39.4	1.45	71.28	45.4	1.57	45.49	36.1	1.26	65.66	43.2	1.52	61.92	43.3	1.45
1953: January.....	57.62	39.2	1.47	71.12	45.3	1.57	44.73	35.5	1.26	60.76	41.9	1.45	61.06	42.7	1.42
February.....	57.87	39.1	1.48	71.26	45.1	1.58	43.90	35.4	1.24	60.06	42.0	1.43	61.77	42.6	1.45
March.....	57.87	39.1	1.48	72.77	45.2	1.61	43.30	35.2	1.23	60.34	41.9	1.44	62.49	42.8	1.46
Finance, insurance, and real estate ¹⁰															
Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round ¹¹			Personal services									Motion-picture production and distribution ¹²
						Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants						
Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1951: Average.....	\$50.32	\$53.68	\$61.31	\$35.42	43.2	\$0.82	\$37.81	41.1	\$0.92	\$43.99	41.5	\$1.06	\$53.95		
1952: Average.....	52.50	61.07	63.38	37.06	42.6	.87	38.63	41.1	.94	45.10	41.0	1.10	60.49		
March.....	52.30	61.34	63.22	36.55	42.5	.86	38.04	40.9	.93	43.31	40.1	1.08	60.47		
1952: November.....	53.42	60.10	64.06	37.22	42.3	.88	38.98	40.5	.96	44.96	40.5	1.11	68.85		
December.....	53.56	63.27	65.34	37.75	42.9	.88	39.55	41.2	.96	45.92	41.0	1.12	60.20		
1953: January.....	54.29	64.06	65.75	37.31	42.4	.88	39.36	41.0	.96	45.02	40.2	1.12	67.44		
February.....	54.77	61.51	66.67	38.18	42.9	.89	38.78	40.4	.96	44.18	39.8	1.11	61.45		
March.....	54.70	63.01	66.58	36.90	42.0	.88	39.19	40.4	.97	45.25	40.4	1.12	69.08		

¹ Data are based upon reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants, data refer to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors. Data for the three current months are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

² Italicized titles which follow are components of this industry.

³ See footnote 2, table A-2.

⁴ See footnote 3, table A-2.

⁵ Figures for class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based upon monthly data summarized in the M-300 report by the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees who received pay during the month, except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC Group I).

⁶ Data include privately and government operated local railways and buses.

⁷ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators; service assistants; operating-room instructors; and pay-station attendants. During 1952 such employees made up 47 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁸ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. During 1952 such employees made up 23 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁹ Beginning with 1952, data relate to domestic employees, except messengers, and those compensated entirely on a commission basis and are not strictly comparable with figures shown for 1951.

¹⁰ Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

¹¹ Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

See NOTE on p. 649.

TABLE C-2: Gross average weekly earnings of production workers in selected industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars¹

Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous coal mining		Laundries		Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous coal mining		Laundries	
	Current dollars	1947-49 dollars	Current dollars	1947-49 dollars	Current dollars	1947-49 dollars		Current dollars	1947-49 dollars	Current dollars	1947-49 dollars	Current dollars	1947-49 dollars
1939: Average	\$23.86	\$40.17	\$23.88	\$40.20	\$17.64	\$26.70	1952: June	\$66.63	\$58.93	\$64.41	\$56.80	\$39.71	\$35.02
1941: Average	29.58	47.03	30.86	49.06	18.69	29.71	July	65.44	57.35	68.51	55.66	38.73	33.94
1946: Average	43.82	62.64	58.03	66.58	30.20	36.21	August	67.23	58.82	60.73	70.63	38.16	33.39
1948: Average	54.14	82.67	72.12	70.16	34.23	33.30	September	69.63	61.03	87.91	77.05	38.95	34.14
1949: Average	54.92	83.95	63.28	62.16	34.98	34.36	October	70.38	61.63	75.58	68.18	38.86	34.03
1950: Average	58.33	87.71	70.35	66.43	35.47	34.50	November	70.28	61.49	66.27	75.48	38.88	34.02
1951: Average	64.71	88.30	77.79	70.08	37.81	34.06	December	72.14	63.23	91.73	80.39	39.55	34.66
1952: Average	67.97	89.89	78.32	69.00	38.63	34.04							
1952: March	66.99	59.60	79.30	70.55	38.04	33.84	1953: January	71.34	62.63	87.79	77.08	39.36	34.56
April	65.67	58.17	66.68	59.06	38.63	34.22	February ²	71.17	62.76	81.25	71.65	38.78	34.20
May	66.33	58.70	70.28	62.19	38.92	34.44	March ²	71.93	63.32	81.92	72.11	39.19	34.50

¹ These series indicate changes in the level of average weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as determined from the Bureau's Consumer Price Index, the years 1947-49 having been selected for the base period.

² Preliminary.

See NOTE on p. 649.

TABLE C-3: Gross and net spendable average weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars¹

Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings				Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents						Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents
	Amount	Index (1947-49 average = 100)	Current dollars	1947-49 dollars	Current dollars	1947-49 dollars		Amount	Index (1947-49 average = 100)	Current dollars	1947-49 dollars	Current dollars	1947-49 dollars
1941: January	\$26.54	50.3	\$25.41	\$42.14	\$26.37	\$43.73	1952: March	\$66.99	126.5	\$54.91	\$48.85	\$62.85	\$55.92
1945: January	47.50	89.7	39.40	51.77	45.17	59.36	April	65.67	124.0	53.91	47.75	61.81	54.75
July	45.45	85.8	37.80	48.77	43.57	56.22	May	66.33	125.3	54.41	48.15	62.33	55.16
1946: June	43.31	81.8	37.30	46.74	42.78	53.61	June	66.83	126.2	54.79	45.32	62.72	55.31
1939: Average	23.86	45.1	23.58	39.70	23.62	39.76	July	65.44	123.6	53.73	47.09	61.63	54.01
1940: Average	25.20	47.6	24.69	41.22	24.95	41.65	August	67.23	127.0	55.10	48.21	63.04	55.15
1941: Average	29.58	55.9	28.05	44.59	29.28	46.55	September	69.63	131.5	56.93	49.89	64.93	56.91
1942: Average	36.65	69.2	31.77	45.58	36.28	52.05	October	70.38	132.9	57.52	50.37	65.53	57.38
1943: Average	43.14	81.5	36.01	48.66	41.39	55.93	November	70.28	132.7	57.44	50.25	65.45	57.26
1944: Average	46.06	87.0	38.29	50.92	44.06	58.59	December	72.14	136.2	58.89	51.61	66.94	58.67
1945: Average	44.30	83.8	36.97	48.08	42.74	55.58							
1946: Average	43.82	82.8	37.72	45.23	43.20	51.80							
1947: Average	49.97	94.4	42.76	44.77	48.24	50.51							
1948: Average	54.14	102.2	47.42	46.14	53.17	51.72							
1949: Average	54.92	103.7	48.09	47.24	53.83	52.88							
1950: Average	59.33	112.0	51.09	49.70	57.21	55.65							
1951: Average	64.71	122.2	54.04	48.68	61.28	55.21							
1952: Average	67.97	128.4	55.66	49.04	63.62	56.05							

¹ Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, social security and income taxes for which the specified type of worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have, therefore, been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents; (2) a worker with 3 dependents.

The computation of net spendable earnings for both the worker with no dependents and the worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross aver-

age weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers.

² Preliminary.

See NOTE on p. 649.

TABLE C-4: Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manufacturing industries¹

Period	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Non-durable goods		Period	Manufacturing ²			Durable goods		Non-durable goods		
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime		Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime	
		Amount	Index (1947-49 average = 100)							Amount	Index (1947-49 average = 100)					
1941: Average	\$0.729	\$0.702	54.5	\$0.808	\$0.770	\$0.640	\$0.625	1952: March	\$1.65	\$1.59	123.4	\$1.74	\$1.67	\$1.53	\$1.49	
1942: Average	.853	.805	62.5	.947	.881	.723	.698	April	1.65	1.60	124.2	1.74	1.68	1.53	1.49	
1943: Average	.961	.894	60.4	1.059	.976	.803	.763	May	1.65	1.60	124.2	1.74	1.68	1.53	1.49	
1944: Average	1.019	.947	73.5	1.117	1.029	.861	.814	June	1.65	1.60	124.2	1.74	1.68	1.53	1.49	
1945: Average	1.022	1.963	74.8	1.111	1.042	.904	.858	July	1.64	1.60	124.2	1.73	1.68	1.54	1.50	
1946: Average	1.086	1.051	81.6	1.156	1.122	1.015	.981	August	1.66	1.61	125.0	1.76	1.70	1.54	1.49	
1947: Average	1.237	1.198	93.0	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133	September	1.69	1.63	126.6	1.80	1.73	1.54	1.49	
1948: Average	1.350	1.310	101.7	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241	October	1.70	1.63	126.6	1.81	1.73	1.54	1.49	
1949: Average	1.401	1.367	106.1	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292	November	1.71	1.65	128.1	1.82	1.74	1.56	1.51	
1950: Average	1.465	1.415	109.9	1.537	1.480	1.378	1.337	December	1.73	1.65	128.1	1.83	1.75	1.57	1.51	
1951: Average	1.59	1.53	118.8	1.67	1.60	1.48	1.43	1953: January	1.74	1.67	129.7	1.84	1.76	1.58	1.53	
1952: Average	1.67	1.61	123.0	1.76	1.69	1.54	1.49	February ³	1.74	1.68	130.4	1.85	1.77	1.58	1.54	
								March ³	1.75	1.68	130.4	1.85	1.77	1.59	1.54	

¹ Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half. The computation of average hourly earnings excluding overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays.

² 11-month average; August 1945 excluded because of VJ-holiday period.

³ Preliminary.

See Notes on p. 649.

TABLE C-5: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas¹

Year and month	Alabama												Arizona						Arkansas			
	State			Birmingham			Mobile			State			Phoenix			State		State		State		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1951: Average	\$60.93	40.1	\$1.27	\$60.35	40.5	\$1.49	\$54.95	40.7	\$1.35	\$60.81	43.1	\$1.55	\$65.26	42.1	\$1.55	\$44.19	40.5	\$1.00				
1952: Average	\$52.53	40.1	1.31	\$63.18	40.5	1.56	\$60.20	40.4	1.49	\$71.40	42.0	1.70	\$74.20	41.4	1.14							
1952: March	50.83	39.4	1.29	62.02	40.8	1.52	56.82	40.3	1.41	67.32	41.3	1.63	66.01	41.0	1.61	45.25	40.4	1.12				
April	50.44	39.1	1.29	50.55	40.1	1.51	59.98	40.8	1.47	68.86	41.0	1.68	67.06	40.4	1.66	45.81	40.9	1.12				
May	51.22	39.4	1.30	59.34	39.3	1.51	61.20	40.5	1.50	70.55	41.5	1.70	69.14	41.4	1.67	47.01	41.6	1.13				
June	49.88	39.9	1.25	58.09	41.2	1.41	58.65	39.1	1.50	73.70	42.6	1.73	71.32	42.2	1.69	46.78	41.4	1.13				
July	49.63	39.7	1.25	55.88	40.2	1.39	61.41	40.4	1.52	75.50	42.4	1.74	71.90	42.1	1.71	46.97	41.2	1.14				
August	52.40	40.0	1.31	63.04	39.4	1.60	59.60	40.0	1.49	78.57	42.7	1.84	75.86	42.8	1.77	48.11	42.2	1.14				
September	54.95	40.7	1.35	66.96	40.6	1.65	61.71	40.6	1.52	80.48	43.5	1.85	75.65	42.5	1.78	48.88	42.5	1.15				
October	54.81	40.9	1.34	67.73	41.3	1.64	62.31	40.2	1.55	79.67	43.3	1.84	73.46	41.5	1.77	49.07	42.3	1.16				
November	55.25	41.0	1.35	66.17	40.1	1.65	59.00	39.6	1.49	78.12	43.4	1.80	73.22	41.6	1.76	48.28	41.0	1.18				
December	56.44	41.2	1.37	68.64	41.1	1.67	63.55	41.0	1.55	70.74	44.3	1.80	76.46	43.2	1.77	49.26	42.1	1.17				
1953: January	55.48	40.2	1.38	68.45	40.5	1.69	59.94	39.7	1.51	78.55	43.4	1.84	74.57	41.2	1.81	48.55	40.8	1.19				
February	54.92	39.8	1.38	67.37	40.1	1.68	58.43	39.1	1.52	77.46	42.1	1.87	76.54	41.6	1.84	49.20	41.0	1.20				
March	55.48	40.2	1.38	68.28	40.4	1.69	58.80	39.0	1.51	78.91	42.2	1.87	76.54	41.6	1.84	49.20	41.0	1.20				
Arkansas—Con.																						
Little Rock—N. Little Rock																						
State																						
1951: Average	\$45.25	41.9	\$1.08	\$71.79	40.5	\$1.77	\$61.08	37.1	\$1.65	\$71.22	40.9	\$1.74	\$72.03	41.1	\$1.75	\$70.39	40.9	\$1.72				
1952: Average	45.81	40.9	1.12	75.85	40.6	1.87	64.27	37.6	1.71	76.20	41.3	1.84	73.00	39.8	1.83	69.92	38.5	1.82				
1952: March	43.96	39.6	1.11	74.77	40.3	1.85	58.46	34.9	1.67	75.10	41.2	1.82	69.45	38.1	1.82	67.59	37.8	1.79				
April	45.77	40.5	1.13	73.89	40.0	1.85	62.03	36.9	1.68	74.40	40.8	1.82	69.52	38.7	1.80	67.48	37.9	1.78				
May	46.03	41.1	1.12	74.98	40.2	1.87	61.20	36.3	1.69	75.89	41.2	1.84	67.78	38.3	1.77	70.58	38.8	1.82				
June	46.44	41.1	1.13	76.44	40.7	1.88	64.73	37.9	1.71	78.54	41.4	1.85	72.12	40.5	1.78	71.79	39.3	1.83				
July	45.40	40.9	1.11	75.36	40.4	1.86	66.62	38.6	1.73	75.41	41.0	1.84	75.44	40.6	1.86	66.42	39.0	1.81				
August	45.81	40.9	1.12	75.98	41.0	1.85	66.60	39.9	1.73	75.45	41.5	1.82	62.13	34.3	1.81	70.03	38.4	1.82				
September	46.93	41.9	1.12	77.90	41.3	1.86	66.65	38.5	1.73	77.84	41.7	1.86	80.80	47.5	1.80	72.86	39.3	1.86				
October	47.01	41.6	1.13	77.81	41.2	1.86	69.59	40.0	1.74	77.35	41.4	1.87	81.93	44.4	1.84	71.98	38.8	1.86				
November	46.44	41.1	1.13	76.05	40.4	1.91	66.84	38.1	1.78	70.17	41.3	1.80	71.07	37.6	1.89	70.97	38.3	1.85				
December	47.15	41.0	1.15	78.07	40.7	1.92	68.01	39.5	1.77	70.18	41.8	1.80	76.08	39.7	1.92	72.80	39.0	1.87				
1953: January	46.69	40.6	1.15	75.51	40.1	1.93	66.63	37.4	1.78	78.78	41.2	1.91	71.63	37.7	1.90	72.64	38.6	1.88				
February	47.50	41.3	1.15	77.61	40.1	1.94	68.12	37.6	1.81	78.01	40.8	1.91	71.66	37.4	1.91	73.20	38.6	1.90				
March	46.81	40.7	1.15	78.30	40.2	1.95	69.85	38.4	1.82	78.57	40.8	1.92	73.15	38.0	1.93	74.42	39.0	1.91				
California—Continued																						
California																						
State																						
1951: Average	\$73.11	39.5	\$1.85	\$60.30	41.4	\$1.67	\$68.75	40.6	\$1.69	\$64.02	41.3	\$1.65	\$63.06	41.5	\$1.52	\$67.20	42.6	\$1.58				
1952: Average	72.27	39.6	1.95	72.00	40.8	1.76	71.30	39.3	1.81	67.16	41.2	1.63	67.07	41.4	1.62	70.28	42.0	1.65				
1952: March	77.42	38.8	1.95	73.24	40.3	1.82	66.37	37.2	1.87	65.85	40.9	1.61	65.03	40.9	1.59	69.83	42.2	1.66				
April	75.11	38.9	1.93	73.87	39.1	1.81	69.42	37.7	1.84	65.85	40.9	1.61	66.08	41.3	1.60	66.93	40.6	1.65				
May	75.66	39.0	1.94	72.92	39.7	1.84	66.95	38.5	1.82	65.82	42.1	1.62	65.69	40.8	1.61	68.47	41.3	1.67				
June	76.60	39.3	1.95	73.40	39.7	1.85	70.26	38.0	1.85	63.67	39.2	1.62	67.14	41.7	1.61	69.00	41.6	1.66				
July	77.14	39.7	1.94	70.46	41.4	1.70	69.19	38.8	1.78	65.04	40.4	1.61	67.81	41.6	1.63	68.13	41.2	1.65				
August	79.70	40.5	1.97	71.95	42.6	1.71	73.45	41.7	1.76	65.77	40.6	1.62	68.62	42.1	1.63	71.14	42.0	1.69				
September	79.70	40.3	1.96	70.36	40.6	1.70	73.03	42.3	1.77	67.82	41.1	1.65	71.05	42.8	1.66	72.40	42.5	1.70				
October	79.14	39.6	1.96	71.03	38.8	1.83	72.29	38.1	1.80	71.15	42.1	1.63	73.01	43.2	1.69	73.63	42.8	1.72				
November	78.12	39.2	1.99	73.57	39.5	1.86	75.13	39.7	1.89	71.32	42.2	1.60	71.06	42.3	1.68	74.99	43.3	1.73				
December	79.27	39.5	2.01	75.86	39.8	1.91	74.41	39.4	1.89	68.91	40.3	1.71	68.95	40.8	1.69	74.32	42.9	1.73				
1953: January	78.12	39.8	2.01	75.85	39.2	1.94	75.66	39.5	1.91	69.43	40.6	1.71	69.29	41.0	1.69	74.45	42.8	1.74				
February	78.93	39.2	2.02	75.85	39.2	1.94	77.00	39.9	1.93	71.10	41.1	1.73	71.38	41.5	1.72	74.90	42.8	1.75				
March	80.03	39.4	2.03	77.93	40.2	1.94																
Connecticut—Continued																						
Bridgeport																						
Hartford																						
New Britain																						
New Haven																						
Stamford																						

TABLE C-5: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas¹—Continued

Year and month	Delaware					Florida					Georgia							
	State		Wilmington			State		Tampa-St. Petersburg			State		Atlanta					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1951: Average	\$63.50	41.5	\$1.53	\$72.86	41.3	\$1.77	\$49.86	42.5	\$1.17	\$47.34	41.0	\$1.16	\$46.25	39.9	\$1.16	\$43.22	40.6	\$1.31
1952: Average	66.46	41.0	1.62	76.85	40.9	1.88	53.43	42.8	1.25	51.68	41.8	1.24	47.88	39.9	1.20	57.94	40.8	1.42
1952: March	66.54	40.7	1.64	75.05	40.7	1.84	52.98	43.0	1.23	51.46	42.1	1.24	47.16	39.3	1.20	57.25	40.6	1.41
April	67.52	40.8	1.66	75.50	40.4	1.87	52.34	42.7	1.22	50.48	41.4	1.22	47.28	39.4	1.20	57.65	40.5	1.42
May	66.79	41.2	1.62	76.48	40.9	1.87	53.33	45.1	1.24	51.23	41.9	1.22	46.41	39.0	1.19	57.08	40.2	1.42
June	66.55	41.7	1.60	76.30	41.0	1.86	53.09	42.7	1.24	51.21	41.5	1.23	47.12	38.6	1.19	57.81	41.0	1.41
July	62.76	39.1	1.61	73.16	39.0	1.88	52.07	41.6	1.25	50.42	40.8	1.24	46.37	39.3	1.18	55.61	40.3	1.38
August	62.94	40.4	1.58	74.58	40.4	1.85	53.26	42.1	1.26	52.15	41.8	1.24	47.24	38.7	1.19	56.98	40.7	1.40
September	66.82	42.3	1.58	78.20	41.4	1.89	54.14	42.2	1.28	51.88	41.5	1.25	49.25	40.7	1.21	59.86	41.0	1.46
October	66.26	40.9	1.62	78.34	40.8	1.92	53.72	42.1	1.28	52.17	41.8	1.25	49.41	40.5	1.22	59.86	41.0	1.46
November	66.30	40.9	1.67	79.68	41.2	1.93	55.53	43.3	1.28	54.44	42.9	1.27	50.02	41.0	1.22	60.71	41.3	1.47
December	70.59	41.4	1.71	83.32	42.4	1.97	55.80	43.4	1.29	54.21	42.5	1.28	50.55	41.1	1.23	61.83	41.5	1.49
1953: January	72.22	41.7	1.73	83.20	42.3	1.97	55.63	43.4	1.28	55.53	42.7	1.30	49.97	40.3	1.24	60.24	40.7	1.48
February	66.79	40.6	1.72	81.24	41.3	1.97	55.72	43.3	1.29	55.39	43.4	1.28	50.50	40.4	1.25	63.34	41.4	1.53
March	66.56	40.7	1.71	81.77	41.7	1.96	55.70	43.1	1.29	55.15	41.6	1.28	50.75	40.6	1.25	62.78	41.3	1.52
Georgia—Con.		Idaho					Illinois											
Savannah		State		State			Davenport-Rock Island-Moline			Peoria		Rockford						
1951: Average	\$55.59	41.8	\$1.33	\$69.60	40.7	\$1.71	\$68.72	41.4	\$1.66	\$73.05	40.5	\$1.80	\$71.28	41.9	\$1.71	\$75.57	45.5	\$1.65
1952: Average	60.21	42.7	1.41	75.03	41.0	1.83	72.18	41.2	1.75	75.86	40.5	1.87	71.67	39.8	1.80	78.97	44.7	1.77
1952: March	59.20	42.9	1.38	70.70	40.4	1.75	71.58	41.3	1.73	76.91	40.5	1.90	73.33	40.8	1.80	77.57	44.6	1.75
April	59.08	42.5	1.39	69.83	39.9	1.75	70.05	40.4	1.73	76.64	40.3	1.90	73.07	40.6	1.80	78.17	44.8	1.74
May	60.92	42.9	1.42	73.97	40.2	1.84	70.96	40.8	1.74	76.90	40.6	1.90	72.80	40.5	1.80	77.90	44.3	1.76
June	61.49	43.3	1.42	77.46	42.1	1.84	71.12	40.9	1.74	75.03	40.9	1.88	71.83	40.1	1.79	77.72	44.1	1.76
July	61.06	43.0	1.42	77.42	41.4	1.87	68.99	39.9	1.73	74.64	40.1	1.86	59.32	33.3	1.78	72.93	41.7	1.75
August	60.63	42.7	1.42	80.26	41.8	1.92	71.15	40.9	1.74	75.39	40.1	1.88	70.79	39.4	1.80	75.98	44.0	1.73
September	59.78	42.1	1.42	75.66	41.8	1.81	73.08	41.5	1.76	71.83	40.1	1.79	71.26	39.5	1.80	78.49	44.1	1.78
October	61.34	42.6	1.44	72.68	39.5	1.84	74.59	41.9	1.78	75.92	41.4	1.83	73.22	40.3	1.82	82.00	45.3	1.81
November	62.06	43.1	1.44	76.86	41.1	1.87	75.07	41.7	1.78	70.54	40.8	1.87	71.68	39.5	1.81	82.85	45.4	1.82
December	62.64	43.5	1.44	76.96	41.6	1.85	76.81	42.3	1.82	80.98	42.3	1.91	74.57	39.9	1.87	84.74	46.0	1.84
1953: January	59.90	41.8	1.45	75.92	40.6	1.87	75.91	41.6	1.82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	61.15	41.6	1.47	72.67	40.6	1.79	76.36	41.6	1.84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	63.64	43.0	1.48	70.93	40.3	1.76	77.04	41.8	1.84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana		Iowa					Kansas											
State		State		Des Moines			State		Topeka		Wichita							
1951: Average	\$72.41	42.0	\$1.72	\$64.81	41.8	\$1.55	\$66.39	40.0	\$1.66	\$67.84	43.1	\$1.58	\$60.26	41.6	\$1.45	\$75.44	44.9	\$1.68
1952: Average	72.64	40.8	1.78	67.08	41.5	1.62	70.03	40.3	1.74	71.42	42.6	1.68	65.55	42.2	1.56	76.73	43.7	1.76
1952: March	72.12	41.0	1.76	65.87	40.9	1.61	66.94	39.7	1.69	66.28	42.2	1.64	62.62	42.6	1.47	76.10	43.8	1.74
April	69.44	39.6	1.75	65.66	40.9	1.61	66.27	39.0	1.70	68.07	41.7	1.63	63.55	41.7	1.52	71.20	42.0	1.69
May	69.05	39.4	1.75	66.67	41.2	1.62	68.18	39.8	1.71	68.24	41.9	1.63	66.78	43.1	1.55	73.22	42.5	1.72
June	70.52	40.4	1.75	66.04	41.0	1.61	67.38	39.2	1.72	69.31	41.8	1.66	63.33	41.7	1.52	73.04	42.5	1.72
July	68.58	40.1	1.71	65.61	40.4	1.62	67.91	39.1	1.74	70.23	42.2	1.67	61.68	39.9	1.54	74.11	42.6	1.74
August	70.93	40.2	1.76	64.66	40.5	1.59	73.02	41.2	1.77	70.50	42.2	1.67	63.70	41.0	1.55	75.58	43.4	1.74
September	74.51	41.2	1.81	67.38	41.8	1.61	73.42	41.3	1.78	73.31	42.9	1.71	64.91	41.9	1.55	77.00	43.6	1.77
October	75.77	41.5	1.82	69.69	42.1	1.63	74.16	41.8	1.77	73.68	42.7	1.72	65.55	41.8	1.57	79.34	43.9	1.81
November	76.57	41.8	1.86	69.35	42.4	1.64	71.97	40.4	1.78	74.70	43.0	1.74	65.97	41.7	1.58	80.84	44.5	1.82
December	77.66	41.7	1.86	71.51	42.1	1.66	75.62	42.3	1.79	76.88	43.7	1.76	73.69	44.4	1.66	82.19	44.7	1.84
1953: January	77.25	41.5	1.86	70.44	42.0	1.68	74.77	41.0	1.82	75.80	42.6	1.78	68.80	41.8	1.64	80.21	43.5	1.84
February	77.54	41.4	1.87	69.06	41.1	1.68	72.96	40.3	1.81	74.22	42.3	1.76	66.28	42.0	1.58	79.74	43.4	1.84
March	77.82	41.5	1.88	69.01	41.1	1.68	73.38	40.3	1.82	74.54	42.1	1.77	71.00	43.6	1.63	78.02	42.3	1.84
Kentucky		Louisiana					Maine											
State		State		Baton Rouge			New Orleans			State		Portland						
1951: Average	\$55.21	41.2	\$1.34	\$54.46	41.4	\$2.04	\$56.82	40.3	\$1.41	\$54.54	40.3	\$1.36	\$55.18	41.2	\$1.34	\$55.75	41.9	1.34
1952: Average	62.73	42.0	\$1.49	\$42.22	40.9	1.88	80.30	41.0	1.97	54.54	40.1	1.36	55.18	41.2	1.34	55.75	41.9	1.34
1952: March	62.59	41.6	1.51	57.41	41.3	1.89	80.30	41.0	1.97	54.54	40.1	1.36	55.18	41.2	1.34	55.75	41.9	1.34
April	62.53	40.4	1.50	57.95	41.1	1.81	82.26	41.5	1.99	54.10	39.2	1.38	53.91	40.1	1.35	54.34	40.4	1.34
May	63.18	42.0	1.50	58.68	41.5	1.82	83.81	41.9	2.02	55.72	39.8	1.40	53.22	39.5	1.35	54.82	41.1	1.33
June	61.92	42.0	1.48	60.20	42.1	1.83	86.26	42.8	2.02	57.28	39.5	1.45	55.77	41.2	1.35	56.68	42.5	1.34
July	59.07	40.5	1.46	60.76	41.9	1.85	87.15	41.5	2.10	57.65	40.6	1.46	54.03	40.2	1.34	56.23	42.0	1.34
August	62.67	42.4	1.48	60.05	41.7	1.84	85.26	40.6	2.10	57.63	40.3	1.46	55.26	41.1	1.35	56.40	41.8	1.37
September	63.18	42.4	1.49	60.62	42.1	1.84	88.20	42.2	2.09	58.75	40.8	1.48	55.45	41.1	1.35	57.99	42.5	1.36
October	65.14	42.4	1.50	60.35	42.8	1.81	86.73	41.3	2.10	58.20	41.4	1.48	55.47	41.2	1.37	59.13	42.7	1.39
November	66.33	42.8	1.54	60.33	43.4	1.89	85.90	41.3	2.08	58.67	40.8	1.46	55.25	40.9	1.36	58.16	42.2	1.38
December	67.38	43.0	1.55	61.20	42.8	1.83	85.44	40.3	2.12	58.87	40.6	1.45						

TABLE C-5: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas¹—Continued

Year and month	Maryland								Massachusetts									
	State			Baltimore			State			Boston			Fall River		New Bedford			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. hrly. hours										
1951: Average	\$60.84	40.9	\$1.49	\$64.35	41.2	\$1.56	\$60.75	40.5	\$1.50	\$62.37	40.7	\$1.53	\$66.34	37.0	\$1.25	\$52.43	38.9	\$1.35
1952: Average	63.84	40.5	1.58	67.22	40.7	1.65	63.43	40.4	1.57	65.04	40.4	1.61	69.63	37.6	1.32	53.52	38.5	1.39
1952: March	61.96	40.1	1.55	65.60	40.6	1.62	62.46	40.3	1.55	64.80	40.5	1.60	68.99	37.4	1.31	52.55	38.1	1.38
April	58.93	38.5	1.53	61.23	38.4	1.69	59.12	39.5	1.55	64.00	40.0	1.60	68.21	36.8	1.31	49.50	36.4	1.36
May	63.21	40.8	1.55	66.31	40.8	1.63	61.53	39.7	1.55	64.16	40.1	1.60	69.34	37.1	1.33	50.37	36.5	1.38
June	61.41	41.0	1.50	64.50	40.9	1.58	62.75	40.5	1.55	64.72	40.2	1.61	68.44	36.7	1.32	51.89	37.6	1.38
July	60.36	40.1	1.51	64.43	40.5	1.59	61.05	39.5	1.55	62.72	39.2	1.60	68.08	36.6	1.33	51.34	37.2	1.38
August	61.62	40.5	1.52	67.63	41.1	1.65	63.02	40.3	1.56	64.55	40.1	1.61	70.04	38.2	1.31	54.39	39.7	1.37
September	63.90	41.3	1.55	69.14	41.6	1.66	64.62	40.9	1.58	66.67	40.9	1.63	52.27	39.6	1.32	55.18	39.7	1.39
October	64.78	41.3	1.57	68.90	41.2	1.67	64.87	40.8	1.59	66.02	40.5	1.63	51.99	38.8	1.34	56.23	39.6	1.42
November	65.46	41.1	1.59	69.56	41.3	1.69	64.96	40.6	1.60	66.06	40.4	1.65	50.65	37.8	1.34	56.45	39.5	1.43
December	69.97	41.6	1.61	71.00	41.9	1.70	69.65	41.6	1.61	68.72	41.4	1.66	53.47	39.9	1.34	56.68	40.2	1.41
1953: January	66.59	41.0	1.62	70.50	41.2	1.71	66.74	41.2	1.62	67.98	41.2	1.65	54.40	40.0	1.36	56.14	40.1	1.40
February	66.71	40.7	1.64	70.28	40.9	1.72	65.83	41.0	1.63	67.80	40.6	1.67	53.86	39.6	1.36	56.00	40.0	1.40
March	67.16	40.9	1.64	70.74	41.0	1.72	67.16	41.2	1.65	57.97	40.7	1.67	54.54	40.1	1.36	55.32	39.8	1.39
Massachusetts—Continued																		
Year and month	Massachusetts								Michigan									
	Springfield—Holyoke				Worcester				State			Detroit		Flint		Grand Rapids		
1951: Average	\$64.74	41.5	\$1.56	\$67.72	41.1	\$1.65	\$74.55	40.1	\$1.86	\$76.32	39.4	\$1.94	\$76.08	40.0	\$1.90	\$70.64	41.6	\$1.70
1952: Average	69.30	41.8	1.66	72.20	40.6	1.69	81.34	41.0	1.98	80.36	40.5	2.08	85.00	41.3	2.06	74.64	41.7	1.79
1952: March	68.64	41.6	1.65	71.47	40.4	1.67	78.76	40.6	1.94	81.20	40.0	2.03	79.68	39.9	1.98	72.81	41.3	1.76
April	68.06	41.5	1.64	68.46	39.2	1.68	78.11	40.2	1.94	79.46	39.2	2.03	80.68	40.5	1.99	70.99	40.2	1.77
May	67.82	41.1	1.65	67.70	40.5	1.68	78.77	40.5	1.95	80.63	39.7	2.03	80.69	40.3	1.99	72.28	41.0	1.76
June	69.47	42.1	1.65	68.80	40.6	1.67	78.83	40.3	1.96	80.85	39.4	2.05	77.62	38.5	2.02	73.16	41.5	1.76
July	68.69	41.5	1.66	67.13	40.2	1.67	74.65	38.3	1.94	76.18	37.0	2.06	71.33	35.4	2.02	70.88	40.5	1.75
August	68.15	41.3	1.65	70.30	40.3	1.67	78.05	39.7	1.97	81.64	39.1	2.09	73.58	36.3	2.03	74.26	41.6	1.79
September	70.14	42.0	1.67	76.78	39.7	1.69	85.72	42.1	2.04	89.92	41.9	2.15	96.61	44.8	2.14	76.85	42.2	1.82
October	70.31	42.1	1.67	69.29	41.0	1.69	87.54	42.6	2.06	92.40	42.6	2.17	97.07	45.0	2.16	79.02	42.9	1.84
November	70.30	41.6	1.69	66.36	40.8	1.70	86.55	42.2	2.05	90.69	42.2	2.15	97.91	45.1	2.17	76.62	41.8	1.83
December	72.08	42.4	1.70	71.72	41.7	1.72	89.63	43.3	2.07	94.35	43.6	2.16	96.17	44.4	2.17	81.58	43.6	1.87
1953: January	70.47	41.7	1.70	71.80	41.5	1.73	86.31	42.1	2.05	88.31	41.4	2.13	98.44	46.0	2.14	79.69	42.8	1.86
February	70.97	41.5	1.71	71.10	41.1	1.73	86.44	42.0	2.06	88.31	41.4	2.13	101.95	46.7	2.18	77.23	41.5	1.86
March	70.55	41.5	1.70	71.90	41.8	1.72	86.81	42.2	2.06	88.81	41.5	2.14	99.59	46.0	2.17	79.50	42.4	1.88
Michigan—Continued																		
Year and month	Lansing				Muskegon				Saginaw			State		Duluth		Minneapolis		
	Lansing				Muskegon				Saginaw			State		Duluth		Minneapolis		
1951: Average	\$77.43	40.2	\$1.93	\$75.18	39.4	\$1.91	\$74.68	42.0	\$1.78	\$64.59	41.5	\$1.55	\$66.16	40.1	\$1.65	\$65.82	41.7	\$1.58
1952: Average	84.70	41.2	2.06	82.37	40.2	2.05	78.44	41.7	1.88	80.35	41.7	1.66	88.11	39.5	1.72	70.16	41.9	1.67
1952: March	80.12	40.0	2.00	78.28	40.4	2.05	76.44	41.5	1.84	80.37	41.7	1.64	89.65	41.0	1.70	68.99	41.8	1.65
April	83.80	41.3	2.03	81.21	39.5	2.06	76.70	41.5	1.84	87.47	41.0	1.65	88.19	40.4	1.69	68.70	41.6	1.65
May	81.97	40.7	2.01	77.55	38.2	2.03	77.17	41.1	1.86	88.23	41.2	1.66	90.04	38.5	1.69	69.37	41.8	1.66
June	79.64	39.6	2.01	78.51	38.5	2.03	75.91	40.8	1.87	89.79	42.0	1.66	92.00	38.7	1.62	70.71	42.3	1.67
July	69.72	35.0	1.99	81.42	39.2	2.08	74.62	40.6	1.84	88.63	42.0	1.63	81.81	38.6	1.60	68.95	41.5	1.66
August	80.86	39.5	2.05	82.30	40.5	2.03	70.34	38.8	1.83	88.37	41.6	1.65	86.34	40.0	1.74	69.10	41.4	1.67
September	94.98	44.3	2.14	79.99	39.3	2.01	80.71	44.9	2.00	94.35	41.8	1.66	77.77	37.7	1.80	71.28	42.2	1.71
October	89.74	42.5	2.11	81.04	40.0	2.03	80.82	44.0	1.95	72.18	42.1	1.71	69.68	38.7	1.80	71.28	41.8	1.71
November	89.51	42.3	2.12	90.99	42.8	2.13	79.61	41.4	1.92	71.02	41.6	1.71	68.18	38.6	1.77	71.26	42.0	1.72
December	85.45	41.5	2.17	89.72	42.5	2.11	81.96	42.4	1.93	72.40	42.0	1.72	70.18	39.4	1.78	72.48	42.3	1.73
1953: January	98.45	45.2	2.18	89.21	42.4	2.10	81.89	42.3	1.94	74.54	41.5	1.72	70.85	39.3	1.80	71.58	41.4	1.73
February	95.65	44.1	2.17	87.74	41.7	2.10	87.21	44.0	1.98	71.65	41.3	1.73	70.56	39.1	1.80	72.19	41.6	1.74
March	90.11	44.6	2.16	85.04	41.2	2.06	92.54	45.7	2.03	71.48	41.2	1.74	66.90	38.1	1.76	72.18	41.3	1.75
Minnesota—Con.																		
Year and month	Minnesota				Mississippi				Missouri				Missouri					
	St. Paul				State				Jackson				State					
1951: Average	\$66.03	40.5	\$1.63	\$42.40	41.1	\$1.03	\$48.03	42.5	\$1.13	\$46.21	40.5	1.58	\$66.60	40.7	1.71	67.64	40.5	1.67
1952: Average	70.27	40.2	1.74	65.45	41.7	1.08	44.71	41.4	1.08	63.91	40.8	1.57	69.30	41.1	1.69	66.69	40.7	1.64
1952: March	68.53	40.2	1.71	44.06	40.8	1.08	44.71	41.4	1.08	63.91	40.8	1.57	69.30	41.1	1.69	66.69	40.7	1.64
April	68.69	39.8	1.73	44.39	41.1	1.08	45.65	41.5	1.10	62.85	40.1	1.57	69.96	41.4	1.69	65.87	40.0	1.65
May	68.44	39.6	1.73	44.93	41.6	1.08	47.15	42.1	1.12	63.43	40.2	1.58	68.41	40.9	1.67	66.51	40.0	1.66
June	69.72	40.0	1.74	45.45	41.7	1.09	49.04	43.4	1.13	63.26	40.2	1.57	66.76	39.5	1.69	67.55	40.5	1.67
July	69.59	40.0	1.74	44.06	40.8	1.08	46.33	41.0	1.13	62.38	39.9	1.56	67.20	39.3	1.71	66.45	39.9	1.67
August	70.06	40.1	1.75	46.09	41.9	1.10	48.66											

TABLE C-5: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas¹—Continued

Year and month	Montana			Nebraska			Nevada			New Hampshire			New Jersey					
	State		State		State		State		State		Manchester		State		State			
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1951: Average	\$72.13	41.2	\$1.75	\$58.84	42.6	\$1.38	\$73.54	41.2	\$1.79	\$54.27	40.5	\$1.34	\$51.84	38.4	\$1.33	\$67.28	41.1	\$1.64
1952: Average	76.46	41.0	1.86	61.16	41.9	1.46	80.90	41.7	1.94	56.17	40.7	1.38	54.32	38.8	1.40	71.02	41.1	1.73
1952: March	74.52	40.7	1.83	58.66	40.9	1.43	79.99	42.1	1.90	56.44	41.2	1.37	54.74	39.1	1.40	70.50	41.3	1.71
April	72.14	39.7	1.82	50.14	41.1	1.44	81.32	41.7	1.95	55.21	40.3	1.37	53.62	38.3	1.40	68.45	40.1	1.71
May	76.33	41.3	1.85	60.35	41.8	1.45	80.70	41.6	1.94	54.80	40.0	1.37	52.54	37.8	1.39	69.42	40.5	1.71
June	76.80	41.5	1.85	61.92	43.4	1.43	81.87	42.2	1.94	55.35	40.4	1.37	53.10	38.2	1.39	70.39	40.9	1.72
July	76.45	41.5	1.84	61.01	41.9	1.46	82.12	41.9	1.96	54.66	39.9	1.37	53.10	38.2	1.39	69.06	40.2	1.72
August	79.16	41.5	1.91	62.05	42.1	1.47	80.34	41.2	1.95	57.27	41.5	1.38	55.16	39.4	1.40	70.55	40.9	1.73
September	77.75	41.0	1.89	60.54	41.2	1.47	80.45	41.9	1.92	57.27	41.2	1.39	55.27	39.2	1.41	72.38	41.5	1.74
October	77.75	41.4	1.88	61.79	41.8	1.48	81.95	41.6	1.97	55.18	39.7	1.39	52.17	37.0	1.41	72.54	41.5	1.75
November	77.58	40.8	1.90	63.78	42.4	1.51	83.16	42.0	1.98	56.00	40.0	1.40	53.58	38.0	1.41	73.29	41.5	1.77
December	77.91	40.6	1.92	65.88	43.0	1.53	82.94	42.1	1.97	58.66	41.6	1.41	57.37	40.4	1.42	74.58	41.9	1.78
1953: January	78.49	40.7	1.93	62.01	40.1	1.53	82.74	42.0	1.97	57.96	41.4	1.40	56.40	40.0	1.41	74.48	41.7	1.79
February	80.11	41.4	1.94	62.75	41.1	1.53	83.83	41.5	1.92	58.34	41.7	1.40	56.54	40.1	1.41	74.27	41.4	1.79
March	80.00	41.4	1.94	62.71	41.0	1.53	86.31	42.1	2.05	58.23	41.3	1.41	56.94	40.1	1.42	74.13	41.3	1.80
New Jersey—Continued																		
Year and month	Newark-Jersey City			Paterson			Perth Amboy			Trenton			State		Albuquerque			
	State		State		State		State		State		State		State		State			
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1951: Average	\$69.01	41.6	\$1.66	\$67.94	41.3	\$1.65	\$67.65	41.2	\$1.64	\$65.85	40.7	\$1.62	\$68.02	43.6	\$1.56	\$69.00	45.1	\$1.53
1952: Average	72.33	41.4	1.75	72.04	41.5	1.69	71.31	41.1	1.73	68.69	40.5	1.70	71.88	43.3	1.60	71.83	43.8	1.64
1952: March	71.71	41.5	1.76	70.76	41.6	1.70	70.91	41.3	1.72	67.51	40.5	1.67	69.55	41.9	1.66	68.20	42.1	1.62
April	70.32	40.6	1.73	68.27	40.3	1.69	67.81	39.7	1.71	64.55	39.0	1.66	70.56	42.0	1.68	67.57	41.2	1.64
May	71.42	41.0	1.74	71.88	41.6	1.73	70.59	40.9	1.73	66.23	39.9	1.66	70.08	43.8	1.60	70.19	42.8	1.64
June	77.37	41.0	1.75	71.93	41.6	1.73	72.00	41.5	1.73	65.91	39.8	1.66	69.87	43.4	1.61	69.87	43.4	1.61
July	69.92	40.1	1.74	66.57	40.5	1.72	70.07	40.5	1.73	63.75	38.8	1.64	74.93	44.6	1.68	73.92	44.0	1.68
August	71.21	40.9	1.74	71.90	41.3	1.74	71.82	41.3	1.74	67.14	39.8	1.69	74.46	43.8	1.70	73.80	45.0	1.64
September	73.44	41.8	1.76	73.65	41.8	1.78	72.83	41.5	1.75	71.01	41.0	1.73	73.52	43.5	1.60	74.46	45.4	1.64
October	74.39	42.1	1.77	73.99	41.8	1.77	72.96	41.5	1.76	71.50	41.4	1.73	71.71	43.2	1.60	75.26	44.8	1.68
November	74.20	41.8	1.78	73.65	42.2	1.79	74.03	41.8	1.77	74.31	41.7	1.78	72.42	42.6	1.70	72.93	44.2	1.65
December	75.61	42.1	1.80	76.37	42.5	1.80	74.29	41.5	1.79	76.71	42.9	1.79	72.41	43.1	1.68	72.87	43.9	1.66
1953: January	75.31	41.7	1.81	75.86	42.1	1.80	74.46	41.3	1.80	76.82	42.7	1.80	71.75	41.0	1.75	73.00	43.2	1.69
February	75.65	41.5	1.82	74.84	41.6	1.80	74.51	41.3	1.80	76.68	42.2	1.82	71.17	40.9	1.74	71.38	43.0	1.66
March	75.55	41.6	1.82	73.61	41.1	1.79	74.35	41.4	1.80	76.80	42.2	1.83	73.68	42.1	1.75	70.29	42.6	1.65
New York																		
Year and month	State		Albany-Schenectady-Troy			Binghamton			Buffalo			Elmira		Nassau and Suffolk Counties				
	State		State			State			State			State		State				
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1951: Average	\$64.90	39.7	\$1.63	\$70.75	41.5	\$1.70	\$61.05	39.2	\$1.56	\$73.76	41.7	\$1.77	\$64.85	40.7	\$1.60	\$75.24	43.8	\$1.72
1952: Average	67.77	39.8	1.70	72.45	40.9	1.77	64.59	39.1	1.65	77.35	41.4	1.87	68.48	40.7	1.68	82.69	44.9	1.84
1952: March	67.72	40.0	1.69	74.35	41.7	1.78	61.90	37.7	1.64	77.61	41.8	1.86	69.34	41.5	1.67	84.11	46.1	1.82
April	65.18	38.8	1.68	72.00	40.5	1.78	62.58	38.0	1.65	72.07	39.4	1.83	66.45	40.0	1.66	79.81	44.1	1.81
May	66.70	39.5	1.69	70.01	39.5	1.77	62.44	37.7	1.66	76.29	41.3	1.85	67.81	40.7	1.66	82.97	45.3	1.83
June	66.86	39.6	1.69	71.01	39.6	1.79	62.68	38.6	1.65	75.45	41.0	1.84	68.28	40.6	1.68	81.44	44.5	1.83
July	66.34	39.0	1.70	70.56	39.8	1.77	64.68	39.3	1.65	74.27	40.5	1.83	67.39	40.6	1.66	81.36	44.6	1.83
August	67.74	39.6	1.71	71.83	39.8	1.78	65.12	39.4	1.65	76.13	40.9	1.86	67.01	40.3	1.66	82.02	44.2	1.85
September	68.97	40.2	1.72	72.31	41.1	1.78	65.46	39.4	1.66	78.41	41.5	1.89	67.74	40.2	1.68	81.87	44.1	1.86
October	69.07	40.2	1.72	74.48	41.4	1.80	67.26	40.3	1.67	80.76	42.2	1.92	70.08	40.7	1.72	83.66	44.7	1.87
November	69.74	40.4	1.73	73.05	42.0	1.74	67.73	40.6	1.67	82.24	42.6	1.93	70.85	41.0	1.73	85.73	45.2	1.90
December	70.81	40.7	1.74	74.05	42.3	1.76	68.86	41.0	1.68	82.68	42.7	1.94	72.89	41.7	1.75	88.57	46.2	1.92
1953: January	70.82	40.3	1.75	73.18	41.0	1.79	67.94	40.3	1.69	81.56	42.0	1.94	72.50	41.3	1.76	86.84	45.2	1.92
February	71.04	40.2	1.77	74.73	41.3	1.81	67.61	39.9	1.69	82.59	42.2	1.96	71.55	40.8	1.76	87.79	44.7	1.96
March	71.26	40.2	1.77	76.82	41.1	1.87	67.30	39.8	1.69	83.02	42.2	1.97	73.40	41.4	1.77	84.90	43.2	1.97
New York—Continued																		
Year and month	New York City			Rochester			Syracuse			Utica-Rome			Westchester County		State			
	State		State		State		State		State		State		State		State		State	
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1951: Average	\$63.23	37.8	\$1.67	\$69.43	41.5	\$1.68	\$68.86	42.8	\$1.61	\$62.25	40.3	\$1.55	\$63.41	39.7	\$1.60	\$46.00	39.1	\$1.18
1952: Average	65.49	38.1	1.72	72.61	41.2	1.77	71.16	41.9	1.70	65.54	40.5	1.62	66.25	39.8	1.66	47.67	39.6	1.20
1952: March	65.95	38.6	1.71	72.07	40.8	1.77	69.82	41.7	1.67	64.14	40.2	1.60	66.00	40.0	1.65	46.11	38.4	1.20
April	62.57	37.0	1.69	71.87	40.8	1.76	69.30	41.3	1.68	63.85	39.9	1.60	64.38	39.0	1.6			

TABLE C-5: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas¹—Continued

Year and month	North Carolina—Con.					North Dakota					Ohio			Oklahoma		
	Charlotte			State		Fargo			State		State			State		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings													
1951: Average.....	\$49.48	40.1	\$1.24	\$50.72	44.9	\$1.33	\$61.08	43.7	\$1.40					\$62.60	42.3	\$1.48
1952: Average.....	51.01	40.3	1.27	64.04	45.1	1.42	67.78	44.3	1.53	\$74.62	41.0	\$1.82	65.68	42.1	1.56	
1952: March.....	50.04	38.9	1.26	59.58	43.8	1.38	61.00	42.7	1.43	73.99	41.4	1.79	64.26	42.0	1.53	
April.....	48.88	38.8	1.26	59.86	43.7	1.37	62.76	43.4	1.45	72.60	40.7	1.78	63.08	41.5	1.52	
May.....	50.65	40.1	1.26	61.22	44.3	1.38	62.29	42.9	1.45	72.56	40.4	1.80	62.47	41.1	1.52	
June.....	50.47	40.1	1.26	66.34	45.3	1.43	73.46	46.7	1.57	70.84	39.9	1.75	66.41	42.3	1.57	
July.....	50.72	39.8	1.27	64.86	46.1	1.41	67.64	44.1	1.53	71.24	39.9	1.75	65.63	41.8	1.57	
August.....	51.89	40.9	1.27	64.49	45.3	1.42	66.16	43.0	1.50	73.61	40.6	1.81	65.99	41.5	1.59	
September.....	53.47	41.8	1.28	65.70	45.5	1.44	71.52	43.9	1.63	76.82	41.4	1.86	67.04	41.9	1.66	
October.....	51.83	41.1	1.26	66.34	46.4	1.43	73.45	46.6	1.58	78.05	41.7	1.87	68.26	42.4	1.61	
November.....	52.08	41.0	1.27	68.83	46.7	1.47	75.52	47.2	1.60	78.16	41.6	1.88	68.48	42.8	1.60	
December.....	52.06	40.9	1.27	65.25	44.9	1.45	68.66	44.2	1.55	70.73	42.2	1.89	70.09	43.0	1.63	
1953: January.....	50.82	40.2	1.27	63.06	43.7	1.44	64.85	42.6	1.52	70.66	41.6	1.91	68.15	41.3	1.65	
February.....	51.18	40.3	1.27	61.53	42.7	1.44	64.16	42.0	1.53	70.26	41.3	1.92	69.64	41.7	1.67	
March.....	52.35	40.9	1.28	61.17	42.6	1.44	62.37	41.5	1.50	80.72	41.8	1.93	70.22	41.8	1.68	
Oklahoma—Continued																
Oklahoma City					Tulsa					Oregon			Pennsylvania			
1951: Average.....	\$60.48	43.2	\$1.40	\$60.37	43.1	\$1.54	\$75.61	39.1	\$1.94	\$70.89	39.1	\$1.82	\$63.74	40.2	\$1.59	
1952: Average.....	63.36	43.4	1.46	72.59	42.7	1.70	70.56	38.9	2.03	73.39	38.7	1.90	65.54	40.2	1.66	
1952: March.....	61.03	42.8	1.44	69.76	43.6	1.60	76.76	38.1	2.01	73.22	38.5	1.90	66.64	40.6	1.64	
April.....	62.63	42.9	1.46	66.40	41.5	1.60	70.57	38.7	2.06	73.99	38.6	1.92	64.01	39.1	1.64	
May.....	62.79	43.2	1.45	69.21	42.2	1.64	77.72	38.1	2.04	73.83	38.3	1.93	64.54	39.5	1.64	
June.....	63.36	43.4	1.46	74.13	43.1	1.72	80.70	32.0	2.06	74.11	39.0	1.90	63.24	39.9	1.60	
July.....	63.05	42.6	1.48	73.70	42.6	1.73	80.64	39.2	2.06	72.48	38.3	1.89	62.19	39.4	1.58	
August.....	62.60	42.3	1.48	72.38	41.6	1.74	82.03	40.4	2.03	73.55	38.9	1.89	66.44	39.9	1.66	
September.....	64.38	43.5	1.48	73.33	41.9	1.75	79.82	38.3	2.00	73.30	38.8	1.89	68.50	40.4	1.70	
October.....	63.66	43.6	1.46	74.27	42.2	1.76	78.91	38.9	2.03	72.93	39.2	1.85	68.94	40.6	1.70	
November.....	64.09	43.9	1.46	78.37	43.3	1.81	82.14	39.1	2.10	73.27	38.2	1.92	69.58	40.4	1.72	
December.....	65.42	44.5	1.47	77.63	42.6	1.82	81.24	39.1	2.08	74.95	38.8	1.93	70.91	40.7	1.74	
1953: January.....	63.75	42.5	1.50	74.98	41.6	1.80	80.64	38.7	2.08	74.51	38.4	1.94	71.31	40.5	1.76	
February.....	64.14	42.2	1.52	75.89	41.7	1.82	80.97	38.7	2.09	74.20	38.3	1.94	70.88	40.4	1.75	
March.....	66.07	42.9	1.54	70.86	42.0	1.83	82.79	39.4	2.10	77.25	39.1	1.98	71.51	40.7	1.76	
Pennsylvania—Continued																
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton					Erie			Harrisburg			Lancaster			Philadelphia		
1951: Average.....	\$61.62	39.6	\$1.56	\$67.65	41.1	\$1.65	\$57.89	40.4	\$1.43	\$57.63	41.4	\$1.39	\$65.89	40.7	\$1.62	
1952: Average.....	63.76	39.6	1.61	70.74	41.2	1.72	61.07	40.5	1.51	59.78	41.2	1.45	69.97	40.8	1.72	
1952: March.....	63.44	39.9	1.59	72.58	42.1	1.72	61.14	41.2	1.48	58.57	40.9	1.45	69.25	41.0	1.69	
April.....	61.06	38.4	1.59	68.91	39.9	1.73	59.17	39.9	1.48	57.95	40.3	1.44	67.37	39.9	1.69	
May.....	61.34	39.6	1.59	67.10	39.4	1.70	60.08	40.0	1.50	59.33	41.0	1.45	68.07	40.3	1.69	
June.....	59.21	39.5	1.50	69.06	40.6	1.70	55.51	40.4	1.37	59.95	41.4	1.45	69.69	40.8	1.71	
July.....	57.24	38.6	1.48	68.22	40.2	1.70	55.72	39.6	1.41	60.01	41.3	1.45	68.06	39.8	1.71	
August.....	64.99	39.8	1.63	69.27	40.7	1.70	62.38	40.8	1.53	59.95	41.4	1.45	70.25	40.7	1.73	
September.....	67.62	40.3	1.68	70.22	41.6	1.69	63.65	40.7	1.56	60.13	41.7	1.44	71.19	41.1	1.73	
October.....	65.92	40.0	1.65	68.83	40.8	1.69	63.93	40.9	1.56	61.63	41.9	1.47	71.41	40.9	1.75	
November.....	68.82	40.7	1.69	71.94	41.3	1.74	64.72	40.4	1.60	58.81	40.3	1.48	72.81	41.3	1.76	
December.....	66.03	39.4	1.68	72.46	41.1	1.76	62.71	40.5	1.57	63.70	42.5	1.50	73.76	41.6	1.77	
1953: January.....	68.54	39.8	1.72	77.41	42.3	1.83	65.57	40.6	1.62	62.06	41.4	1.50	73.11	40.8	1.79	
February.....	66.77	39.6	1.69	75.56	41.4	1.83	63.48	40.1	1.58	64.04	42.3	1.51	73.68	41.0	1.80	
March.....	67.20	39.6	1.70	78.41	42.5	1.85	64.28	40.4	1.59	63.24	41.8	1.51	74.45	41.2	1.81	
Pennsylvania—Continued																
Pittsburgh					Reading			Scranton			Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton			York		
1951: Average.....	\$72.85	40.7	\$1.79	\$60.96	39.1	\$1.56	\$47.84	38.3	\$1.25	\$45.64	36.6	\$1.25	\$54.80	41.2	\$1.23	
1952: Average.....	75.94	40.5	1.88	61.86	41.2	1.57	50.85	38.7	1.31	49.25	37.7	1.31	56.99	41.3	1.38	
1952: March.....	74.84	41.1	1.82	60.14	39.8	1.55	51.06	39.0	1.31	49.05	37.7	1.30	56.22	41.1	1.37	
April.....	70.85	39.1	1.81	57.42	36.9	1.56	47.10	35.9	1.31	44.82	34.4	1.30	53.98	39.4	1.37	
May.....	71.66	39.7	1.81	60.76	39.0	1.56	50.57	38.6	1.31	48.94	37.5	1.31	56.52	40.9	1.38	
June.....	71.06	39.5	1.80	50.64	38.8	1.54	51.29	38.8	1.32	47.99	37.2	1.29	56.34	41.7	1.35	
July.....	70.07	39.1	1.79	60.43	39.6	1.53	51.05	39.0	1.31	48.71	37.5	1.30	55.58	40.9	1.36	
August.....	74.35	39.4	1.89	61.10	39.7	1.54	51.27	38.9	1.32	49.85	38.2	1.31	55.90	41.1	1.36	
September.....	80.33	40.9	1.96	63.16	40.1	1.58	51.80	39.3	1.32	50.53	38.6	1.31	56.24	40.9	1.38	
October.....	80.26	41.2	1.95	65.69	40.8	1.61	51.74	39.2	1.32	52.11	39.3	1.32	59.66	42.4	1.41	
November.....	80.09	40.8	1.96	64.08	39.9	1.61	51.61	39.1	1.32	52.99	39.4	1.35	58.03	41.1	1.41	
December.....	81.94	41.3	1.98	66.91	40.7	1.64	51.95	39.0	1.33	50.90	38.3	1.33	61.18	42.4	1.44	
1953: January.....	82.25	41.0	2.01	66.20	40.0	1.66	52.11	38.6	1.35	51.74	38.3	1.35	61.34	42.3	1.45	
February.....	81.11	40.8	1.99	65.00	40.2	1.62	52.65	38.7	1.36	51.49	38.4	1.34	61.99	42.0	1.48	
March.....	82.78	41.2	2.01	67.04	40.9	1.64	53.97	39.6	1.36	51.04	38.2	1.34	63.79	42.7	1.49	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-5: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas¹—Continued

Year and month	Rhode Island						South Carolina						South Dakota			
	State ²			Providence			State			Charleston			State			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings													
1951: Average...	\$55.86	39.9	\$1.40	\$56.38	40.5	\$1.39	\$47.48	39.9	\$1.19	\$45.65	40.4	\$1.13	\$58.46	43.3	\$1.35	
1952: Average...	59.62	40.2	1.48	59.36	40.8	1.45	47.88	39.9	1.20	48.03	40.7	1.18	62.76	44.2	1.42	
1952: March...	58.72	40.2	1.46	59.99	41.6	1.44	46.41	39.0	1.19	46.92	40.1	1.17	62.24	43.8	1.42	
April...	57.93	39.7	1.46	57.63	40.1	1.44	45.43	38.5	1.18	47.44	40.2	1.18	60.42	42.7	1.41	
May...	58.82	40.0	1.47	57.96	40.5	1.43	46.17	38.8	1.19	48.67	41.6	1.17	59.66	42.7	1.40	
June...	59.48	40.2	1.48	59.47	41.2	1.44	46.17	38.8	1.19	48.14	40.8	1.18	62.18	44.4	1.40	
July...	58.78	39.7	1.48	58.37	40.1	1.45	46.53	39.1	1.19	48.00	40.0	1.20	60.40	43.2	1.40	
August...	58.88	39.2	1.50	56.73	39.7	1.43	47.88	39.9	1.20	48.67	40.9	1.19	61.99	43.2	1.43	
September...	62.53	41.2	1.52	60.70	41.4	1.47	49.78	40.8	1.22	48.73	41.3	1.18	62.50	44.3	1.43	
October...	60.16	40.3	1.49	60.05	41.0	1.46	49.73	41.1	1.21	49.32	41.1	1.20	63.16	44.1	1.43	
November...	60.61	39.6	1.53	59.86	40.0	1.49	50.14	41.1	1.22	48.67	40.9	1.19	66.18	45.8	1.44	
December...	63.30	41.8	1.51	62.98	42.1	1.50	51.04	41.5	1.23	47.88	39.9	1.20	66.56	45.9	1.45	
1953: January...	62.07	41.2	1.51	60.99	41.3	1.45	49.82	40.5	1.23	47.52	39.6	1.20	66.34	44.8	1.48	
February...	61.51	40.9	1.50	61.67	41.1	1.50	49.82	40.5	1.23	49.17	40.3	1.22	60.91	41.4	1.47	
March...	61.45	40.9	1.50	62.31	41.4	1.50	49.45	40.2	1.23	49.08	39.9	1.23	62.19	42.4	1.47	
South Dakota—Con.																
Sioux Falls						State			Chattanooga			Knoxville			Memphis	
1951: Average...	\$62.84	44.5	\$1.41	\$51.86	40.2	\$1.29	\$53.59	40.6	\$1.32	\$58.49	40.9	\$1.43	\$58.22	42.5	\$1.37	
1952: Average...	59.15	45.1	1.52	54.67	40.8	1.34	55.76	41.0	1.36	61.20	40.8	1.50	62.63	42.9	1.46	
1952: March...	68.82	45.6	1.51	58.60	40.3	1.33	54.14	40.1	1.35	58.69	40.2	1.46	62.35	43.3	1.44	
April...	69.49	44.2	1.50	58.33	39.9	1.33	54.13	39.8	1.36	58.55	40.1	1.46	62.50	43.1	1.45	
May...	64.18	42.5	1.51	53.29	40.0	1.33	54.44	40.4	1.35	58.36	39.7	1.47	61.77	42.6	1.45	
June...	66.37	44.1	1.50	54.00	40.6	1.33	55.23	41.0	1.35	56.79	40.4	1.48	62.77	42.7	1.47	
July...	63.99	42.3	1.51	54.53	41.0	1.33	55.89	41.4	1.35	59.94	40.5	1.48	56.21	41.7	1.42	
August...	67.12	43.5	1.54	54.40	40.9	1.33	56.02	41.5	1.36	62.02	40.8	1.52	61.20	42.5	1.44	
September...	70.95	46.3	1.53	58.88	41.7	1.34	56.85	41.8	1.36	63.76	41.4	1.54	63.94	43.5	1.47	
October...	66.26	45.0	1.53	56.58	41.6	1.36	57.27	41.8	1.37	66.03	42.6	1.55	64.08	43.3	1.48	
November...	73.17	47.1	1.53	56.86	41.5	1.37	57.55	41.7	1.38	66.14	42.4	1.56	63.49	42.9	1.48	
December...	75.91	49.4	1.54	56.99	41.6	1.37	58.80	42.3	1.39	63.91	41.5	1.54	63.62	42.7	1.49	
1953: January...	75.88	48.2	1.57	55.48	40.5	1.37	56.17	40.7	1.38	62.00	40.0	1.55	61.50	41.0	1.50	
February...	67.09	42.8	1.57	56.03	40.6	1.38	56.70	40.5	1.40	63.58	40.5	1.57	63.69	41.9	1.52	
March...	67.83	43.2	1.57	56.58	41.0	1.38	57.81	41.0	1.41	64.53	41.1	1.57	64.45	42.4	1.52	
Tennessee—Con.						Texas			Utah			Vermont				
Nashville						State			Salt Lake City			State				
1951: Average...	\$53.20	40.3	\$1.32	\$62.75	42.4	\$1.48	\$64.53	41.1	\$1.57	\$65.94	42.0	\$1.57	\$57.32	43.3	\$1.33	
1952: Average...	55.07	40.2	1.37	66.57	42.4	1.57	66.73	40.2	1.66	69.64	41.7	1.67	60.35	42.7	1.39	
1952: March...	58.04	39.0	1.36	64.72	42.3	1.53	68.06	41.0	1.66	69.30	42.0	1.65	59.75	43.1	1.39	
April...	58.93	38.8	1.39	64.37	41.8	1.54	63.90	39.2	1.63	67.16	41.2	1.63	58.71	42.4	1.38	
May...	54.94	40.1	1.37	62.73	41.0	1.53	62.92	38.6	1.63	67.73	41.3	1.64	58.39	42.6	1.37	
June...	54.81	40.3	1.36	64.83	42.1	1.54	63.76	39.6	1.61	68.89	41.5	1.66	58.66	42.5	1.38	
July...	54.67	40.2	1.36	66.20	41.9	1.58	64.74	41.5	1.66	70.05	42.2	1.66	58.69	42.7	1.38	
August...	54.94	40.1	1.37	66.78	42.0	1.60	68.38	40.7	1.68	70.30	41.6	1.69	59.66	42.9	1.39	
September...	55.76	40.7	1.37	69.76	43.6	1.60	67.32	41.3	1.63	69.89	42.1	1.66	60.51	43.1	1.40	
October...	56.03	40.9	1.37	68.80	43.0	1.60	64.34	38.3	1.68	69.55	41.4	1.68	60.84	43.1	1.41	
November...	56.30	40.5	1.39	69.50	42.9	1.62	69.55	40.2	1.73	72.58	42.2	1.72	57.82	40.8	1.42	
December...	57.82	41.6	1.39	70.74	43.4	1.63	70.12	40.3	1.74	74.04	42.8	1.73	60.93	42.8	1.42	
1953: January...	56.28	40.2	1.40	68.62	42.1	1.63	71.78	40.1	1.79	70.52	41.0	1.72	61.23	42.9	1.43	
February...	57.37	40.4	1.42	67.97	41.7	1.63	71.96	40.2	1.79	72.10	41.2	1.75	61.75	43.1	1.43	
March...	58.08	40.9	1.42	68.55	41.8	1.64	72.50	40.5	1.79	72.45	41.4	1.75	61.89	43.2	1.43	
Vermont—Continued																
Burlington						Springfield			State			Richmond			Washington	
1951: Average...	\$55.03	40.5	\$1.36	\$73.01	47.1	\$1.55	\$51.05	40.2	\$1.27	\$56.68	40.2	\$1.41	\$72.45	38.7	\$1.87	
1952: Average...	56.17	41.3	1.43	78.12	46.5	1.68	53.47	40.2	1.33	55.30	39.5	1.40	76.44	39.1	1.96	
1952: March...	55.78	39.5	1.41	78.57	47.6	1.65	51.48	39.3	1.31	55.30	39.5	1.40	75.40	38.5	1.96	
April...	53.84	38.6	1.40	75.25	45.7	1.65	51.61	39.1	1.32	53.90	38.5	1.40	75.40	38.5	1.96	
May...	55.98	39.5	1.42	75.10	45.5	1.66	52.40	39.7	1.32	56.42	40.3	1.40	74.69	38.5	1.94	
June...	56.71	39.7	1.43	75.65	45.8	1.66	53.20	40.0	1.33	55.98	39.7	1.41	76.67	39.3	1.95	
July...	57.44	39.8	1.44	75.76	46.1	1.66	53.84	40.8	1.32	57.60	40.0	1.44	73.81	37.9	1.95	
August...	56.72	39.8	1.42	78.80	46.5	1.69	54.00	40.6	1.33	57.82	41.3	1.40	77.89	39.1	1.99	
September...	57.21	39.4	1.45	80.76	47.0	1.72	54.67	40.8	1.34	56.68	40.2	1.41	77.16	39.1	1.97	
October...	58.01	40.3	1.44	79.31	46.1	1.72	54.67	40.8	1.34	58.20	40.7	1.43	76.51	38.6	1.98	
November...	55.25	37.7	1.47	75.78	43.3	1.75	55.62	41.2	1.35	58.90	40.9	1.44	77.51	38.2	2.03	
December...	57.99	39.5	1.47	79.63	45.5	1.75	56.17	41.0	1.37	60.03	41.4	1.45	78.75	38.9	2.03	
1953: January...	57.97	38.9	1.49	78.92	45.0	1.75	55.21	40.3	1.37	58.18	40.4	1.44	79.13	38.8	2.04	
February...	58.62	39.2	1.50	80.14	45.7	1.75	54.79	39.7	1.38	59.28	40.6	1.46	79.68	39.2	2.03	
March...	59.01	40.0	1.48	80.88	45.9	1.76	56.02	40.3	1.39	59.16	40.8	1.45	79.94	39.1	2.04	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-5: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas¹—Continued

Year and month	Washington—Continued										West Virginia			Wisconsin					
	Seattle			Spokane			Tacoma				State			State			Kenosha		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings																
1951: Average.....	\$72.60	38.1	\$1.85	\$70.02	40.3	\$1.73	\$69.63	38.1	\$1.83	\$63.36	40.1	\$1.58	\$68.77	42.5	\$1.62	\$73.74	41.2	\$1.79	
1952: Average.....	74.36	38.5	1.93	74.21	40.2	1.85	75.10	38.9	1.93	65.82	39.7	1.66	71.77	42.2	1.70	75.34	40.1	1.88	
1952: March.....	75.87	39.2	1.93	72.37	40.5	1.79	74.57	38.9	1.92	64.61	39.4	1.64	71.51	42.2	1.70	77.19	40.7	1.90	
April.....	72.05	37.7	1.91	71.99	40.0	1.80	74.53	38.8	1.92	63.73	39.1	1.63	70.58	41.5	1.70	74.57	39.9	1.87	
May.....	72.47	38.0	1.90	73.63	40.7	1.81	74.61	39.0	1.91	65.11	39.7	1.64	71.44	41.8	1.71	76.26	40.4	1.89	
June.....	73.09	38.5	1.90	74.14	40.6	1.83	76.44	39.7	1.93	63.30	39.5	1.63	71.11	41.9	1.70	75.10	39.8	1.89	
July.....	71.97	38.0	1.89	72.68	39.5	1.84	75.15	38.5	1.95	65.01	39.4	1.65	67.69	41.7	1.62	69.70	38.5	1.81	
August.....	74.50	38.6	1.93	76.81	40.1	1.92	78.10	40.0	1.95	65.36	40.1	1.63	69.57	41.7	1.67	71.40	39.1	1.83	
September.....	76.47	38.8	1.97	74.84	39.0	1.92	76.50	39.8	1.92	67.26	39.8	1.60	71.14	42.1	1.69	75.40	39.4	1.91	
October.....	76.28	38.7	1.97	75.47	39.7	1.90	76.16	38.6	1.97	68.17	40.1	1.70	73.55	42.5	1.73	79.31	40.7	1.95	
November.....	76.88	38.7	1.90	76.95	40.4	1.91	74.07	37.4	1.98	68.68	40.4	1.70	75.12	42.8	1.75	78.42	40.6	1.93	
December.....	75.69	38.6	1.96	75.95	40.3	1.89	74.11	37.9	1.95	68.91	40.3	1.71	75.90	42.9	1.77	76.71	40.1	1.91	
1953: January.....	75.89	38.2	1.98	77.80	40.5	1.92	75.82	38.8	1.97	69.55	40.2	1.73	75.19	42.3	1.78	81.40	41.2	1.97	
February.....	75.71	38.4	1.97	77.97	40.4	1.93	76.96	38.9	1.98	66.60	40.0	1.74	75.67	42.3	1.79	81.96	41.4	1.98	
March.....	77.06	38.9	1.98	79.77	40.9	1.95	76.91	38.7	1.99	70.53	40.3	1.75	76.23	42.4	1.80	79.29	40.2	1.97	
Wisconsin—Continued																			Wyoming
	La Crosse			Madison			Milwaukee				Racine			State					
	\$63.11	39.2	\$1.61	\$69.36	41.3	\$1.68	\$74.79	42.2	\$1.77	\$75.54	41.9	\$1.80	\$71.89	39.2	\$1.83				
1951: Average.....	68.47	39.5	1.73	73.56	41.0	1.80	77.79	41.7	1.86	77.85	41.2	1.89	76.28	40.3	1.89				
1952: Average.....	66.53	38.8	1.71	69.03	39.2	1.76	77.00	41.9	1.84	78.67	41.5	1.90	76.04	41.1	1.85				
1952: March.....	67.93	39.0	1.74	70.31	39.2	1.80	76.38	41.4	1.85	77.50	41.0	1.89	75.32	40.8	1.85				
April.....	68.93	39.7	1.74	74.29	40.7	1.83	76.79	41.5	1.85	78.44	41.3	1.90	71.61	38.5	1.86				
May.....	68.09	39.4	1.73	73.83	41.0	1.81	76.24	41.4	1.84	77.97	41.2	1.89	72.54	39.0	1.86				
June.....	68.64	39.7	1.73	69.90	40.6	1.71	74.31	40.7	1.83	74.12	39.6	1.87	76.76	40.4	1.90				
July.....	67.83	39.0	1.74	72.58	40.4	1.80	75.73	41.0	1.85	74.82	40.2	1.86	76.45	41.1	1.86				
August.....	68.88	39.4	1.75	73.79	40.8	1.81	78.32	41.5	1.89	77.17	41.2	1.88	79.61	41.9	1.90				
September.....	69.41	39.4	1.76	75.11	41.2	1.84	79.51	41.9	1.90	78.84	41.7	1.88	76.17	40.3	1.89				
October.....	70.36	39.9	1.76	77.54	42.0	1.85	81.41	42.4	1.92	80.08	42.0	1.91	77.36	40.5	1.91				
November.....	72.89	40.6	1.79	80.30	43.0	1.87	82.34	42.6	1.93	79.49	41.7	1.91	80.56	41.1	1.96				
December.....	69.11	38.0	1.82	76.75	40.8	1.89	81.26	42.0	1.94	80.21	41.8	1.92	77.81	39.1	1.99				
1953: January.....	71.92	39.8	1.81	75.12	40.4	1.87	81.37	41.8	1.94	79.81	41.4	1.93	79.60	40.2	1.98				
February.....	71.77	39.4	1.82	73.94	40.2	1.85	81.69	41.7	1.96	82.09	42.2	1.95	79.98	40.6	1.97				

¹ Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the cooperating State agency. State agencies also make available more detailed industry data. See table A-7 for addresses of cooperating State agencies.

² Revised series; not comparable with preceding data.

³ Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

D: Prices and Cost of Living

TABLE D-1: Consumer Price Index¹—United States average, all items and commodity groups

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All items	Total food ²	Apparel	Housing ³						Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services ⁴
				Total ⁵	Rent	Gas and electricity	Solid fuels and fuel oil	House-furnishings	Household operation					
1947: Average	95.5	95.9	97.1	95.0	94.4	97.8	88.8	97.2	97.2	90.6	94.9	97.6	95.5	96.1
1948: Average	102.8	104.1	103.5	101.7	100.7	100.4	103.2	102.6	102.6	100.9	100.9	101.3	100.4	100.5
1949: Average	101.8	100.0	99.4	103.3	105.0	102.5	106.8	99.6	100.1	108.5	104.1	101.1	104.1	103.4
1950: Average	102.8	101.2	98.1	106.1	108.8	102.7	110.5	100.3	101.2	111.3	106.0	101.1	103.4	105.2
1951: Average	111.0	112.6	106.9	112.4	113.1	103.1	116.4	111.2	109.0	118.4	111.1	110.5	106.5	109.7
1950: January	100.6	97.0	96.7	104.4	107.5	102.5	109.9	97.4	99.4	110.2	105.0	99.4	104.3	103.9
February	100.4	96.5	96.7	104.6	107.7	102.8	109.6	97.6	99.4	110.0	105.0	99.2	104.6	103.9
March	100.7	97.3	96.8	104.6	107.8	102.8	109.9	97.7	99.5	109.8	105.1	99.1	104.4	103.9
April	100.8	97.7	96.7	104.7	108.1	102.9	109.7	97.7	99.4	110.6	105.1	99.1	104.0	103.8
May	101.3	98.9	96.5	104.7	108.5	102.8	108.8	97.5	99.7	110.1	105.3	99.0	103.8	103.9
June	101.8	100.5	99.5	104.9	108.7	102.7	107.6	97.4	99.6	109.9	105.4	99.2	102.5	103.7
July	102.9	103.1	96.4	105.3	109.1	102.8	108.1	98.1	99.9	111.2	106.8	99.5	101.7	104.1
August	103.7	103.9	97.1	106.1	109.3	102.7	108.8	99.7	101.2	112.4	106.0	100.8	101.9	106.3
September	104.4	104.0	99.2	107.1	109.5	102.8	111.6	102.4	102.3	112.7	107.0	101.3	102.7	106.8
October	105.0	104.3	100.9	108.1	106.6	102.7	113.4	104.7	103.6	112.6	107.1	103.3	103.0	107.1
November	105.5	104.4	101.6	108.8	110.0	102.7	114.3	106.0	104.4	112.9	107.4	105.1	103.6	107.4
December	106.9	107.1	102.2	109.4	110.4	102.7	114.8	107.1	105.6	114.1	106.0	107.4	104.1	107.9
1951: January	108.6	109.9	103.8	110.4	110.6	103.1	115.1	109.3	107.2	114.7	108.5	109.8	105.6	106.4
February	109.9	111.9	105.6	112.2	111.3	103.1	116.4	110.5	108.1	115.8	108.9	110.6	106.4	106.7
March	110.2	112.0	106.2	112.7	111.9	103.1	116.7	111.1	108.4	116.9	109.9	110.7	107.0	108.9
April	110.4	111.7	106.4	111.9	112.2	102.8	116.7	111.6	108.3	117.2	110.3	110.7	107.3	109.0
May	110.9	112.6	106.6	112.2	112.5	103.2	115.2	112.1	108.7	117.6	110.7	110.8	107.3	109.2
June	110.8	112.3	106.6	112.3	112.7	103.0	115.4	112.0	108.7	117.5	111.0	110.8	106.5	109.1
July	110.9	112.7	106.3	112.6	113.1	103.1	115.9	112.0	109.1	117.8	111.0	110.6	106.6	109.1
August	110.9	112.4	106.4	112.6	113.6	103.2	116.2	111.1	109.0	118.7	111.2	110.4	109.4	109.1
September	111.6	112.5	109.3	112.9	114.2	103.2	116.6	111.3	108.8	119.7	111.8	110.0	105.8	106.6
October	112.1	113.5	109.2	113.2	114.8	103.3	117.1	110.9	108.6	120.5	112.6	110.0	105.9	106.6
November	112.8	114.6	108.5	113.7	115.4	103.3	117.4	111.1	110.4	122.1	113.1	116.6	106.3	112.4
December	113.1	115.0	108.1	113.9	115.6	103.4	117.6	110.8	111.1	122.2	114.3	111.1	106.5	112.8
1952: January	113.1	115.0	107.0	113.9	116.0	103.5	117.7	110.2	110.9	122.8	114.7	111.0	107.2	113.2
February	112.4	112.6	106.8	114.0	116.4	103.8	117.6	110.0	110.8	123.7	114.8	111.1	106.6	114.4
March	112.4	112.7	106.4	114.0	115.7	103.8	117.7	109.4	111.0	124.4	115.7	111.0	106.3	114.8
April	112.9	113.9	106.0	114.0	116.9	103.9	117.3	108.7	111.0	124.8	115.9	111.3	106.2	115.2
May	113.0	114.3	105.8	114.0	117.4	104.1	115.6	108.3	111.2	125.1	116.1	111.6	106.2	115.8
June	113.4	114.6	105.6	114.0	117.6	104.3	115.8	107.7	111.2	126.3	117.8	111.7	106.8	115.7
July	114.1	116.3	105.3	114.4	117.9	104.2	118.6	111.8	112.8	128.8	118.0	111.9	107.0	116.0
August	114.3	116.6	105.1	114.6	118.2	105.0	119.0	107.6	111.9	127.0	118.1	112.1	107.0	115.9
September	114.1	115.4	105.8	114.8	118.3	105.0	119.6	108.1	112.1	127.7	118.8	112.1	107.3	115.9
October	114.2	115.0	105.6	115.2	118.8	105.0	121.1	107.9	112.8	128.4	118.9	112.3	107.6	115.8
November	114.3	115.0	105.2	115.7	119.5	105.4	121.6	108.0	113.3	128.9	118.9	112.4	107.4	115.8
December	114.1	113.8	105.1	116.4	120.7	105.6	123.2	108.2	113.4	128.9	119.3	112.5	106.0	115.9
1953: January	113.9	113.1	104.6	116.4	121.1	103.9	123.3	107.7	113.4	129.3	119.4	112.4	107.8	115.9
February	113.4	111.5	104.6	116.6	121.5	106.1	123.3	108.0	113.5	129.1	119.3	112.5	107.5	115.7
March	113.6	111.7	104.7	116.8	121.7	106.5	124.4	108.0	114.0	129.3	119.5	112.4	107.7	117.5
April	113.7	111.5	104.6	117.0	122.1	106.5	123.6	107.8	114.3	129.4	120.2	112.5	107.9	117.9

¹ A major revision was incorporated in the Consumer Price Index beginning January 1953. The revised index, based on 46 cities, has been linked to the previously published "interim adjusted" indexes for 34 cities and rebased on 1947-49=100 to form a continuous series. For the convenience of users, the "All-items" indexes are also shown on the 1935-39=100 base in table D-3.

The revised Consumer Price Index measures the average change in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and salaried-clerical worker families. Data for 46 large, medium, and small cities are combined for the United States average.

For a history and description of the index see The Consumer Price Index, in the February 1953 Monthly Labor Review; the pamphlet, The Consumer Price Index—A Short Description of the Index as Revised, 1953; The Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index, in the April 1951 Monthly Labor Review; Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index, Bulletin 1039

and the following reports: Consumers' Price Index, Report of a Special Sub Committee of the House Committee on Education and Labor (1951); and Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living (1945).

Mimeographed tables are available upon request showing indexes for the United States and 20 individual cities regularly surveyed by the Bureau for "All items" and 8 major components from 1947 to date. Indexes are also available from 1913 for "All items," food, apparel, and rent, for all large cities combined, and from varying dates for individual cities.

² Includes "Food away from home" for which indexes will be available later in 1953.

³ Includes "Other shelter" for which indexes will be available later in 1953.

⁴ Includes tobacco, alcoholic beverages, and "miscellaneous services" (such as legal services, banking fees, burial services, etc.)

TABLE D-2: Consumer Price Index¹—United States average, food and its subgroups

[Indexes, 1947-49=100]

Year and month	Total food ¹	Food at home						Year and month	Total food ¹	Food at home					
		Total food at home	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables	Other foods ²			Total food at home	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables	Other foods ²
1947: Avg.	95.9	95.9	94.0	95.5	96.7	97.6	100.1	1951: Nov.	114.6	114.6	115.1	117.7	109.2	106.5	118.5
1948: Avg.	104.1	104.1	103.4	106.1	106.3	100.5	102.5	Dec.	115.0	115.0	115.2	116.3	116.7	115.8	114.5
1949: Avg.	100.0	100.0	102.7	100.5	99.9	101.9	97.5	1952: Jan.	115.0	115.0	115.3	117.3	112.0	118.2	109.1
1950: Avg.	101.2	101.2	104.5	105.9	95.9	97.6	101.2	Feb.	112.6	112.6	115.5	116.7	112.7	109.5	105.8
1951: Avg.	112.6	112.6	114.0	117.2	107.0	97.6	114.6	Mar.	112.7	112.7	115.2	115.7	112.0	118.9	104.4
1950: Jan.	97.0	97.0	102.2	94.4	95.6	100.3	95.1	Apr.	113.9	113.9	115.6	114.8	110.4	121.1	105.0
Feb.	96.5	96.5	102.3	95.6	95.3	97.6	95.5	May	114.3	114.3	117.2	114.5	109.3	124.3	104.4
Mar.	97.2	97.2	102.3	98.7	94.7	95.5	95.5	June	114.6	114.6	116.9	116.5	108.9	122.4	105.2
Apr.	97.7	97.7	102.4	99.5	93.3	97.4	95.1	July	116.3	116.3	117.6	116.4	110.2	124.0	111.5
May	98.9	98.9	102.7	103.4	92.6	99.0	93.5	Aug.	116.6	116.6	117.5	119.4	111.0	118.7	113.1
June	100.5	100.5	102.7	106.1	92.3	102.5	94.1	Sept.	115.4	115.4	117.4	119.2	112.5	111.5	113.7
July	103.1	103.1	103.8	110.1	93.8	103.6	97.7	Oct.	115.0	115.0	117.5	116.9	113.2	111.3	115.1
Aug.	103.9	103.9	106.2	112.2	95.7	94.7	105.3	Nov.	115.0	115.0	117.5	114.3	113.3	115.9	114.3
Sept.	104.0	104.0	107.0	102.7	97.0	91.1	107.7	Dec.	113.8	113.8	117.7	113.0	112.7	115.8	110.6
Oct.	104.3	104.3	107.2	109.0	99.6	92.9	110.4	1953: Jan.	113.1	113.1	117.7	116.9	111.6	116.7	109.7
Nov.	104.4	104.4	107.4	107.7	100.1	95.8	109.2	Feb.	111.5	111.5	117.6	107.7	110.7	115.9	107.3
Dec.	107.1	107.1	107.5	109.1	100.7	99.9	117.0	Mar.	111.7	111.3	117.7	107.4	110.3	115.8	109.1
1951: Jan.	109.9	109.9	112.2	113.5	105.2	104.8	111.2	Apr.	111.5	111.5	118.0	106.8	109.0	115.0	110.4
Feb.	111.9	111.9	113.2	116.3	106.1	109.8	110.3	May							
Mar.	112.0	112.0	113.4	117.2	106.3	112.7	112.7	June							
Apr.	111.7	111.7	113.9	117.3	106.0	115.2	112.4	July							
May	112.6	112.6	113.9	117.4	105.7	108.5	113.5	Aug.							
June	112.3	112.3	114.0	116.9	105.9	107.7	113.8	Sept.							
July	112.7	112.7	114.3	117.8	106.5	107.0	114.8	Oct.							
Aug.	112.4	112.4	114.2	118.4	106.9	102.3	116.5	Nov.							
Sept.	112.5	112.5	114.6	118.6	107.2	100.4	118.4	Dec.							
Oct.	113.5	113.5	114.6	119.1	107.9	103.2	118.9								

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1. Indexes for 18 food sub-groups (1935-39=100) from 1923 to December 1952 were published in the March 1953 Monthly Labor Review and in previous issues.

² See footnote 2 to table D-1.

³ Includes eggs, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, beverages (nonalcoholic), and other miscellaneous foods.

TABLE D-3: Consumer Price Index¹—United States average, all items and food

Year	1947-49=100		1935-39=100		Year and month	1947-49=100		1935-39=100		Year and month	1947-49=100		1935-39=100	
	All items	Total food	All items	Total food		All items	Total food	All items	Total food		All items	Total food	All items	Total food
1913: Average	42.3	36.6	70.7	60.7	1940: Average	59.9	47.8	100.2	1951: April	110.4	111.7	184.6		
1914: Average	42.9	40.5	71.8	59.8	1941: Average	62.9	52.2	105.2	May	110.8	112.6	185.4		
1915: Average	43.4	40.0	72.5	57.0	1942: Average	66.7	61.3	116.6	June	110.8	112.3	185.2		
1916: Average	46.6	45.0	77.9	64.0	1943: Average	74.0	68.3	123.7	July	110.9	112.7	185.5		
1917: Average	54.8	57.9	81.6	75.2	1944: Average	75.2	67.4	125.7	August	110.9	112.4	185.5		
1918: Average	64.3	66.5	107.2	94.0	1945: Average	76.0	69.9	128.6	September	111.6	112.5	186.6		
1919: Average	74.0	74.2	123.8	114.8	1946: Average	83.4	79.0	139.5	October	112.1	113.5	187.4		
1920: Average	85.7	83.6	143.5	130.5	1947: Average	95.5	95.9	159.6	November	112.8	114.6	188.6		
1921: Average	76.4	63.5	127.0	106.0	1948: Average	102.8	104.1	171.9	December	113.1	115.0	189.1		
1922: Average	71.6	59.4	119.7	104.9	1949: Average	101.8	100.0	170.2	1952: January	113.1	115.9	189.1		
1923: Average	72.9	61.4	121.9	104.0	1950: Average	102.8	101.2	171.9	February	112.4	112.6	187.9		
1924: Average	73.1	60.8	122.2	104.5	1951: Average	111.0	112.6	185.6	March	112.4	112.7	188.0		
1925: Average	75.0	65.8	125.4	104.4	1950: January	100.6	97.0	165.2	April	112.9	113.9	188.7		
1926: Average	75.6	68.0	126.4	105.5	1950: February	100.6	96.5	167.9	May	113.0	114.3	189.0		
1927: Average	74.2	65.5	124.0	104.7	1950: March	100.7	97.3	165.4	June	113.4	114.6	189.6		
1928: Average	73.3	64.8	122.6	104.0	1950: April	100.8	97.7	168.5	July	114.1	116.3	190.8		
1929: Average	73.3	66.6	122.8	104.1	1950: May	101.3	98.9	160.3	August	114.3	116.6	191.1		
1930: Average	71.4	62.4	119.4	104.5	1950: June	101.8	100.5	170.2	September	114.1	115.4	190.9		
1931: Average	65.0	51.4	108.7	97.6	1950: July	102.9	103.1	172.0	October	114.2	115.0	190.9		
1932: Average	58.4	42.8	97.6	84.7	1950: August	103.7	103.9	173.4	November	114.3	115.0	191.1		
1933: Average	55.3	41.6	92.4	84.7	1950: September	104.4	104.0	174.6	December	114.1	113.8	190.7		
1934: Average	57.2	46.4	95.7	85.7	1950: October	105.0	104.3	175.6	1953: January	113.9	113.1	190.4		
1935: Average	59.7	49.7	98.1	90.1	1950: November	105.5	104.4	176.4	February	113.4	111.6	189.6		
1936: Average	59.3	50.1	99.1	99.1	1950: December	106.9	107.1	178.8	March	113.6	111.7	189.9		
1937: Average	61.4	52.1	102.7	104.7	1951: January	108.6	109.9	181.5	April	113.7	111.5	190.1		
1938: Average	60.3	48.4	100.8	99.4	1951: February	109.9	111.9	183.8						
1939: Average	59.4	47.1	99.4	99.4	1951: March	110.3	112.0	184.5						

¹ See footnote 1 on table D-1.

TABLE D-4: Consumer Price Index¹—All items indexes for selected dates, by city

City	Indexes, 1947-49=100													1935-39=100		
	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Feb. 1953	Jan. 1953	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Aug. 1952	July 1952	June 1952	May 1952	Apr. 1952	June 1950	Revised series Apr. 1953	Old series Mar. ² 1953
United States average ³	113.7	113.6	113.4	113.9	114.1	114.3	114.2	114.1	114.3	114.1	113.4	113.0	112.9	101.8	190.1	188.8
Atlanta, Ga.	(9)	116.7	(9)	(9)	(9)	117.1	(9)	(9)	117.0	(9)	(9)	114.6	(9)	(9)	(9)	195.0
Baltimore, Md.	(9)	114.2	(9)	(9)	114.4	(9)	115.0	(9)	115.5	(9)	113.0	(9)	(9)	101.6	(9)	192.0
Boston, Mass.	111.7	(9)	112.1	112.4	112.7	113.4	113.2	113.7	113.7	112.0	111.7	111.1	102.8	179.8	179.2	
Chicago, Ill.	114.2	113.8	113.9	114.2	114.6	115.1	115.0	115.0	115.5	115.0	114.9	114.3	113.4	102.8	194.8	192.5
Cincinnati, Ohio	(9)	112.6	(9)	(9)	112.5	112.5	113.2	113.2	113.4	113.4	112.9	112.5	111.9	101.2	(9)	190.3
Cleveland, Ohio	(9)	(9)	112.5	(9)	(9)	113.6	(9)	(9)	114.0	(9)	(9)	113.1	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Detroit, Mich.	115.2	115.2	115.1	115.7	116.0	115.3	115.5	114.7	115.0	114.6	113.9	113.6	113.6	102.8	194.5	196.2
Houston, Tex.	(9)	(9)	116.1	(9)	116.7	116.0	116.1	115.5	115.8	115.2	114.9	114.8	115.0	103.8	(9)	190.9
Kansas City, Mo.	114.3	(9)	114.3	114.3	(9)	115.2	(9)	(9)	115.3	(9)	113.9	(9)	113.9	(9)	184.0	(9)
Los Angeles, Calif.	115.6	115.4	114.9	115.4	115.3	115.1	114.8	115.0	114.9	115.0	114.8	114.5	114.6	101.3	193.2	191.3
Minneapolis, Minn.	115.1	(9)	(9)	114.4	114.6	(9)	(9)	114.8	(9)	(9)	114.9	(9)	(9)	102.1	190.6	(9)
New York, N. Y.	111.1	111.2	111.1	111.7	112.0	112.9	112.4	112.4	112.2	112.3	110.9	110.7	110.9	100.9	183.9	182.6
Philadelphia, Pa.	113.7	114.1	113.7	114.3	114.7	114.7	114.6	114.7	114.9	114.8	113.6	113.2	113.1	101.6	189.2	188.6
Pittsburgh, Pa.	112.8	(9)	(9)	112.6	113.4	113.6	113.4	113.2	113.5	113.0	112.2	112.4	112.3	101.1	191.8	191.7
Portland, Oreg.	115.4	(9)	(9)	114.6	(9)	(9)	115.0	(9)	(9)	114.7	(9)	(9)	114.7	(9)	190.9	(9)
St. Louis, Mo.	(9)	114.7	(9)	(9)	114.9	(9)	(9)	115.5	(9)	(9)	115.5	(9)	(9)	101.1	(9)	190.6
San Francisco, Calif.	(9)	115.5	(9)	(9)	115.6	(9)	(9)	114.5	(9)	(9)	114.9	(9)	(9)	100.9	(9)	197.3
Scranton, Pa.	(9)	(9)	112.2	(9)	(9)	113.1	(9)	(9)	114.0	(9)	(9)	112.1	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Seattle, Wash.	(9)	(9)	114.6	(9)	(9)	115.6	(9)	(9)	114.6	(9)	(9)	114.6	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Washington, D. C.	(9)	(9)	113.0	(9)	(9)	113.8	(9)	(9)	114.1	(9)	(9)	112.6	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1. Indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical worker families. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

² Average of 46 cities beginning January 1953. See footnote 1 to table D-1.

³ Prior to January 1953, indexes were computed monthly for 9 of these cities and once every 3 months for the remaining 11 cities on a rotating cycle. Beginning in January 1953, indexes are computed monthly for 5 cities and once every 3 months for the 15 remaining cities on a rotating cycle.

⁴ Latest "old series" indexes (1935-39=100) for the 14 cities not included in the revised index are as follows:

⁵ Corrected indexes: January, 197.8; February, 196.0.

March 1953

Birmingham, Ala.	195.2	Mobile, Ala.	187.3
Jacksonville, Fla.	195.7	Portland, Maine	181.5
Memphis, Tenn.	188.0		

February 1953

Milwaukee, Wis.	194.6	Norfolk, Va.	189.5
New Orleans, La.	190.9		

January 1953

Buffalo, N. Y.	(9)	Manchester, N. H.	(9)
Denver, Colo.	(9)	Richmond, Va.	(9)
Indianapolis, Ind.	(9)	Savannah, Ga.	(9)

October 1952

Buffalo, N. Y.	100.6	Manchester, N. H.	191.2
Denver, Colo.	188.5	Richmond, Va.	184.1
Indianapolis, Ind.	194.9	Savannah, Ga.	200.9

⁶ Indexes usually available for January, have not been calculated. April 1953 "old series" indexes for these cities will be published.

TABLE D-5: Consumer Price Index¹—All items and commodity groups, except food,² by city

[Indexes, 1947-49=100]

City and cycle of pricing	All items		Apparel		Personal care		Medical care		Transportation		Reading and recreation		Other goods and services	
	Apr. 1953	Apr. 1952	Apr. 1953	Apr. 1952	Apr. 1953	Apr. 1952	Apr. 1953	Apr. 1952	Apr. 1953	Apr. 1952	Apr. 1953	Apr. 1952	Apr. 1953	Apr. 1952
United States average	113.7	112.9	104.6	106.0	112.5	111.3	120.2	115.9	129.4	124.8	107.9	106.2	117.9	115.2
Monthly:														
Chicago, Ill.	114.2	113.4	106.5	150.3	114.5	112.3	119.6	116.0	133.8	127.4	109.1	109.4	112.1	108.8
Detroit, Mich.	115.2	113.6	103.0	104.0	119.4	113.0	116.8	114.5	125.7	119.8	111.0	102.7	122.8	120.8
Los Angeles, Calif.	115.6	114.6	103.5	106.9	117.9	113.2	119.7	114.5	127.2	120.2	104.5	109.7	114.1	112.3
New York, N. Y.	111.1	110.9	104.8	105.7	106.1	106.1	120.7	114.8	127.3	127.3	107.1	102.3	118.4	113.7
Philadelphia, Pa.	115.7	113.1	104.0	105.1	116.3	113.4	120.1	112.6	133.1	131.9	112.5	109.8	121.8	121.0
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:														
Boston, Mass.	111.7	111.1	103.8	102.9	111.8	110.8	123.4	118.5	135.6	128.4	106.2	105.5	116.2	115.3
Kansas City, Mo.	114.3	113.9	105.1	108.4	114.7	116.3	119.3	114.3	130.7	127.0	110.0	107.9	119.3	113.4
Minneapolis, Minn.	115.1	(0)	105.4	(0)	117.0	(0)	136.4	(0)	130.7	121.8	(0)	116.7	(0)	122.9
Pittsburgh, Pa.	112.8	112.3	104.1	104.8	106.1	106.9	121.1	114.0	139.0	138.1	97.2	105.1	118.8	117.0
Portland, Oreg.	115.4	114.7	104.0	105.4	111.7	110.6	118.0	115.9	127.6	122.8	115.3	116.4	117.5	115.4
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:														
Atlanta, Ga. ⁴	116.7	(0)	111.1	(0)	115.4	(0)	117.9	(0)	130.5	(0)	110.4	(0)	116.8	(0)
Baltimore, Md.	114.2	112.3	102.8	103.4	105.7	107.5	132.1	124.3	138.0	128.7	110.0	114.0	118.2	118.9
Cincinnati, Ohio	112.6	111.3	104.7	106.2	108.8	106.3	121.2	116.5	130.7	125.6	96.4	102.5	113.6	111.7
St. Louis, Mo.	114.7	114.0	104.4	107.2	110.0	109.7	132.4	128.5	137.2	130.5	100.7	109.9	115.4	113.8
San Francisco, Calif.	115.5	113.0	105.3	107.4	113.0	112.9	120.0	118.2	143.1	120.4	104.3	103.8	114.6	112.2
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:														
Cleveland, Ohio	112.5	112.6	104.7	106.7	113.7	109.0	110.5	118.4	123.0	122.4	114.5	106.6	114.5	117.1
Houston, Tex.	116.1	114.8	107.4	109.6	119.4	119.3	117.2	112.1	126.7	123.8	112.0	108.2	116.9	117.2
Scranton, Pa.	112.2	110.8	106.4	107.6	112.1	113.7	114.1	111.0	129.9	120.2	118.2	112.4	114.2	111.3
Seattle, Wash.	114.6	114.3	107.1	109.6	111.3	111.5	123.5	118.0	132.0	121.0	107.8	109.6	123.9	123.2
Washington, D. C.	113.0	112.0	103.3	104.7	111.6	112.4	116.6	113.7	127.1	120.4	110.6	108.4	122.1	122.0
Housing														
	Total housing		Rent		Gas and electricity		Solid fuels and fuel oil		House-furnishings		Household operation			
Apr. 1953	Apr. 1952	Apr. 1953	Apr. 1952	Apr. 1953	Apr. 1952	Apr. 1953	Apr. 1952	Apr. 1953	Apr. 1952	Apr. 1953	Apr. 1952	Apr. 1953	Apr. 1952	
United States average	117.0	114.0	122.1	116.9	106.5	103.9	123.6	117.3	107.8	108.7	114.3	111.0		
Monthly:														
Chicago, Ill.	119.4	115.6	(0)	(0)	100.0	100.0	122.0	119.0	107.7	110.2	117.6	114.5		
Detroit, Mich.	118.6	113.8	127.3	114.4	100.7	103.3	117.4	115.0	110.4	112.7	106.3	106.9		
Los Angeles, Calif.	123.5	120.0	(0)	(0)	109.5	106.7	(0)	(0)	111.4	110.9	107.5	105.9		
New York, N. Y.	113.6	110.3	(0)	108.5	108.1	104.0	130.2	119.5	109.0	108.4	118.6	114.2		
Philadelphia, Pa.	112.6	110.6	(0)	(0)	101.8	101.8	125.4	118.2	110.1	110.1	111.3	106.1		
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:														
Boston, Mass.	115.6	113.0	(0)	(0)	105.4	105.6	124.7	117.1	107.7	108.0	107.6	106.4		
Kansas City, Mo.	117.0	115.0	124.8	119.7	104.4	102.9	112.6	110.5	107.6	107.5	120.3	116.4		
Minneapolis, Minn.	116.8	(0)	(0)	(0)	110.0	(0)	115.1	(0)	107.4	(0)	116.8	(0)		
Pittsburgh, Pa.	114.3	111.7	116.1	112.6	113.5	107.0	120.6	112.6	105.8	108.4	117.5	111.0		
Portland, Oreg.	119.6	115.9	(0)	123.4	118.6	105.0	123.2	109.3	110.9	109.6	111.2	108.6		
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:														
Atlanta, Ga. ⁴	123.3	(0)	128.0	(0)	109.2	(0)	119.5	(0)	112.0	(0)	125.9	(0)		
Baltimore, Md.	113.8	111.0	120.2	116.7	97.8	97.1	126.7	117.9	103.2	104.8	109.1	102.7		
Cincinnati, Ohio	112.9	110.7	(0)	111.6	112.5	104.7	122.6	119.1	103.9	105.1	111.8	110.2		
St. Louis, Mo.	114.6	112.8	(0)	114.6	95.8	95.8	127.4	120.9	108.7	109.2	116.5	111.9		
San Francisco, Calif.	116.1	113.4	(0)	117.4	130.1	119.7	(0)	(0)	109.2	106.9	108.3	107.7		
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:														
Cleveland, Ohio	115.8	111.2	124.6	115.3	102.7	101.3	120.0	115.8	104.7	106.3	107.6	100.5		
Houston, Tex.	122.0	119.3	136.9	132.8	106.5	100.4	(0)	(0)	103.7	107.9	118.2	109.9		
Scranton, Pa.	115.3	112.4	(0)	115.5	111.9	111.9	138.6	122.6	103.0	104.2	105.1	102.2		
Seattle, Wash.	117.5	116.1	128.2	121.3	98.2	102.8	113.7	112.7	108.0	112.2	108.8	109.8		
Washington, D. C.	116.3	114.9	(0)	117.2	114.9	108.8	132.2	121.6	109.1	109.6	113.1	113.5		

¹ See footnote ¹ to table D-1.² See tables D-2, D-3, and D-6 for food.³ Not available.⁴ Atlanta formerly priced Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.

TABLE D-6: Consumer Price Index¹—Food and its subgroups, by city

[Indexes, 1947-49=100]

City	Total food ²			Food at home								
				Total food at home			Cereals and bakery products			Meats, poultry, and fish		
	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Apr. 1952	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Apr. 1952	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Apr. 1952	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Apr. 1952
United States average ³	111.5	111.7	113.9	111.1	111.3	113.9	118.0	117.7	115.6	106.8	107.4	114.8
Atlanta, Ga.	111.7	112.3	111.3	111.3	112.0	111.3	115.4	115.2	115.5	111.8	112.8	112.3
Baltimore, Md.	112.3	111.7	114.1	111.9	111.2	114.1	116.7	116.5	117.8	109.0	108.3	114.3
Boston, Mass.	108.4	109.6	111.7	107.5	109.1	111.7	116.8	116.9	115.4	101.5	103.4	111.5
Chicago, Ill.	110.2	109.7	113.6	109.7	109.3	113.6	114.4	113.0	113.3	102.2	101.9	114.6
Cincinnati, Ohio	113.1	112.7	114.1	112.7	112.3	114.1	117.7	117.5	113.1	109.3	109.0	113.1
Cleveland, Ohio	108.5	108.8	113.8	108.0	108.4	113.8	114.8	114.3	113.9	104.2	103.9	114.1
Detroit, Mich.	114.0	113.8	117.4	113.8	115.4	117.4	115.7	115.6	115.8	105.9	105.9	116.8
Houston, Tex.	111.9	111.9	112.8	111.4	111.4	112.8	114.7	114.6	114.9	104.5	105.4	111.0
Kansas City, Mo.	109.3	109.5	112.1	108.5	108.9	112.1	117.1	117.0	114.0	103.8	105.3	112.2
Los Angeles, Calif.	112.8	113.2	115.3	112.1	112.8	115.3	117.4	117.3	114.1	109.8	110.4	119.9
Minneapolis, Minn.	112.0	112.6	114.9	112.1	112.2	114.9	119.4	119.2	114.5	103.3	103.3	114.7
New York, N. Y.	109.8	110.5	113.5	109.4	109.9	113.5	122.3	121.6	117.2	105.8	106.9	117.1
Philadelphia, Pa.	112.9	113.5	115.0	112.4	113.1	115.0	118.5	118.0	114.9	107.8	108.9	115.1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	111.8	112.3	112.4	111.5	112.0	112.4	119.1	119.5	117.8	102.8	103.5	109.8
Portland, Oreg.	112.9	112.5	116.4	112.9	112.4	116.4	114.0	113.7	109.6	113.1	113.5	127.1
St. Louis, Mo.	111.6	112.4	114.9	111.0	112.0	114.9	112.8	113.0	111.0	108.1	107.9	113.1
San Francisco, Calif.	113.7	112.6	117.0	113.5	112.1	117.0	123.3	122.8	118.3	108.7	108.8	119.0
Scranton, Pa.	110.9	111.3	112.8	110.6	111.0	112.8	116.1	115.8	114.4	106.8	106.6	114.6
Seattle, Wash.	111.7	111.7	115.9	111.4	111.4	115.9	119.7	118.6	114.8	105.4	106.1	117.0
Washington, D. C.	110.2	110.0	113.4	109.8	109.5	113.4	114.2	112.1	114.1	104.6	104.3	113.1
Food at home—Continued												
City	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home ⁴					
	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Apr. 1952	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Apr. 1952	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Apr. 1952			
	109.0	110.3	110.4	115.0	115.5	121.1	110.4	109.1	105.0			
United States average ³	109.0	110.3	110.4	115.0	115.5	121.1	110.4	109.1	105.0			
Atlanta, Ga.	114.4	114.9	112.6	114.3	117.5	122.4	103.6	103.1	97.4			
Baltimore, Md.	112.5	112.5	111.0	115.1	114.3	123.9	108.5	107.4	103.2			
Boston, Mass.	106.9	109.1	110.3	108.5	113.8	119.4	106.2	105.2	100.5			
Chicago, Ill.	108.7	109.1	113.0	113.7	114.4	115.2	117.2	115.5	110.0			
Cincinnati, Ohio	109.3	110.0	113.0	114.9	114.2	120.6	115.6	114.4	109.2			
Cleveland, Ohio	102.8	105.9	113.3	108.1	109.7	118.0	111.5	110.7	106.2			
Detroit, Mich.	110.3	111.2	112.1	125.2	124.1	131.7	112.1	110.5	105.0			
Houston, Tex.	113.0	113.4	113.5	119.3	118.6	122.2	110.4	109.6	103.8			
Kansas City, Mo.	106.5	106.9	115.0	110.7	111.7	118.2	107.6	106.6	100.5			
Los Angeles, Calif.	109.6	112.9	110.9	112.6	113.0	119.7	111.5	111.1	105.6			
Minneapolis, Minn.	104.8	106.2	109.4	121.0	121.9	124.3	116.6	116.1	112.0			
New York, N. Y.	104.8	105.1	105.1	109.4	112.2	119.2	110.6	109.3	105.2			
Philadelphia, Pa.	109.9	114.1	110.2	116.6	117.5	125.3	110.9	109.8	106.1			
Pittsburgh, Pa.	110.4	113.0	108.6	113.9	114.8	119.6	118.0	116.2	108.8			
Portland, Oreg.	110.1	110.4	110.3	114.4	114.1	120.0	112.7	110.7	103.7			
St. Louis, Mo.	100.8	107.2	112.2	116.4	118.5	125.7	117.0	115.3	109.1			
San Francisco, Calif.	110.3	111.9	111.2	122.1	115.8	128.2	109.0	107.1	102.8			
Scranton, Pa.	107.9	111.1	107.5	112.2	113.4	120.4	110.4	109.0	103.3			
Seattle, Wash.	109.5	109.8	113.8	119.4	120.5	126.8	109.1	107.1	103.9			
Washington, D. C.	113.4	113.7	112.1	110.5	112.5	124.9	108.3	107.3	100.6			

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1. Indexes for 56 cities for total food (1935-29=100 or June 1940=100) were published in the March 1953 Monthly Labor Review and in previous issues. See table D-7 for U. S. average, latest date.

² See footnote 2 on table D-1.

³ Average of 46 cities beginning January 1953. See footnote 1 to table D-1.

⁴ See footnote 3 to table D-2.

TABLE D-7: Average retail prices and indexes of selected foods

Commodity	Aver-	[Indexes, 1935-39=100]															
		Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Aug. 1952	July 1952	June 1952	May 1952	Apr. 1952	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	June 1950		
Cereals and bakery products:																	
Cereals:	Cents																
Flour, wheat.....	5 pounds.	52.1	201.9	201.3	201.4	201.2	202.0	202.8	203.5	203.4	203.6	203.7	204.4	204.3	203.1	190.5	
Corn flakes.....	12 ounces.	22.3	210.6	210.4	210.5	210.3	210.5	210.3	209.8	209.6	210.1	209.6	209.4	208.3	207.7	176.5	
Corn meal.....	pound.	10.5	225.9	225.0	225.0	221.0	220.6	218.5	217.7	217.4	218.0	216.0	212.7	206.0	181.9	145.8	
Rice ¹	do.	18.7	104.3	103.8	103.0	102.8	102.2	100.9	99.9	99.6	98.2	96.7	96.7	94.1	94.0	92.1	
Roasted oats ²	30 ounces.	18.2	164.9	165.0	164.9	164.9	164.9	164.6	164.2	163.8	163.7	163.5	163.5	162.9	162.9	145.8	
Bakery products:																	
Bread, white.....	pound.	16.2	190.4	190.2	190.3	190.2	190.2	190.1	188.9	187.9	185.7	185.1	184.8	184.5	184.2	163.9	
Vanilla cookies.....	7 ounces.	23.1	221.9	222.8	223.5	224.4	224.9	225.4	224.5	223.3	222.5	224.6	224.5	224.2	223.8	191.7	
Layer cake ³	pound.	50.3	110.0	109.6	109.1	108.8	108.7	108.7	107.0	106.9	106.2	105.5	107.9	106.3	106.1	100.1	
Meats, poultry, and fish:																	
Meats:																	
Beef:																	
Round steak.....	do.	108.1	220.0	224.7	226.2	231.2	231.1	230.2	230.1	230.3	230.0	230.4	231.9	232.1	233.6	237.9	
Rib roast.....	do.	83.4	268.7	292.2	295.1	296.8	296.6	297.7	297.0	296.0	296.0	295.3	305.3	307.2	264.1		
Chuck roast.....	do.	70.4	311.8	316.0	321.0	318.4	318.4	321.1	322.6	332.3	333.7	334.0	336.7	338.3	270.2		
Frankfurters.....	do.	61.4	101.2	103.5	105.0	106.2	107.6	106.5	106.5	105.7	106.8	106.2	107.3	108.1	108.1		
Hamburger ⁴	do.	87.5	187.9	192.3	200.0	207.3	207.1	211.9	210.6	211.7	214.3	215.9	217.0	217.9	181.8		
Veal: Cutlets.....	do.	121.7	303.6	309.2	316.2	321.5	316.5	318.2	326.7	325.5	326.4	326.8	328.0	322.9	321.2		
Pork:																	
Chops.....	do.	72.3	219.0	223.5	267.3	266.0	278.7	254.4	257.5	245.8	223.2	225.1	223.9	227.6	226.0	243.5	
Bacon, sliced.....	do.	64.6	169.4	173.2	183.6	185.7	182.2	170.7	167.2	168.8	159.2	160.6	161.9	163.5	155.2	161.0	
Ham, whole.....	do.	65.0	221.2	219.4	220.6	236.1	239.3	227.1	229.1	213.4	210.8	211.9	214.4	216.6	217.2	215.8	
Salit pork.....	do.	38.2	181.8	185.3	184.6	181.2	178.6	167.0	166.8	165.6	160.9	164.0	168.1	171.4	166.0		
Lamb: Leg.....	do.	75.3	265.7	276.5	286.1	293.1	295.4	294.9	296.1	291.7	287.7	286.9	290.2	301.8	304.8	272.4	
Poultry:																	
Frying chickens:																	
Dressed ⁵	do.	52.8	205.7	200.0	193.1	202.1	197.8	187.4	181.9	175.4	188.8	190.7	197.5	192.6	181.9	185.1	
Ready-to-cook ⁶	do.	64.6	268.7	290.8	292.2	291.5	290.7	291.8	293.3	295.1	295.5	296.7	296.6	298.3	296.7	295.4	
Fish:																	
Fish, fresh or frozen ⁷	do.	45.1	268.7	290.8	292.2	291.5	290.7	291.8	293.3	295.1	295.5	296.7	296.6	298.3	296.7	295.4	
Salmon, pink ⁸	16-ounce can.	53.4	431.6	433.1	437.4	444.2	448.8	454.2	456.9	456.7	459.3	460.9	467.1	471.2	475.1	344.1	
Dairy products:																	
Butter.....	pound.	81.7	224.3	229.1	233.8	235.9	236.6	236.0	223.5	225.3	231.1	245.8	258.5	262.4	241.2	195.4	
Cheese, American process.....	do.	61.8	273.0	274.5	272.6	269.8	267.4	266.4	266.2	266.2	265.1	265.6	265.4	266.8	263.3	226.2	
Milk, fresh (delivered).....	quart.	24.8	202.4	203.2	201.8	209.6	197.0	197.5	193.3	193.7	196.5	196.7	196.8	196.0	196.0	160.4	
Milk, fresh (grocery).....	do.	23.3	203.3	204.0	203.6	201.8	198.3	196.9	196.3	194.2	196.6	198.7	198.5	196.1	197.1	162.0	
Ice cream ⁹	pint.	81.5	105.6	106.5	105.6	105.4	105.1	105.1	105.5	106.0	106.0	105.7	105.3	104.4	104.2	104.2	
Milk, evaporated.....	14½-ounce can.	15.0	210.5	210.8	210.4	210.3	210.1	209.7	210.0	209.8	209.6	208.2	206.6	205.1	202.8	174.2	
Eggs: Eggs, fresh.....	dozen.	70.4	201.8	226.0	230.6	221.4	217.2	208.7	198.1	194.0	188.9	181.3	186.5	184.3	216.7	148.4	
Fruits and vegetables:																	
Frozen fruits:																	
Strawberries ¹⁰	12 ounces.	38.8	86.7	87.0	87.8	88.6	88.8	88.6	89.2	89.8	88.5	91.9	92.0	92.7	93.2	-----	
Orange juice concentrate ¹¹ 6 ounces.	do.	18.3	78.1	75.9	78.5	78.3	78.5	74.6	73.9	73.3	73.0	84.2	85.3	88.8	92.5	-----	
Frozen vegetables: Peas ¹² 12 ounces.....	do.	23.3	92.9	93.9	93.3	95.4	96.3	96.4	95.9	93.3	96.3	98.8	98.7	98.8	96.9	-----	
Fresh fruits:																	
Apples.....	pound.	15.0	279.0	266.7	260.4	268.1	268.7	266.9	259.0	259.0	260.0	270.7	239.4	220.2	218.8	204.3	301.1
Bananas.....	do.	16.1	205.0	261.4	255.8	267.2	269.4	265.5	277.0	278.7	282.1	281.5	269.9	267.7	271.4	271.0	
Oranges, size 200.....	dozen.	47.2	165.9	193.7	216.6	208.0	193.2	188.6	170.0	184.3	159.0	166.8	166.2	161.7	164.7	172.8	
Fresh vegetables:																	
Beans, green.....	pound.	24.8	228.3	275.9	192.3	167.4	214.8	235.3	161.2	236.8	258.8	250.4	238.1	191.3	208.0	181.0	
Cabbage.....	do.	7.7	204.6	192.2	185.1	199.4	202.2	207.2	227.7	232.5	195.1	206.0	210.9	218.8	214.2		
Carrots.....	bunch.	13.3	245.1	228.1	214.8	218.7	216.2	216.8	229.9	234.7	193.5	196.3	201.3	207.7	211.7		
Lettuce.....	head.	16.0	192.8	191.9	174.9	186.5	177.8	173.1	166.9	199.3	184.5	166.0	145.4	205.6	167.8		
Onions.....	pound.	10.9	263.9	251.6	232.0	219.1	234.3	260.7	276.7	270.7	282.1	231.2	250.9	242.6	209.0	187.1	
Potatoes.....	18 pounds.	109.4	300.3	304.0	289.3	312.7	334.4	360.1	351.9	333.7	307.0	326.0	270.5	266.2	219.3		
Sweetpotatoes.....	pound.	16.0	309.7	290.3	243.0	263.6	407.2	444.8	470.7	433.4	387.7	331.2	309.9	299.7	265.2	209.4	
Tomatoes ¹³	do.	28.1	184.6	160.2	130.4	114.0	151.8	204.7	217.0	211.0	192.9	160.7	162.7	224.4	208.3	208.3	
Canned fruits:																	
Peaches.....	No. 2½ can.	33.8	175.7	175.1	172.8	173.1	172.8	172.4	173.6	180.0	176.8	179.7	180.0	179.1	178.3	140.1	
Pineapple.....	do.	38.1	175.5	175.6	175.6	175.9	176.1	176.2	176.2	176.5	176.5	176.5	176.4	176.8	176.7	172.0	
Canned vegetables:																	
Corn.....	No. 303 can.	10.1	176.5	177.1	176.1	176.5	174.7	173.0	172.6	172.2	172.0	171.2	171.3	169.5	168.3	138.4	
Tomatoes.....	No. 2 can.	17.9	199.6	200.7	198.8	196.3	192.7	193.8	183.1	196.2	194.8	194.2	195.1	195.4	161.6		
Peas.....	No. 303 can.	21.7	118.3	117.7	116.2	115.8	112.8	112.4	111.7	111.8	112.3	113.0	113.0	113.0	114.3	114.3	
Baby foods ¹⁴	4½-8 ounces.	10.0	161.9	161.9	161.8	161.9	162.0	161.8	162.0	162.0	162.1	162.0	162.0	161.9	161.9	161.1	
Dried fruits: Prunes.....	pound.	28.0	265.7	265.7	264.9	267.7	266.0	266.0	266.0	266.0	266.0	266.0	266.0	266.0	261.6	227.8	
Dried vegetables: Navy beans.....	do.	16.7	220.2	226.2	226.6	226.0	216.7	214.2	213.7	213.7	213.7	212.9	214.5	214.0	213.9	202.7	
Beverages:																	
Cokes.....	do.	86.6	344.1	344.0	344.4	344.5	344.7	344.8	345.0	345.0	345.8	345.9	345.9	345.2	345.4	294.9	
Cola drink ¹⁵	6-ounce can.	26.3	112.7	111.7	111.6	111.5	111.3	111.3	111.3	111.3	111.4	111.2	111.2	111.3	111.2	111.2	
Fats and oils:																	
Lard.....	pound.	16.1	108.8	111.0	114.8	118.2	122.2	120.7	122.4	118.3	124.8	120.2	121.7	120.5	120.3	118.0	
Shortening, hydrogenated.....	do.	32.6	180.1	188.3	187.9	186.0	187.7	187.8	186.1	186.1	186.6	186.6	187.0	174.0	176.6	155.6	
Salad dressing.....	pint.	54.1	141.6	141.9	142.0	143.1	142.6	142.6	141.1	142.0	146.7	147.9	151.1	153.6	153.4	142.1	
Margarine, colored ¹⁶	pound.	80.3	161.7	161.9	161.4	159.2	158.8	158.7	153.9	151.8	151.6	153.8	153.7	160.4	161.1		
Sugars and sweets:																	
Sugar.....	5 pounds.	82.4	195.5	195.8	196.0	195.6	195.1	193.3	192.2	191.2	189.1	187.0	187.9	186.7	186.8	175.3	
Grape jelly.....	12 ounces.	23.5	96.6	96.3	96.4	96.1	96.4	97.5	98.2	98.2	98.0	98.2	98.3	98.6	98.6	96.6	

TABLE D-8: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities¹
(1947-49=100)

Commodity group	Apr. 1953 ²	Mar. 1953	Feb. 1953	Jan. 1953	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Aug. 1952	July 1952	June 1952	May 1952	Apr. 1952	June 1950
All commodities	109.4	110.0	109.6	109.9	109.6	110.7	111.1	111.8	112.2	111.8	111.2	111.6	111.8	100.2
Farm products	97.5	99.8	97.9	99.6	99.2	103.6	104.9	106.6	109.9	110.2	107.2	107.9	108.7	94.5
Fresh and dried produce	106.9	105.8	102.2	107.3	112.3	113.2	111.7	115.6	124.3	128.2	128.2	128.9	127.3	89.8
Grains	93.8	94.7	93.1	94.6	96.1	96.5	95.0	96.9	94.9	95.4	98.8	100.9	99.6	99.8
Livestock and poultry	87.5	91.7	91.2	92.7	86.8	93.0	94.8	99.3	106.4	108.2	107.2	108.9	106.6	99.8
Plant and animal fibers	103.4	104.6	102.7	100.9	101.9	107.1	106.9	113.3	115.0	115.3	118.7	114.2	119.6	107.3
Fluid milk	98.0	100.6	103.0	108.3	108.9	111.3	114.8	113.8	110.1	107.0	103.5	104.3	108.1	81.6
Eggs	102.5	100.6	89.1	93.9	99.6	117.6	124.8	112.5	114.2	112.9	81.0	74.3	81.7	70.6
Hay and seeds	95.3	97.5	94.9	97.2	98.3	98.7	96.4	99.4	99.9	100.5	98.5	96.0	95.5	87.6
Other farm products	137.1	142.5	134.5	133.3	134.7	132.6	136.0	136.6	137.6	138.1	136.7	137.1	136.7	122.4
Processed foods	103.2	104.1	105.2	105.5	104.3	107.7	108.5	110.3	110.5	110.0	108.5	108.6	108.0	96.8
Cereal and bakery products	109.0	108.9	107.6	106.8	108.6	107.1	104.6	106.5	104.0	105.6	106.7	107.0	107.4	95.5
Meats, poultry, fish	89.3	91.2	98.2	99.3	93.9	102.0	104.1	109.4	112.3	110.6	110.1	112.1	109.4	102.4
Dairy products and ice cream	108.5	106.7	110.9	111.9	113.0	115.5	115.9	116.4	114.3	115.8	110.1	110.6	112.2	90.0
Canned, frozen, fruits and vegetables	104.4	105.5	105.8	105.4	106.0	106.0	105.9	105.9	105.1	103.9	103.5	104.2	104.6	98.0
Sugar and confectionery	109.7	106.6	108.0	108.0	102.8	109.9	110.7	110.5	110.7	111.1	110.9	109.2	109.4	94.7
Packaged beverage materials	168.1	168.1	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	161.9	136.9
Animal fats and oils	60.1	62.2	43.8	52.1	51.0	57.0	58.4	60.4	63.1	64.8	64.1	65.2	65.2	63.0
Crude vegetable oils	75.4	78.6	78.5	70.4	71.1	66.8	63.9	63.3	62.1	60.4	60.8	65.6	49.5	67.0
Refined vegetable oils	79.8	79.8	69.9	77.0	68.3	67.0	64.9	65.7	68.6	69.5	66.6	60.2	61.1	67.4
Vegetable oil end products	85.0	84.7	83.3	83.3	81.7	81.1	80.8	79.2	78.9	78.1	75.1	77.8	79.2	79.2
Other processed foods	120.3	120.9	114.4	112.8	110.9	122.1	124.3	127.6	125.2	126.6	118.4	112.8	107.8	106.6
All commodities other than farm and foods	113.3	113.4	113.1	112.9	112.8	113.0	113.2	113.0	112.5	112.6	113.0	113.3	102.2	102.2
Textile products and apparel	97.4	97.5	98.5	98.8	98.2	98.6	99.2	99.5	99.1	98.9	99.0	99.5	99.9	93.8
Cotton products	92.8	93.1	96.1	97.0	97.7	98.4	99.2	98.9	97.6	96.1	95.4	97.4	98.6	90.0
Wool products	111.7	111.9	111.5	113.0	112.6	112.6	113.2	112.4	113.3	113.9	112.8	111.7	109.6	105.8
Synthetic textiles	88.0	87.9	88.3	88.1	87.8	86.0	89.5	89.9	90.5	80.2	88.6	86.8	86.7	91.3
Silk products	131.6	141.4	141.4	141.9	139.7	139.2	140.9	139.2	139.3	134.7	129.8	128.6	128.4	88.8
Apparel	99.9	99.6	99.9	100.6	98.3	98.3	98.4	99.3	99.1	99.5	100.3	100.8	101.2	92.7
Other textile products	82.5	82.8	83.5	83.1	84.1	86.9	94.5	95.0	90.4	94.4	98.7	98.6	110.0	96.3
Hides, skins, and leather products	97.8	98.1	98.0	97.3	99.0	97.6	96.6	98.5	96.5	96.2	95.9	94.7	94.1	90.1
Hides and skins	66.4	64.6	66.5	62.1	70.6	69.2	65.0	64.4	64.4	61.8	59.5	58.1	49.7	94.3
Leather	92.3	93.5	91.9	92.0	92.9	90.1	89.9	89.3	89.3	86.3	88.9	84.5	84.4	98.2
Footwear	111.8	112.1	112.1	112.0	112.0	111.0	110.6	110.6	110.6	110.6	111.0	111.1	112.9	102.7
Other leather products	68.8	69.0	69.2	106.3	69.6	69.2	69.9	100.1	100.1	100.6	100.3	100.9	98.2	98.2
Fuel, power, and lighting materials	107.7	108.4	108.1	107.8	107.2	106.7	106.6	106.2	105.8	106.0	105.9	106.0	106.3	102.4
Coal	111.2	114.4	115.9	116.3	111.1	113.6	113.3	107.6	106.5	106.0	105.3	104.9	104.9	104.6
Coke	131.8	131.8	131.8	131.8	129.0	124.3	124.3	124.3	124.3	124.3	124.3	124.3	124.3	115.6
Gas	106.5	106.9	105.5	108.0	104.9	104.9	100.4	100.3	100.4	101.4	102.0	104.2	106.6	94.8
Electricity	99.6	100.7	107.7	99.6	98.5	98.6	99.5	101.3	100.7	99.1	98.5	98.0	96.1	101.3
Petroleum and products	109.3	109.0	107.9	107.9	108.1	108.5	108.5	108.5	109.4	109.6	109.9	109.5	109.5	103.1
Chemicals and allied products	105.5	104.2	105.6	103.6	103.3	103.5	103.9	104.0	104.0	104.2	104.3	104.3	104.8	92.1
Industrial chemicals	117.0	113.9	113.1	112.8	112.8	112.7	113.9	114.3	114.6	114.7	114.9	115.1	116.8	98.3
Paint and paint materials	106.0	106.0	105.9	106.2	105.1	106.3	106.5	107.0	106.9	106.9	107.0	107.3	108.0	94.6
Drugs, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics	93.0	91.6	91.4	91.5	91.3	91.9	92.0	92.1	92.1	92.2	92.2	92.7	91.3	91.3
Fats and oils, inedible	56.0	59.0	52.7	53.2	52.8	52.8	53.1	51.0	49.9	47.8	49.8	52.0	47.2	42.6
Mixed fertilizer	110.7	110.7	110.8	111.2	111.1	110.9	110.7	110.3	108.7	108.7	108.7	108.6	108.6	101.2
Fertilizer materials	113.2	112.8	112.7	112.9	113.0	111.1	111.0	111.0	110.9	110.7	109.9	111.5	109.8	98.5
Other chemical and products	103.1	102.9	102.9	103.1	102.9	103.0	103.0	103.1	103.1	103.1	103.0	103.0	103.0	91.1
Rubber and products	124.7	125.7	126.2	127.2	127.7	126.4	126.0	126.3	127.8	130.0	133.4	140.4	140.6	109.5
Crude rubber	122.3	126.6	129.4	135.5	137.2	130.3	128.6	128.3	136.3	138.6	152.7	182.7	129.0	129.0
Tire casings and tubes	126.3	126.3	126.3	126.3	126.3	126.3	126.3	126.3	126.3	129.6	130.5	133.0	133.0	106.1
Other rubber products	123.8	124.3	124.3	124.3	124.3	125.2	125.2	125.2	125.2	125.8	127.1	127.6	128.2	103.6
Lumber and wood products	121.9	121.7	121.1	120.5	119.7	119.7	120.2	120.4	120.5	120.2	119.9	120.7	120.9	112.4
Lumber	121.2	120.9	131.9	120.3	120.1	119.8	120.0	120.2	120.2	120.6	120.4	121.1	121.3	113.5
Millwork	132.0	131.9	131.9	129.3	128.3	127.5	127.7	127.2	127.2	126.8	126.4	126.4	126.4	110.9
Furniture	112.0	112.0	110.9	108.5	102.3	102.3	101.1	106.0	105.8	105.7	105.6	105.6	105.6	101.7
Pulp, paper, and allied products	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.8	115.9	115.5	115.8	115.8	115.6	115.3	116.7	116.6	117.4	95.9
Woodpulp	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.8	109.3	109.3	109.3	109.3	113.3	113.3	118.3	90.6
Wastepaper	88.3	88.3	88.3	87.0	89.3	65.7	72.1	78.5	65.7	44.3	55.1	55.1	70.0	79.0
Paper	124.9	124.9	124.9	124.9	124.9	124.9	124.9	124.9	124.0	124.0	123.8	124.2	123.5	123.5
Paperboard	123.1	123.1	123.5	123.5	124.2	124.4	124.8	124.6	125.1	124.6	125.4	129.3	129.8	130.2
Converted paper and paperboard	111.4	111.1	111.5	112.3	112.3	112.3	112.2	112.6	113.0	113.2	115.7	114.5	115.0	93.2
Building paper and board	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.2	118.2	115.8	115.8	115.8	115.8	115.8	106.3
Metals and metal products	125.0	125.5	124.6	124.0	124.0	123.9	124.1	124.6	124.1	121.9	121.1	121.8	122.5	108.8
Iron and steel	127.7	127.7	127.8	127.1	127.0	127.0	127.3	127.5	127.2	122.3	122.4	122.8	123.0	113.1
Nonferrous metals	128.2	131.8	124.4	122.6	122.3	122.5	122.9	124.7	124.4	124.0	120.0	122.0	124.8	108.8
Metal containers	126.5	125.3	125.3	125.3	125.4	122.1	125.1	124.2	120.7	120.5	120.5	120.5	120.5	109.0
Hardware	127.8	128.2	125.9	125.9	125.9	125.9	125.3	123.8	123.8	123.8	123.9	126.9	126.9	111.1
Plumbing equipment	114.3	114.3	114.3	113.6	118.1	118.1	118.1	118.1	118.1	118.1	118.1	118.0	116.0	103.2
Heating equipment	113.9	113.9	113.9	113.8	113.6	113.6	113.7	113.7	113.7	113.6	113.6	113.7	113.9	102.0
Structural metal products	113.6	113.6	113.9	113.9	113.9	114.1	114.0	115.6	115.4	115.4	115.4	115.4	115.4	100.1
Nonstructural metal products	122.5	122.2	126.7	126.5	126.5	125.9	125.9	125.8	125.6	124.8	124.4	124.4	124.4	113.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE D-8: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities —Continued
[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	Apr. 1953 ¹	Mar. 1953	Feb. 1953	Jan. 1953	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Aug. 1952	July 1952	June 1952	May 1952	Apr. 1952	June 1950
Machinery and motive products	122.0	121.8	121.6	121.5	121.4	121.4	121.3	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.3	121.6	121.6	106.3
Agricultural machinery and equipment	122.3	122.2	121.8	121.8	121.7	121.6	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.6	108.3
Construction machinery and equipment	128.6	127.1	126.2	126.2	126.3	126.2	125.8	125.8	125.8	125.4	125.4	125.3	124.9	108.1
Metalworking machinery	129.7	129.1	129.0	129.0	128.9	129.1	129.1	129.1	129.1	129.0	129.0	129.0	127.9	108.8
General purpose machinery and equipment	123.4	122.1	122.0	121.9	121.9	121.8	121.8	122.3	122.2	122.2	122.4	123.1	123.1	107.0
Miscellaneous machinery	120.6	120.3	120.1	119.7	119.6	119.6	119.4	119.4	119.4	119.1	119.0	119.2	119.3	105.0
Electrical machinery and equipment	121.3	119.9	119.7	119.6	119.6	119.5	119.0	119.7	119.7	119.9	119.9	120.0	120.9	102.1
Motor vehicles	118.9	120.0	119.9	119.8	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	106.7
Furniture and other household durables	114.0	113.1	112.9	112.7	112.3	112.1	112.0	112.0	111.5	111.6	111.6	111.7	112.1	103.1
Household furniture	117.8	113.6	113.4	113.2	113.0	112.8	112.6	112.6	112.5	112.6	112.7	113.1	113.4	102.2
Commercial furniture	122.2	123.2	123.2	123.0	123.2	123.2	122.4	122.4	122.4	122.5	122.5	122.2	123.0	106.2
Floor coverings	124.2	124.1	124.1	124.1	122.7	122.4	122.4	122.4	122.4	121.9	121.9	120.9	120.8	109.1
Household appliances	108.0	107.9	107.4	107.4	107.5	107.5	107.2	107.2	107.3	106.8	106.8	106.3	107.3	107.8
Radios	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.0	95.0	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Television sets	74.9	74.9	75.0	74.8	74.9	74.9	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Other household durable goods	125.4	121.8	121.7	121.2	119.6	119.6	119.8	119.4	119.4	119.3	119.3	117.7	117.7	106.8
Nonmetallic minerals—structural	116.8	115.1	114.6	114.6	114.6	114.5	114.4	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.8	112.9	112.8	105.4
Flat glass	116.4	116.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	105.6
Concrete ingredients	117.7	115.8	113.1	113.1	113.1	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.9	105.7
Concrete products	113.7	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.7	112.7	112.7	112.7	112.7	112.4	112.4	112.4	112.4	104.5
Structural clay products	124.5	124.3	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	123.1	123.1	121.4	121.3	110.5
Gypsum products	122.3	118.3	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7	102.3
Prepared asphalt roofing	109.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	98.9
Other nonmetallic minerals	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.1	115.1	112.9	112.9	111.9	111.9	111.9	111.9	111.9	105.7
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages ²	114.8	114.8	111.9	111.9	110.8	110.8	110.8	110.8	110.8	110.8	110.8	110.8	110.3	101.4
Cigarettes ³	124.0	124.0	121.0	121.0	105.7	105.7	105.7	105.7	105.7	105.7	105.7	107.3	107.3	102.8
Cigars ⁴	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.4	102.4	102.4	102.4	102.0	101.5	98.0	98.0	98.0	100.6
Other tobacco products ⁵	121.5	122.4	120.3	120.3	118.4	118.4	118.4	118.4	118.4	118.4	118.4	118.4	118.3	103.3
Alcoholic beverages ⁶	110.0	110.0	110.1	110.1	111.2	111.2	111.2	111.2	111.2	111.2	111.2	111.2	111.2	100.9
Nonalcoholic beverages	119.8	119.8	119.8	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	105.3
Miscellaneous	98.5	101.7	101.2	100.0	105.1	105.7	108.4	108.3	108.9	105.5	108.1	108.4	109.5	95.9
Toys, sporting goods, small arms	113.7	112.9	112.8	112.8	113.1	112.3	113.1	113.1	113.3	113.5	113.5	113.5	113.5	104.8
Manufactured animal feeds	88.7	95.0	94.4	94.4	92.1	103.3	108.3	108.3	109.5	102.7	107.9	108.3	102.2	93.7
Notions and accessories	93.2	94.3	92.9	92.9	92.9	91.1	90.9	90.8	90.8	91.5	91.5	91.5	91.5	86.1
Jewelry, watches, photo equipment	101.8	101.8	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.1	101.1	101.0	101.0	101.0	96.6
Other miscellaneous	121.1	121.0	121.2	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	121.0	121.0	105.4

¹ The revised wholesale price index (1947-49=100) is the official index for January 1952 and subsequent months. The official index for December 1951 and previous dates is the former index (1926-100). The revised index has been computed back to January 1947 for purposes of comparison and analysis. Prices are collected from manufacturers and other producers. In some cases they are secured from trade publications or from other Government agencies which collect price quotations in the course of their regular work. For a more detailed description of the index, see A Description of the Revised Wholesale Price Index, Monthly Labor Review, February 1952 (p. 180), or reprint Serial No. B, 2057.

² Preliminary.

³ Not available.

⁴ Figures shown in this series are the official indexes. Beginning with January 1953 the method of calculating excise taxes and discounts was changed and official indexes for earlier dates are not strictly comparable with these. For analytical purposes indexes prior to 1953 have been recalculated for comparability and are available on request.

⁵ Revised.

TABLE D-9: Special wholesale price indexes¹

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1953					1952					1950			
	April	March	February	January	Decem-	Novem-	Octo-	Septem-	August	July	June	May	April	June
All foods	103.4	104.0	104.1	105.0	104.5	108.6	109.6	110.7	111.5	111.3	108.1	108.1	107.8	95.0
All fish	98.9	102.8	108.0	110.5	104.6	113.2	101.6	108.1	99.8	102.9	102.8	105.8	105.2	92.4
Special metals and metal products	123.6	124.2	123.8	123.0	123.0	122.9	123.1	123.4	123.1	121.4	120.8	121.3	121.9	108.3
Metalworking machinery	137.5	136.6	136.5	136.4	136.4	136.3	136.3	136.3	136.2	136.1	136.1	136.1	136.0	109.8
Machinery and equipment	122.7	122.8	122.8	122.4	122.4	122.3	122.2	122.4	122.3	122.3	122.2	122.6	122.6	106.1
Total tractors	123.6	122.8	121.7	121.7	121.6	121.5	121.3	121.3	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.6	107.5
Steel mill products	131.7	131.1	130.9	131.1	130.9	130.9	131.0	131.2	131.1	129.7	124.8	125.2	114.9	
Building materials	119.8	119.2	118.7	118.5	118.3	118.4	118.6	118.7	118.6	118.0	117.8	118.1	118.2	107.5
Soaps	87.2	86.7	86.6	87.1	87.2	86.5	87.0	87.0	87.5	87.5	87.2	87.1	87.1	80.9
Synthetic detergents	91.8	91.8	91.8	91.8	91.8	91.8	91.8	91.8	91.8	91.6	91.0	91.0	91.0	82.9
Refined petroleum products	108.9	108.6	107.2	107.7	107.7	108.0	108.4	108.5	108.3	109.6	109.9	110.2	109.7	102.1
East coast petroleum	109.3	108.5	108.8	111.6	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.8	114.4	112.6	112.6	112.6	98.1
Mid-continent petroleum	99.6	99.6	99.7	101.0	101.0	101.8	101.8	102.0	101.5	103.0	104.2	105.2	103.8	101.8
Gulf coast petroleum	115.2	114.6	114.6	115.0	115.0	115.0	115.0	115.0	115.0	116.0	116.6	116.6	116.6	109.7
Pacific coast petroleum	118.8	118.8	108.7	104.2	104.2	104.2	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	94.1
Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper	115.2	118.0	115.2	115.7	115.8	115.4	115.5	115.6	115.6	115.3	116.7	117.0	117.5	95.6

¹ See footnote 1, table D-8.

² Preliminary.

³ Revised.

E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1: Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes¹

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935-39 (average) ... --	2,862		1,130,000		16,800,000	0.27
1947-49 (average) ...	3,573		2,380,000		39,700,000	.46
1945 ...	4,750		3,470,000		38,000,000	.47
1946 ...	4,985		4,600,000		116,000,000	1.43
1947 ...	3,623		2,170,000		34,600,000	.41
1948 ...	3,419		1,980,000		34,100,000	.37
1949 ...	3,606		3,030,000		50,800,000	.56
1950 ...	4,843		2,410,000		38,800,000	.44
1951 ...	4,737		2,230,000		22,900,000	.23
1952: April ...	529	756	1,040,000	1,170,000	5,370,000	.61
May ...	518	800	363,000	1,200,000	8,020,000	.66
June ...	435	719	201,000	990,000	15,000,000	1.80
July ...	433	694	166,000	866,000	12,700,000	1.46
August ² ...	494	786	228,000	380,000	2,810,000	.33
September ...	522	828	250,000	378,000	3,390,000	.39
October ...	459	768	450,000	584,000	5,000,000	.53
November ...	269	535	98,800	215,000	1,560,000	.20
December ...	179	369	33,600	82,300	854,000	.09
1953: January ² ...	350	500	200,000	250,000	1,250,000	.15
February ² ...	350	850	120,000	200,000	1,000,000	.12
March ² ...	450	650	180,000	230,000	1,100,000	.12
April ² ...	500	700	275,000	350,000	2,500,000	.27

¹ All known work stoppages, arising out of labor-management disputes, involving six or more workers and continuing as long as a full day or shift are included in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for one or more shifts in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not

measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

² Does not include memorial stoppage in coal mining industry.

³ Preliminary.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F-1: Expenditures for new construction¹

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)															1952	1951		
	1953						1952												
	May ²	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Total	Total				
Total new construction ³	\$2,912	\$2,649	\$2,448	\$2,225	\$2,330	\$2,513	\$2,787	\$3,011	\$3,068	\$3,095	\$3,027	\$2,945	\$2,743	\$22,329	\$20,893				
Private construction																			
Residential building (nonfarm) ⁴	1,979	1,825	1,716	1,578	1,628	1,789	1,924	1,988	2,030	2,037	1,994	1,925	1,811	21,785	21,684				
New dwelling units	987	910	840	761	817	953	1,033	1,048	1,049	1,047	1,023	983	922	11,101	10,973				
Additions and alterations	870	800	750	675	735	865	925	935	935	930	905	865	810	9,880	9,849				
Nonhousekeeping ⁵	95	90	71	57	64	70	80	95	96	99	101	103	99	1,096	1,094				
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) ⁶	448	425	430	425	425	421	435	434	430	418	411	404	392	4,950	5,152				
Industrial	190	193	198	195	195	187	190	189	187	181	180	182	188	2,298	2,117				
Commercial	126	113	114	112	109	107	109	104	101	98	97	92	82	1,095	1,371				
Warehouses, office, and loft buildings	52	49	49	50	51	49	48	45	44	43	39	36	34	479	544				
Stores, restaurants, and garages	76	64	65	62	58	58	61	59	57	55	58	56	48	616	827				
Other nonresidential building	130	119	118	118	121	127	136	141	142	139	134	130	122	1,557	1,664				
Religious	35	33	33	34	35	37	38	39	38	36	33	31	29	399	432				
Educational	32	31	30	31	32	33	34	33	32	31	30	29	26	355	345				
Social and recreational	13	11	11	10	11	11	12	12	12	12	11	10	9	125	164				
Hospital and institutional ⁷	26	25	26	26	27	29	31	33	34	35	35	34	33	388	419				
Miscellaneous	24	19	18	17	17	19	23	26	27	26	25	25	24	290	284				
Farm construction	160	137	122	110	103	103	117	139	168	183	180	171	157	1,700	1,800				
Public utilities	371	344	316	274	275	304	331	360	376	381	371	359	333	3,950	3,695				
Railroad	35	33	31	28	31	33	37	37	37	37	36	35	33	403	399				
Telephone and telegraph	48	47	47	41	42	45	47	49	48	48	47	47	46	550	487				
Other public utilities	288	264	238	205	202	226	247	274	291	296	288	276	254	2,995	2,809				
All other private ⁸	12	9	8	8	8	8	7	7	8	8	8	8	7	84	64				
Public construction	933	824	732	647	602	724	863	1,023	1,068	1,058	1,033	1,020	932	10,544	9,209				
Residential building ⁹	47	48	46	44	46	47	49	52	53	55	53	54	54	647	695				
Nonresidential building (other than military or naval facilities)	366	351	325	295	309	314	332	352	369	373	375	375	356	4,061	3,471				
Industrial	154	145	122	103	112	113	125	141	156	162	162	164	151	1,606	1,958				
Educational	140	137	137	134	135	135	136	137	137	137	138	138	138	1,618	1,531				
Hospital and institutional	34	34	34	32	34	37	38	40	41	42	43	42	41	478	498				
Other nonresidential	38	35	32	26	28	29	33	34	35	32	32	31	28	359	484				
Military and naval facilities ¹⁰	114	109	107	95	105	107	117	125	127	129	121	119	116	1,346	887				
Highways	250	170	120	95	105	120	215	330	350	335	320	310	250	2,700	2,400				
Sewer and water	64	60	57	51	53	55	59	62	63	65	63	62	60	690	708				
Miscellaneous public service enterprises ¹¹	16	14	13	11	13	14	16	20	22	20	19	18	18	198	213				
Conservation and development	68	64	58	51	56	62	70	77	79	75	76	72	68	938	860				
All other public ¹²	8	8	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	64	77				

¹ Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Building Materials Division, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for building authorized (tables F-3 and F-4) and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F-2.

² Preliminary.

³ Revised.

⁴ Includes major additions and alterations.

⁵ Includes hotels, dormitories, and tourist courts and cabins.

⁶ Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

⁷ Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

⁸ Covers privately owned sewer and water facilities, roads and bridges, and miscellaneous nonbuilding items such as parks and playgrounds.

⁹ Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

¹⁰ Covers all construction, building as well as nonbuilding (except for production facilities, which are included in public industrial building).

¹¹ Covers primarily publicly owned airports, electric light and power systems, and local transit facilities.

¹² Covers public construction, not elsewhere classified such as parks, playgrounds, and memorials.

TABLE F-2: Value of contracts awarded and force-account work started on federally financed new construction, by type of construction¹

Type of construction	Value (in thousands)														
	1953 *			1952										1952	1951
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.*	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June*	May	Apr.	Mar		
Total new construction ²	\$226,027	\$179,773	\$220,337	\$633,222	\$314,555	\$243,803	\$507,192	\$460,662	\$225,787	\$600,148	\$293,857	\$403,968	\$270,207	\$4,420,908	\$4,201,039
Airfields ³	16,567	3,264	12,262	13,500	17,393	11,809	8,496	8,012	3,924	17,556	8,020	3,833	6,949	110,144	278,630
Building	70,417	111,965	134,745	182,651	200,662	96,240	36,911	340,903	90,547	372,620	152,450	180,904	149,074	2,350,784	2,179,280
Residential	580	4,807	371	321	700	1,009	1,149	3,367	362	2,067	668	530	178	11,031	8,966
Nonresidential	69,837	107,178	134,374	182,330	199,872	98,231	367,702	337,536	90,185	370,553	151,782	189,374	148,890	2,336,753	2,170,314
Educational ⁴	15,874	8,194	5,275	9,569	7,153	9,405	8,980	8,941	9,073	12,260	879	5,896	3,318	85,396	60,570
Hospital and institutional	9,755	5,162	15,575	9,278	8,870	11,208	3,572	29,054	6,931	20,060	15,171	23,270	10,902	154,600	165,787
Administrative and general ⁵	1,978	1,785	4,931	3,531	2,088	1,702	5,011	1,022	2,514	11,891	3,422	615	3,200	39,015	57,148
Other nonresidential building	42,230	92,007	108,503	159,952	181,761	72,916	250,199	298,519	71,667	326,312	132,310	159,593	131,410	2,060,652	1,746,811
Airfield buildings	2,360	7,992	7,435	12,566	7,134	7,652	1,780	7,701	4,131	7,773	2,702	5,310	6,461	66,156	91,911
Industrial ⁶	13,915	77,240	68,641	108,832	135,302	20,196	301,919	252,033	32,103	166,787	57,021	76,604	48,665	1,225,749	802,394
Troop housing	15,049	1,612	13,862	14,515	17,545	6,271	11,736	18,065	20,305	58,300	21,178	36,534	28,492	284,013	225,900
Warehouses	2,977	1,110	8,667	7,440	14,453	20,102	11,901	10,551	4,165	38,013	33,968	28,256	29,765	261,294	75,824
Miscellaneous ⁷	7,929	4,143	9,988	16,599	7,327	18,698	22,773	10,399	16,903	52,379	13,411	12,889	18,027	223,440	160,783
Conservation and development	37,006	4,379	21,444	18,852	20,966	31,672	27,581	7,012	3,727	44,720	8,826	50,433	15,246	280,090	306,841
Reclamation	5,577	444	10,461	5,724	3,456	6,900	13,970	2,894	659	10,923	2,191	34,637	5,461	92,812	86,928
River, harbor, and flood control	31,519	3,035	10,983	13,128	17,513	24,732	13,611	5,018	3,068	33,797	6,635	15,706	9,785	187,857	309,913
Highways	90,443	47,092	42,101	55,770	48,663	76,838	78,198	93,360	105,449	124,689	105,226	101,566	79,605	997,767	850,946
Electrification	4,743	8,709	3,394	345,371	10,920	2,585	9,144	895	14,444	9,039	10,906	49,681	12,738	518,216	281,251
All other ⁸	6,761	4,344	6,481	10,078	15,978	24,703	14,962	9,580	7,676	31,524	10,137	8,551	6,598	163,328	214,901

¹ Excludes classified military projects, but includes projects for the Atomic Energy Commission. Data for Federal-aid programs cover amounts contributed by both owner and the Federal Government. Force-account work is done not through a contractor, but directly by a Government agency, using a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction on the agency's own property.

² Beginning with data for January 1953, awards of less than \$25,000 in value are excluded; over the past 2 years the total value of such awards has represented less than 1% of the total.

³ Includes major additions and alterations.

⁴ Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under "Other nonresidential" building construction.

⁵ Includes projects under the Federal School Construction Program, which provides aid for areas affected by Federal Government activities.

⁶ Includes post offices, armories, offices, and customhouses.

⁷ Includes buildings on civilian airports and military airfields and air bases with the exception of barracks and other troop housing, which are included under "Troop housing."

⁸ Covers all industrial plants under Federal Government ownership, including those which are privately operated.

⁹ Includes types of buildings not elsewhere classified.

¹⁰ Includes sewer and water projects, railroad construction, and other types of projects not elsewhere classified.

¹¹ During June, the last month in the fiscal year, volume is relatively high because of the large number of contracts customarily awarded.

December 1952 volume is high principally because of contracts let for expansion of TVA facilities to provide power for the Atomic Energy Commission and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

TABLE F-3: Urban building authorized, by principal class of construction and by type of building¹

Period	Valuation (in thousands)								Number of new dwelling units—House keeping only					
	Total all classes ²	New residential building				New non-residential building	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Privately financed			Publicly financed			
		Housekeeping						Total	1-family	2-family ³	Multi-family ⁴			
		Privately financed dwelling units				Non-housekeeping ⁵		Total	1-family	2-family ³	Multi-family ⁴			
		Total	1-family	2-family ³	Multi-family ⁴									
1942	\$2,707,573	\$598,570	\$475,658	\$42,629	\$77,283	\$296,933	\$22,910	\$1,510,688	\$278,472	\$18,802	138,908	15,747	30,237	95,946
1946	4,743,414	2,114,653	1,830,290	103,042	181,531	355,587	43,369	1,458,802	771,023	430,195	336,151	24,526	47,718	98,310
1947	5,862,348	2,865,374	2,561,752	151,026	372,566	42,249	20,831	1,713,489	802,404	502,312	393,606	33,423	75,283	5,833
1948	6,972,784	3,422,927	2,745,219	181,463	456,215	139,334	38,034	2,367,940	1,004,549	516,179	392,532	36,306	87,341	15,114
1949	7,308,144	3,734,924	2,845,596	132,365	747,160	285,627	39,785	2,410,315	937,495	575,286	413,543	26,431	135,312	32,194
1950	10,480,350	5,619,360	4,850,763	176,985	784,612	327,553	84,504	3,186,478	1,062,458	798,499	624,377	33,310	140,812	38,953
1951	8,917,327	4,380,137	3,817,697	171,343	391,097	587,232	37,875	2,815,071	1,067,011	534,605	435,219	29,895	69,491	66,858
1952 ⁶	8,885,080	4,648,478	4,080,124	213,460	384,864	458,065	51,713	2,605,868	1,123,937	563,324	457,343	37,408	68,573	53,412
1952: January	508,470	266,719	234,184	12,206	20,329	25,731	1,247	145,675	69,068	34,374	28,375	2,386	3,612	3,185
February	585,214	345,000	300,701	17,283	27,045	25,181	1,607	146,739	78,678	43,191	34,978	3,017	5,196	2,975
March	778,807	407,925	352,857	18,794	36,274	76,903	4,570	198,888	90,611	49,942	40,136	3,469	6,337	6,588
April	843,466	465,375	409,724	20,380	35,271	73,066	3,207	208,317	93,401	56,269	45,936	3,558	6,775	6,941
May	813,856	443,641	388,300	20,599	34,742	55,150	5,561	204,635	104,871	53,228	43,572	3,532	6,124	5,906
June	869,290	410,751	367,746	17,384	25,621	62,070	3,605	275,250	117,614	48,841	41,075	3,060	4,706	6,856
July	866,071	419,706	368,487	17,282	23,936	22,554	2,395	232,209	109,206	50,570	41,790	2,930	5,850	2,453
August	740,584	392,831	345,001	18,961	28,896	12,119	5,781	231,825	98,126	47,823	38,867	3,283	5,673	1,663
September	792,435	435,221	380,901	18,146	36,174	14,899	7,247	230,435	104,636	51,966	42,378	3,092	6,496	1,615
October	818,880	449,449	388,178	17,466	43,809	21,281	4,243	239,581	103,826	52,718	42,651	3,053	7,014	2,128
November	832,619	318,282	276,034	14,341	27,907	21,557	7,451	206,597	78,732	38,206	30,780	2,499	4,927	2,445
December	602,709	276,291	234,540	15,770	27,981	34,409	3,370	215,612	73,627	33,964	26,368	2,485	6,111	4,060
1953: January	580,397	278,031	233,070	13,309	32,492	32,280	5,153	195,643	78,390	34,914	26,633	2,347	5,734	3,978
February ⁷	605,296	331,971	281,720	16,345	33,906	33,111	3,101	213,028	84,088	39,953	31,047	2,815	6,091	3,869
March ⁸	907,260	481,226	417,187	19,749	44,290	58,765	6,697	258,466	102,105	55,935	44,508	3,324	8,013	6,471

¹ Building for which building permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits.

The data cover federally and nonfederally financed building construction combined. Estimates of non-Federal (private and State and local government) urban building construction are based primarily on building-permit reports received from places containing about 85 percent of the urban population of the country; estimates of federally financed projects are compiled from notifications of construction contracts awarded, which are obtained from other Federal agencies. Data from building permits are not adjusted to allow for lapsed permits or for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction. Thus, the estimates do not represent construction actually started during the month.

Urban is defined according to the 1940 Census, and includes all incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more in 1940 and a small number of places, usually minor civil divisions, classified as urban under special rule.

Sums of components do not always equal totals exactly because of rounding.

² Covers additions, alterations, and repairs, as well as new residential and nonresidential building.

³ Includes units in 1-family and 2-family structures with stores.

⁴ Includes units in multifamily structures with stores.

⁵ Covers hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and other nonhousekeeping residential buildings.

⁶ Totals for 1952 include revisions which do not appear in data shown for January through December. Revised monthly data will appear in a subsequent issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

⁷ Revised.

⁸ Preliminary.

TABLE F-4: New nonresidential building authorized in all urban places,¹ by general type and by geographic division²

Geographic division and type of new nonresidential building	Valuation (in thousands)															
	1953			1952										1952 ³	1951	
	Mar. ⁴	Feb. ⁴	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Total	Total	
All types	\$258,466	\$213,028	\$195,643	\$215,612	\$206,597	\$239,581	\$230,435	\$231,826	\$252,209	\$275,250	\$204,635	\$208,517	\$198,888	\$2,605,868	\$2,815,071	
New England	14,538	4,958	12,952	7,398	13,849	20,554	16,337	17,527	14,399	12,650	8,914	13,812	19,440	165,039	197,606	
Middle Atlantic	38,267	29,334	21,679	30,932	47,546	30,471	40,820	37,732	31,872	44,928	34,294	29,773	41,738	428,364	423,143	
East North Central	48,567	57,025	38,805	46,413	50,005	53,719	55,950	54,116	60,024	54,541	56,073	45,827	40,238	504,326	744,183	
West North Central	18,477	18,280	11,544	18,391	10,736	25,010	24,945	24,510	22,203	18,057	18,356	20,367	10,941	214,354	205,435	
South Atlantic	21,179	35,083	30,272	27,149	20,277	30,567	23,613	31,587	24,905	30,632	19,557	20,580	22,784	273,954	306,725	
East South Central	10,561	9,150	7,246	7,497	8,224	7,390	10,525	9,980	19,429	6,199	5,040	8,455	117,665	117,528		
West South Central	26,944	22,049	26,945	20,585	16,823	21,929	22,120	14,453	33,384	24,000	18,994	25,224	17,503	270,036	281,588	
Mountain	11,912	8,978	9,602	9,341	6,170	12,950	6,938	6,422	8,445	15,275	7,763	5,477	6,411	98,118	103,009	
Pacific	68,021	28,170	36,599	47,886	32,967	46,962	30,113	44,982	42,998	63,738	24,484	42,208	31,378	444,071	435,933	
Industrial buildings ⁵	31,959	23,252	19,063	28,302	27,809	22,755	40,234	22,893	36,877	41,193	33,613	33,067	22,517	348,946	513,007	
New England	2,559	1,284	1,109	2,512	1,923	1,514	2,323	1,679	2,266	1,206	1,570	1,010	2,063	31,915		
Middle Atlantic	6,825	3,725	3,065	4,121	3,785	4,285	7,428	3,967	6,449	5,652	5,200	6,098	4,427	58,631	97,144	
East North Central	7,785	5,051	4,458	9,469	11,380	8,059	13,460	7,136	9,413	13,707	17,457	6,683	7,065	111,607	205,815	
West North Central	2,369	1,629	1,712	1,752	1,582	3,954	2,911	3,154	3,515	1,267	1,412	1,372	643	24,305	25,306	
South Atlantic	1,752	1,577	2,780	4,076	1,142	1,936	5,444	5,511	2,044	6,566	3,108	1,728	25,237	24,181		
East South Central	5,577	5,152	109	1,938	399	869	2,089	2,382	2,270	2,460	354	2,212	16,064	28,584		
West South Central	855	361	797	647	640	812	1,177	1,133	1,505	2,308	888	4,421	536	17,192	18,328	
Mountain	709	4,475	489	338	1,208	361	1,086	611	774	288	445	216	5,963	6,103		
Pacific	8,178	4,572	3,103	3,280	4,214	4,215	4,437	2,571	10,840	9,461	3,405	3,285	4,090	61,823	75,629	
Commercial buildings ⁶	84,814	62,400	64,662	63,181	53,616	84,275	75,250	58,826	86,611	64,846	50,848	54,040	64,976	688,220	739,912	
New England	5,180	1,374	5,105	1,647	2,219	2,557	2,765	4,254	2,804	3,904	2,304	2,256	2,751	28,765	36,506	
Middle Atlantic	14,298	9,739	7,149	9,319	12,632	12,504	15,082	9,050	10,054	10,714	6,426	8,489	16,120	121,060	111,793	
East North Central	14,945	12,915	11,075	16,049	9,558	25,805	11,778	13,414	9,003	13,203	12,508	10,904	8,133	144,107	155,535	
South Atlantic	9,198	11,234	10,470	7,474	6,615	9,247	8,107	8,887	7,427	8,159	7,347	8,457	6,369	87,063	99,315	
East South Central	2,885	2,017	3,385	1,451	1,466	2,547	2,106	2,030	3,474	2,405	1,251	1,048	3,528	26,015	36,535	
West South Central	13,347	9,291	11,829	9,790	6,437	8,038	11,800	8,356	7,999	11,469	6,961	7,052	6,560	91,774	93,132	
Mountain	3,180	3,031	4,667	1,235	2,132	6,441	1,998	1,567	2,443	4,267	2,775	2,394	1,500	30,392	26,181	
Pacific	16,499	8,778	10,325	8,269	11,029	14,144	8,538	7,888	8,497	7,900	7,183	6,300	100,975	137,730		
Community buildings ⁷	105,655	80,144	71,923	84,413	98,233	79,226	79,378	106,500	68,694	88,886	81,338	79,851	96,367	1,084,607	1,146,015	
New England	4,397	1,561	1,230	2,145	8,001	6,750	8,306	9,210	6,311	5,640	4,867	2,777	14,330	78,103	106,079	
Middle Atlantic	13,892	14,509	9,840	15,951	27,915	10,435	13,811	19,673	12,692	12,035	15,035	11,696	18,950	160,518	167,869	
East North Central	18,174	14,396	18,737	13,746	18,025	14,985	20,169	22,181	28,889	16,779	22,751	17,036	18,843	225,174	263,047	
West North Central	8,951	9,515	6,189	9,416	12,210	10,105	9,713	11,732	8,508	8,252	11,825	4,599	102,473	106,060		
South Atlantic	6,068	15,302	9,082	10,229	9,696	7,624	4,913	10,173	19,199	14,493	7,918	5,708	13,081	113,734	142,248	
East South Central	4,705	5,886	1,451	6,579	4,246	3,518	5,601	3,963	6,659	5,192	2,067	2,224	54,915	43,328		
West South Central	9,015	9,033	11,406	6,559	7,901	7,737	6,625	5,106	11,155	5,189	9,146	10,054	8,681	113,339	124,350	
Mountain	6,591	6,211	3,053	6,388	1,807	3,356	2,883	2,883	6,659	2,705	2,101	1,082	1,636	31,735	51,824	
Pacific	33,864	9,290	10,935	18,053	17,365	12,612	7,842	26,968	17,265	19,686	10,636	11,116	14,043	174,616	141,209	
Public buildings ⁸	5,945	22,739	10,937	13,735	5,251	21,547	6,048	7,882	10,251	43,027	10,197	12,216	4,725	146,393	109,203	
New England	149	67	696	70	6,424	5,485	5,185	5,271	4,733	1,022	2,813	5,109	5,109	13,164	4,354	
Middle Atlantic	51	250	40	545	731	165	257	271	1,055	8,854	9,950	461	19	18,000	16,249	
East North Central	1,133	17,488	673	1,638	2,281	306	306	394	7,778	2,717	1,250	1,393	450	14,592	25,332	
West North Central	51	424	1,625	482	481	601	601	677	341	6,025	12	31	584	4,060	2,463	
South Atlantic	189	1,812	1,027	1,942	1,212	2,495	2,495	4,665	2,583	1,743	1,625	246	173	15,557	18,042	
East South Central	422	105	125	0	90	40	270	730	113	8,148	34	0	0	10,454	305	
West South Central	648	339	450	1,119	349	1,923	71	301	261	2,007	44	714	120	7,167	15,899	
Mountain	0	307	269	281	184	451	520	95	434	6,842	1,650	927	13,922	4,101		
Pacific	3,302	1,912	7,485	7,458	405	11,240	286	3,486	2,663	12,269	84	8,649	2,473	49,394	22,666	
Public works and utility buildings ⁹	11,482	12,758	20,819	14,313	8,740	9,889	7,919	7,780	23,454	14,284	8,321	8,568	8,779	120,846	115,708	
New England	1,716	379	4,651	344	924	1,200	359	781	2,052	1,135	817	1,647	1,647	1,008	6,206	9,801
Middle Atlantic	1,586	345	735	1,477	494	791	1,413	1,954	1,749	7,524	1,383	803	332	17,861	11,161	
East North Central	1,700	2,314	2,247	5,019	6,611	1,826	1,824	6,225	2,981	3,004	2,024	2,188	1,020	23,612	35,028	
South Atlantic	1,767	8,858	5,919	1,287	939	420	966	960	1,378	557	291	1,673	247	12,736	9,672	
East South Central	848	180	380	312	154	410	407	988	649	346	36	240	112	3,720	1,688	
West South Central	602	812	1,470	246	312	784	1,002	807	10,454	1,490	6,728	727	12,723	19,901	11,057	
Mountain	120	20	312	340	257	128	444	580	104	7	30	0	3,365	2,094		
Pacific	2,708	713	4,260	6,596	416	5,105	782	588	942	1,031	496	1,462	2,373	24,648	26,279	
All other buildings ¹⁰	18,612	11,736	8,215	13,606	12,946	21,888	21,566	33,544	18,211	22,013	20,408	20,576	14,524	200,908	191,227	
New England	537	292	252	681	781	2,052	1,315	817	1,648	856	1,168	1,429	332	10,509	10,044	
Middle Atlantic	1,615	760	830	1,519	1,991	2,071	2,258	2,516	1,763	2,051	2,200	2,256	1,955	22,204	18,935	
East North Central	4,829	2,564	1,547	2,364	3,745	6,753	8,020	9,166	7,155	7,304	6,622	4,126	65,224	59,426		
West North Central	1,453	651	447	582	1,386	2,007	3,108	2,041	1,620	2,518	1,905	2,143	981	19,839	18,727	
South Atlantic	2,206	1,300	664	2,141	673	931	1,609	2,588	1,725	3,635	4,015	1,398	1,186	19,605	13,320	
East South Central	778	385	353	1,447	330	467	429	725	704	405	426	440	379	6,497	6,587	
West South Central	2,417	2,182	964	2,228	1,185	2,635	1,446	1,751	1,569	1,532	1,906	1,755	1,334	20,573	18,821	
Mountain	1,307	523	762	509	583	2,213	879	869	745	1,070	785	1,019	2,131	12,651	12,726	
Pacific	3,470	3,077	2,030	2,174	2,269	2,761	2,622	3,071	3,807	2,793	2,752	3,512	2,100	32,615	32,640	

¹ Building for which permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits. Sums of components do not always equal totals exactly because of rounding.

² For scope and source of urban estimates, see table F-3, footnote 1.

³ Preliminary.

⁴ Revised.

⁵ Includes factories, navy yards, army ordnance plants, bakeries, ice plants, industrial warehouses, and other buildings at the site of these and similar production plants.

⁶ Includes amusement and recreation buildings, stores and other mercantile buildings, commercial garages, gasoline and service stations, etc.

⁷ Includes

TABLE F-5: Number and construction cost of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by urban or rural location, and by source of funds¹

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands) ²		
	All units			Privately financed			Publicly financed					
	Total non-farm	Urban	Rural non-farm	Total non-farm	Urban	Rural non-farm	Total non-farm	Urban	Rural non-farm	Total	Privately financed	Publicly financed
1935	937,000	752,000	185,000	937,000	752,000	185,000	0	0	0	\$4,475,000	\$4,475,000	6
1935 ³	93,000	45,000	48,000	93,000	45,000	48,000	0	0	0	285,446	285,446	0
1941 ⁴	706,100	434,200	271,900	619,500	369,500	250,000	86,600	64,800	21,800	2,820,192	2,530,765	\$295,427
1944 ⁴	141,800	95,200	45,600	138,700	93,200	45,500	3,100	3,000	100	496,054	483,231	12,823
1946	670,500	403,700	266,800	662,500	395,700	266,800	8,000	8,000	0	3,769,767	3,713,776	55,991
1947	849,000	475,800	369,200	845,600	478,400	369,200	3,400	3,400	0	5,643,436	5,617,425	26,011
1948	931,000	524,900	405,700	913,500	510,000	403,500	18,000	14,900	3,200	7,203,119	7,028,980	174,139
1949	1,025,100	568,800	436,300	988,800	556,600	432,200	36,300	32,200	4,100	7,702,971	7,374,269	286,702
1950 ⁴	1,396,000	827,800	568,200	1,352,200	785,600	566,600	43,800	42,200	1,600	11,788,593	11,418,371	370,224
1951	1,091,300	595,200	496,000	1,020,100	531,300	488,800	71,200	64,000	7,200	9,800,892	9,188,123	614,766
1952	1,127,000	609,600	517,400	1,058,500	554,600	513,500	55,000	55,000	5,500	10,208,983	9,706,276	562,707
1953: First quarter	278,900	167,800	111,100	276,100	165,600	110,600	2,800	2,200	600	2,162,425	2,138,565	23,860
January	78,700	48,200	30,500	77,800	47,300	30,500	900	900	0	869,997	841,497	8,500
February	82,900	51,000	31,900	82,300	50,800	31,900	600	600	400	637,753	632,690	5,053
March	117,300	66,600	48,700	116,000	67,500	48,500	1,300	1,100	200	934,675	924,378	10,207
Second quarter	426,800	247,000	179,800	420,400	241,200	179,200	6,400	5,800	600	3,564,856	3,511,204	83,652
April	133,400	78,800	54,600	131,300	77,000	54,300	2,100	1,800	300	1,093,726	1,075,644	18,082
May	149,100	85,500	63,700	145,700	82,200	63,500	3,400	3,300	100	1,232,976	1,204,978	27,968
June	144,200	82,700	61,600	143,400	82,000	61,400	900	700	200	1,238,154	1,230,582	7,573
Third quarter	406,900	238,200	169,700	393,600	225,200	168,600	13,000	13,000	0	3,564,953	3,446,722	118,231
July	144,400	84,200	60,200	139,700	79,500	60,200	4,700	4,700	0	1,253,340	1,210,745	42,595
August	141,900	83,600	58,300	137,800	76,600	58,200	4,100	4,000	100	1,266,198	1,230,228	33,960
September	120,600	70,400	50,200	116,100	66,100	50,000	4,500	4,300	200	1,045,415	1,005,739	39,678
Fourth quarter	283,400	174,800	108,800	262,100	153,600	108,500	21,300	21,200	100	2,498,361	2,321,880	174,881
October	102,500	58,400	43,100	100,800	57,700	43,100	1,700	1,700	0	915,895	902,190	13,705
November	87,300	53,100	34,200	82,700	48,500	34,200	4,400	4,400	0	782,625	724,876	87,749
December	93,600	62,300	31,300	78,600	47,400	31,200	15,000	14,900	100	817,841	804,814	125,027
1954: First quarter	260,300	147,800	112,600	248,900	137,200	111,700	10,600	800	0	2,293,974	2,191,489	102,485
January	85,900	46,600	36,300	82,300	46,400	35,800	3,700	3,200	500	756,600	721,014	34,586
February	80,600	47,000	33,600	78,500	43,200	33,300	4,100	3,800	300	716,629	691,607	35,922
March	93,800	61,200	42,600	90,300	47,600	42,600	3,600	3,600	0	821,745	786,566	82,577
Second quarter	329,700	192,000	137,700	280,200	148,500	131,700	49,500	43,500	6,000	2,964,456	2,549,228	415,218
April	96,200	51,900	44,300	92,300	48,300	44,000	3,900	3,600	300	869,298	828,339	37,959
May	101,000	55,400	45,600	97,800	52,300	45,300	3,400	3,100	300	922,661	895,309	77,353
June	132,500	84,700	47,400	90,300	47,900	42,400	42,200	36,800	8,400	1,715,497	825,590	349,907
Third quarter	276,000	141,200	134,800	270,400	135,700	134,700	5,800	5,500	100	2,527,033	2,472,196	84,836
July	90,600	48,900	44,600	86,800	42,300	44,500	3,700	3,600	100	827,173	791,783	33,369
August	88,100	45,900	43,200	88,300	45,100	43,200	800	800	0	804,317	796,624	8,693
September	96,400	49,400	47,000	95,300	48,300	47,000	1,100	1,000	0	885,543	884,789	10,754
Fourth quarter	225,300	114,300	111,600	220,600	109,900	110,700	4,700	4,600	300	2,015,075	1,973,200	41,875
October	90,000	44,400	45,600	88,900	43,400	45,500	1,100	1,000	0	806,955	796,682	10,275
November	74,300	38,500	38,000	72,200	36,200	38,000	2,300	2,300	0	672,078	650,580	21,418
December	60,800	31,400	28,400	89,500	30,300	29,200	1,300	1,300	200	536,042	525,858	16,184
1955: First quarter	248,500	137,400	109,100	226,800	119,100	107,700	10,700	18,300	1,400	2,167,659	2,006,918	160,741
January	84,900	56,100	28,800	61,400	32,800	28,600	3,500	3,200	200	566,665	537,697	28,968
February	77,700	42,400	34,900	74,300	36,700	34,600	3,400	3,100	300	682,895	654,631	26,264
March	103,900	58,500	45,400	91,100	46,600	44,500	12,800	11,900	900	918,099	814,590	103,593
Second quarter	319,300	175,800	143,500	294,900	152,700	142,200	24,400	23,200	1,300	2,920,186	2,705,653	214,533
April	106,200	69,000	47,200	97,000	60,400	46,600	9,200	8,600	600	919,001	874,524	74,477
May	109,600	60,700	48,900	101,000	52,400	48,600	8,600	8,300	300	1,006,552	926,803	79,749
June	103,500	56,100	47,400	96,900	49,900	47,000	5,600	6,200	400	984,633	904,329	60,407
Third quarter	302,500	166,500	146,500	297,700	151,600	146,100	4,600	4,400	400	2,781,316	2,718,369	42,947
July	102,600	52,400	50,200	101,100	50,900	50,200	1,500	1,500	0	915,587	881,214	14,472
August	98,100	50,800	48,300	97,400	49,400	48,000	1,700	1,400	300	885,675	882,445	18,229
September	100,800	52,800	48,000	99,200	51,300	47,900	1,600	1,500	100	920,054	904,709	15,845
Fourth quarter	258,700	140,400	118,300	249,100	131,200	117,900	9,600	9,200	400	2,359,822	2,275,336	84,868
October	101,100	53,800	47,300	99,200	52,100	47,100	1,500	1,200	200	928,677	910,701	17,976
November	86,100	46,000	40,100	82,500	42,300	40,000	3,800	3,700	100	785,969	781,664	34,305
December	71,500	46,600	30,900	67,600	36,800	30,800	3,900	3,800	100	645,176	612,971	32,205
1956: First quarter ⁴	246,100	122,000	33,700	68,200	35,400	32,800	17,700	16,000	0	2,247,881	2,091,122	156,759
January ⁴	72,100	38,400	18,000	72,000	34,000	18,000	5,000	5,000	0	641,703	610,344	31,359
February ⁴	77,000	38,000	18,000	88,200	34,000	18,000	5,000	5,000	0	657,589	654,789	42,800
March ⁴	97,000	38,000	18,000	88,200	34,000	18,000	5,000	5,000	0	908,589	825,989	82,600
Second quarter	110,000	(18)	(18)	100,500	(18)	(18)	3,500	3,500	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)

¹ The estimates shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing units.

These estimates are based on building-permit records, which, beginning with 1945, have been adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between issuance and start of construction. They are based also on reports of Federal construction contract awards and beginning in 1946 on field surveys in non-permit-issuing places. The data in this table refer to nonfarm dwelling units started, and not to urban dwelling units authorized, as shown in table F-3.

All of these estimates contain some error. For example, if the estimate of nonfarm starts is 50,000, the chances are about 19 out of 20 that an actual enumeration would produce a figure between 48,000 and 52,000.

² Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

³ Depression, low year.

⁴ Recovery peak year prior to wartime limitations.

⁵ Last full year under wartime control.

⁶ Housing peak year.

⁷ Less than 50 units.

⁸ Revised.

⁹ Preliminary.

¹⁰ Not available.

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